A

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

IRELAND,

VIZ.

A full and impartial Account of the Original of that KINGDOM;

With the Lives and Reigns of an Hundred and Seventy-four

Succeeding Monarchs of the *MILESIAN* Race.

The Original of the *GADELIANS*,

Their Travels into *Spain*, and from thence into *Ireland*.

The *Iriſh* often aſſiſt the *Scots* againſt their Enemies the *Romans* and *Britons*, particularly their obliging the *Britons* to make a Ditch from Sea to Sea between *England* and *Scotland*.

An Account of the Courage and Hoſpitality of the ancient *Iriſh*, their Laws to preſerve their RECORDS and ANTIQUITIES; with an Account of the LAWS and CUSTOMS of the *Iriſh*, and their ROYAL ASSEMBLIES at *TARA*, *&c.*

A RELATION of the long and bloody WARS of the *Iriſh* againſt the *Danes*, whoſe Yoke they at laſt threw off, and reſtored

LIBERTY to their COUNTRY,

Which they preſerved till the Arrival of

HENRY II. King of *ENGLAND*.

Collected by the Learned *JEOFFRY KEATING*, D. D.

With his *Preface* ſhewing the Partiality, *&c.* of the *Engliſh* Hiſtorians, and others on that Subject.

Faithfully TRANSLATED from the Original IRISH Language,

By *DERMO'D O CONNOR*, Eſq;

With many Improvements taken from the Pſalters of TARA and CASHEL, and other

AUTHENTICK RECORDS.

Illuſtrated with above one Hundred and Sixty COATS of ARMS *of the ancient* IRISH, *with particular* GENEALOGIES *of many Noble Families, curiouſly Engrav'd upon Forty Two* COPPER-PLATES.

ALSO,

A curious Print of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, Monarch of *Ireland*, in 1027.

The THIRD EDITION.

With an APPENDIX *(not in the former Edition)* collected from the REMARKS

Of the Learned Dr. *Anthony Raymond*, of *Trim*.

LONDON:

Printed for B. CREAKE, and Sold by OLIVE PAYNE, at *Horace's-Head*, in *Round-Court*, in the *Strand*.

MDCCXXXVIII.

The following Recommendation was ſent by Dr. *Finley*, to *John Warburton*, Eſq; *Somerſet* Herald.

SIR,

I Have read over Dr. Keating's *Hiſtory of* Ireland *with a great deal of Pleaſure, and do think it as valuable a Piece of Antiquity as ever was publiſhed, notwithſtanding what any malicious, ill-deſigning Perſon, who would deny or deſtroy all Antiquity that is valuable, may ſay to the contrary.*

Hull, July 7.
1725.

YOURS,

FINLEY.

TO THE

MOST NOBLE AND PUISSANT LORD,

WILLIAM O BRYEN,

EARL and BARON of *Inchiquin*, and BARON of *Burren*, in the County of *Clare*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

My LORD,

THE following General History of *Ireland*, humbly addreſſes your Lordſhip for Protection; a Hiſtory deduced, with great Fidelity, from the moſt early Accounts of Time, and abounding with Relations of the moſt memorable Events and heroic Exploits of the Ancient *Iriſh*, among whom the Royal Anceſtors of your Lordſhip

have filled the Throne of *Ireland* for twenty nine Succeſſions, (as appears from the ſubſequent Genealogy of your Lordſhip's moſt Illuſtrious Houſe) and with ſignal Bravery have repelled the Invaſions of foreign Enemies, and gave a freſh Supply of Life and Vigour to the Cauſe of their expiring Country.

Were the Tranſlation of this Work proportionable to the Dignity of its Subject, it might naturally hope for Countenance from your Lordſhip, whoſe noble and warlike Progenitors ſhine with unrivalled Luſtre through many Pages of this Collection; which I humbly requeſt your Lordſhip to look upon with an Eye of Favour, not only as it delivers down to Poſterity an unexceptionable Account of your Lordſhip's moſt noble Family, but as a moſt ſacred Refuge for the following Hiſtory from the Cenſures of illiterate and unjuſt Men, who inſolently attempt to viliſie and traduce the lineal Deſcendents of the great *Mileſians* (a martial, a learned, and generous Race) as a Nation ignorant, mean-ſpirited, and ſuperſtitious.

The DEDICATION.

It has ever been the diſtinguiſhing Practice of your Lordſhip's moſt noble Family, not only to preſerve inviolable the Genealogies of your own renowned Line, but to expreſs a juſt Veneration and Regard for the publick Records and Annals of your native Country, which I declare openly to the World, are faithfully tranſlated in this Hiſtory, without Fraud or Falſhood, and therefore I am farther encouraged to inſcribe my Labours to your Lordſhip's Name and Patronage.

And never, *may it pleaſe your Lordſhip*, was any Man more ambitious of proper Means to publiſh to after Ages the Antiquity and Grandeur of your Lordſhip's Extraction, which flows in a direct Line from the brave *Gadelians*, the great Founders of the *Iriſh* Name; and Providence has at laſt gratified the paſſionate Deſire I have always had of paying my due Reſpects to your Lordſhip, tho' I deſpair of paying my juſt Acknowledgments; and tho' I was never able to produce any thing of my own worthy of your Lordſhip's View, yet that Misfortune is relieved by the preſent Opportunity of offering a Tranſlation

ſlation of the genuine and venerable Antiquities and Monuments of *Ireland* to your Lordſhip's candid Approbation.

To pray for the Proſperity and Continuance of your Lordſhip's Illuſtrious Life, and that your noble Line may for ever flouriſh as a Security for the Bleſſing of Peace and Liberty to their Country, as it is my Duty, ſo, my Lord, is it my Ambition to appear upon all Occaſions,

Your Lordſhip's

moſt obedient,

and moſt devoted

humble Servant,

Dermo'd O Connor.

THE PEDIGREE

Of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the Preſent

WILLIAM O BRYEN,

EARL of INCHIQUIN,

To KING *MILESIUS* of *Spain.*

Son of

WIlliam O Bryen, *the fourth Earl of* Inchiquin, *married to the Lady* Anne Hamilton, *eldeſt Daughter and Coheir to* George Hamilton, *Earl of* Orkney.

William O Bryen, *third Earl of* Inchiquin, *married* Mary *Daughter to Sir* Edward Villiers *Knight, and Siſter to the Earl of* Jerſey.

William O Bryen, *ſecond Earl of* Inchiquin, *married Lady* Margaret Boyle, *Daughter to* Roger Boyle, *firſt Earl of* Orrery.

Morough O Bryen, *fifth Lord Baron of* Inchiquin, *created firſt Earl of* Inchiquin, *married* Elizabeth, *Daughter of Sir* William St. Leger, *Knight, Lord Preſident of* Munſter.

Dermod O Bryen, *fourth Lord Baron of* Inchiquin, *married* Ellen, *Daughter of Sir* Edmond Fitz Gerald *of* Ballimaloe, *Knight.*

Morrough O Bryen, *third Lord Baron of* Inchiquin, *married* Margaret, *Daughter of Sir* Thomas Cuſiack, *Knight, Lord Chancellor, and ſometime one of the Lord Juſtices of* Ireland.

Morough O Bryen *ſecond Lord Baron of* Inchiquin, *married to* Mable, *Daughter of* Chriſtopher Nugent, *Lord Baron of* Delvin.

Dermod O Bryen, *firſt Lord Baron of* Inchiquin, *married to Lady* Margaret *Daughter to* Donough, *ſecond Earl of* Thomond.

Morough O Bryen, *fourth Son to the laſt Prince of* Thomond, *married to* Ellenor, *Daughter of* Thomas Fitz Gerald, *called Knight of* Valley.

Turlough O Bryen *Prince of* Limerick *and* Thomond, *married to* Joan Fitz Maurice *Daughter to Lord* Fitz Maurice, *alias* Vulgo Balbus, *Lord Baron of* Kerry *and* Lixnaw.

Son of

Teig an Condaig O Bryen, *married to* Annabella Bourk, *Daughter to* Mac William.

Turlough O Bryen, *married* Slany, *Daughter to* Loghlen Ladir Macnamara.

Bryen Cathaneny O Bryen, *married* Slanyin Macnamara.

Mahon O Bryen *married the Daughter of the Prince of* Leinſter, *of the lineal Deſcent of* Dairy Barrach, *Son of* Cathaoir More, *Monarch of* Ireland.

Muiriertagh O Bryen, *married to* Sarah, *Daughter to* O Kennedy.

Turlough O Bryen, *married* Aurina, *Daughter to* Daniel More Macarty.

Teige O Bryen, *married* Fynwola *Daughter to* Kennedy

Connor na Suidini O Bryen *married* More Macnamara.

Donogh Cairbreagh O Bryen, *married* Sarah *the Daughter of* Donough O Kennedy.

Daniel More O Bryen, vixit temp. Henrici II. *King of* Caſhel *and* Limerick 30 *Years, married* Orlacam, *Daughter to* Mac Morough.

Turlough O Bryen, *King of* Munſter 5 *Years married to* Nariait, *Daughter to* O Fogherta.

Dermod O Bryen, *King of* Munſter 4 *Years, married* Sarah, *Daughter of* Teig Macarty.

Turlough O Bryen *ruled as Monarch of* Ireland 12 *Years, married* More *Daughter of* O Heyne.

Teige O Bryen *married* More *the King of* Leinſter's *Daughter.*

Bryen Boiroimh, *Monarch of* Ireland 12 *Years; he was ſlain in the great Battel of* Cloun Tarf; *and was married to* Gormfhlath, *Daughter to* Morough Mac Flinn.

Kennedy, *King of* Munſter 18 *Years, married to* Beibhion, *the Daughter of* Archadh, *Son of* Morough, *Lord of Weſt* Conought.

Son of

Lorcan, *King of* Thomond *ſix Years.*

Laghtna, *King of* Thomond *three Years.*

Corc, *King of* Munſter 17 *Years.*

Anluan, *Prince of* Munſter.

Mahon vixit circa ſeptimum ſeculum poſt nat. Chriſti.

Turlough, *King of* Munſter 36 *Years.*

Cathal, *King of* Thomond *ſeven Years.*

Aodh Caomh, *King of* Thomond 41 *Years.*

Conall, *Prince of* Thomond.

Eochaidh Baldearg, *King of* Munſter 29 *Years.*

Carthan Fionn, *King of* Thomond 45 *Years.*

Bloid, *King of* Thomond 16 *Years.*

Cas, *King of* Thomond 16 *Years.*

Conall Eachluath, *King of* Munſter 13 *Years.*

Luighaidh Mean, *King of* Munſter 27 *Years.*

Aongus Cinaithreach, *King of* Munſter 30 *Years.*

Fearchorb, *King of* Munſter 16 *Years.*

Modh Corb, *King of* Munſter 27 *Years.*

Cormac Cas, *King of* Munſter 12 *Years.*

Oilioll Olum, *King of* Munſter 27 *Years.*

Eogan More, *King of* Munſter 15 *Years.*

Modha Neid, *King of* Munſter 23 *Years.*

Deary, *Priuce of* Munſter.

Deirgthine, *half King of* Munſter 13 *Years.*

Eana Munchaoin, *half King of* Munſter, 10 *Years.*

Luigheach More, *King of* Munſter 2 *Years.*

Modhafeibhis, *Prince of* Munſter.

Muireach, *King of* Munſter 17 *Years.*

Eochaidh Garbh, *King of* Munſter 36 *Years.*

Duach Donn Dalta Deagha *Monarch*

Son of

Monarch of Ireland 10 *Years.*
Cairbre Luiſgleathan, *King of* Munſter 28 *Years.*
Luigheach Laigne, *Monarch of* Ireland 5 *Years.*
Jonadmar *Monarch of* Ireland 3 *Years.*
Niadhſeaghamuin, *Monarch of* Ireland 7 *Years.*
Adamair, *Monarch of* Ireland 5 *Years.*
Fearchorb, *Monarch of* Ireland 1 *Years.*
Modhchorb, *Monarch of* Ireland 7 *Years.*
Cobhthaig Caomh, *King of* Munſter 29 *Years.*
Reachtaridearg, *Monarch* 20 *Years.*
Luigheach Laige *Monarch* 7 *Years.*

Son of

Eochaidh, *Monarch* 7 *Years.*
Oiholl Fionn *Monarch* 9 *Years.*
Art, *Monarch* 6 *Years.*
Luigheach Lamhdearg, *Monarch* 7 *Years.*
Eochaidh Vairceas *Monarch* 12 *Years.*
Luigheach Jardonn, *Monarch* 9 *Years.*
Eanadearg *Monarch* 12 *Years.*
Duach Fionn, *Monarch* 5 *Years.*
Seadhna Jonaraig, *Monarch* 20 *Years.*
Breaſrigh, *Monarch* 9 *Years.*
Art Imleach, *Monarch* 22 *Years.*
Eillim *Monarch* 1 *Year.*
Rotheachta *Monarch* 7 *Years.*
Roane, *Prince of* Ireland.
Failbhe, *King of* Munſter 26 *Years.*

Son of

Cas Cead Chaingneach, *King of* Munſter 36 *Years.*
Aildergoid, *Monarch* 7 *Years.*
Muineamoin, *Monarch* 5 *Years.*
Caſeiothacht *King of* Munſter 13 *Years.*
Irereoarda, *Prince of* Ireland.
Rothachta, *Monarch of* Ireland.
Glas, ———
Nuagatt Deaghlamh,
Roſa, *Prince of* Ireland.
Eochaidh Fiobharglas, *Monarch of* Ireland 20 *Years.*
Conmaol, *Monarch* 30 *Years.*
Heber Fionn, *half Monarch of* Ireland *one Year.*
Mileſius, *King of* Spain.
Vide Macarty More's *Pedigree to* Noah.

THE

PREFACE
BY THE
TRANSLATOR.

NOtwithſtanding the great Length of the original Preface of Dr. Keating, I am oblig'd to detain the Reader by a ſhort Account of this Tranſlation, the Inducements that led to it, and the Objections made againſt it.

The genuine Merit of the following Hiſtory is ſo far from being queſtion'd by the Learned Iriſh, that the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom have preſerv'd it as an invaluable Collection of Antiquity, and the Author has ſaid ſo much in its Vindication, that I ſubmit it to the Impartial and Judicious, only deſiring it might be read with that degree of Candor which juſtly belongs to a Subject that runs through ſo many dark and unlearned Ages. This Chronicle of Ireland is not offer'd to the World as an infallible Record, perfectly free from Errors and Miſtakes, for it is impoſſible that the true Origin of any Kingdom or People in the World can be diſcover'd at this remote Diſtance; and it is certain that the Hiſtories of all Nations, the higher they are traced, the more they are incumber'd with Fictions, and often with Relations utterly incredible. But does it follow that the whole of theſe Accounts is nothing but Fable, becauſe ſome Matters are recorded which carry an Air of Falſhood? If this Rule be admitted, no Hiſtory or Chronicle in the World, except the inſpir'd Writings, would eſcape; for human Compoſitions, notwithſtanding all imaginable Care, can never claim a Right to Infallibility.

It is well known that a Tranſlation of Dr. Keating's Hiſtory has been often attempted, but without Succeſs; nor did the Deſign miſcarry from any Diſcouragements it met with, but being a Work of great Expence, and written in a

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difficult and myſterious Language, it did not come to Maturity before this Time, to the great Diſappointment of the Nobility and Gentry of that Kingdom, who had the Original in that Eſteem, that they thought it juſtly deſerv'd a Tranſlation, and reſolv'd to ſupport it. It was ſome Years ago when I entertain'd the firſt Thoughts of this Undertaking, and I communicated my ſelf to Dr. Anthony Raymond *of* Dublin, *who approv'd of my Deſign, and promiſed to aſſiſt me in it, but ſome Misfortunes falling upon his own private Affairs, I deſiſted from proſecuting my Reſolution at that Time. When I arrived in* England *I could have no Proſpect in a ſtrange Country of Encouragement to publiſh ſo chargeable a Work, but was again ſolicited by the Importunity of Friends to reſume my Deſign of a Tranſlation, and offer it to the World by way of Subſcription: I undertook the Work and finiſh'd it, and have met with Encouragement beyond my Expectation. The moſt noble Perſonages in the Kingdom of* Ireland *for Birth, Quality, and Learning, have done me the Honour of their Names, which is an Evidence of the high Eſteem they entertain'd of the Original, and that they judg'd it to be ſo far from being an old, inſipid Legend of Fables, that they valued it as the choiceſt Collection of ancient Records that poſſibly can be recover'd from the Ruins of Time, to ſupport the Honour of their Anceſtors, and to give the World a juſt Idea of the Dignity of the Country where they were born.*

There is an Author, who has conceal'd his Name, that has with great Ignorance and Envy attempted to explode and ridicule the Labours of the great Dr. Keating, *and to ſtigmatiſe the following Hiſtory as a fictitious and romantick Compoſition. He has likewiſe beſtowed ſome Flowers of his Oratory in repreſenting the Weakneſs of my Abilities, and my Incapacity for the Work I had undertaken. What relates to my ſelf being intirely Perſonal, and weak, inſignificant Scandal, is below the Concern of the Reader and my own, and therefore I ſhall only in this Place anſwer an Objection or two wherein he has aſpers'd the Character of my Author, and vindicate the Reputation of this Hiſtory, whoſe intrinſick Worth, in the Opinion of Men of Learning, is plac'd beyond the Reach of his Malice, though among the Injudicious, and before the publiſhing of this Tranſlation, his Spleen had in ſome Meaſure the Effect he deſired, and in a ſmall degree prejudic'd me in my Subſcriptions.*

The

The Prefacer to the Memoirs of the Marquis of Clanricarde *promiſes the World in his pompous Title Page a Learned* Diſſertation, *wherein was inſerted a* Digreſſion containing ſeveral curious Obſervations concerning the Antiquities of *Ireland. And he has fulfill'd his Word ſo far as to labour in the Proof that there are no real Antiquities in the Kingdom of* Ireland, *that their Records are not genuine, but the Invention of Bards or Druids who in the Times of Ignorance and Superſtition impoſed upon the World, and that the Chronicle of Dr.* Keating *is a Collection from thoſe ſpurious and romantick Compoſitions, whoſe Authority he knew to be invalid, and to whoſe Teſtimony he never gave any real Belief. But the Inſolence of this Cenſure appears not only by deſtroying in one Breath the Evidence of all the national Chronicles of* Ireland, *but as it proceeds from a Perſon, who never had in his Poſſeſſion one of thoſe ancient Records, which if he had, his Ignorance and want of Skill in the Language made him incapable to underſtand. It is certain that the Abilities of this Prefacer in the* Iriſh *Tongue, extends no farther than the Knowledge of a School Boy and a ſmall Acquaintance with the modern Characters of that Language, and the utmoſt of his Learning conſiſts only in turning over ſome fabulous Tracts of a late Date, ſuch as* Bruighean Chaorthuin, Eachtra an Ghiolla Dheacair, Cath Fionntragh, *&c. which by the way was the true Reaſon why he never perform'd his Promiſe to the World of publiſhing a Hiſtory of* Ireland *from the ancient Records; for he was ſenſible his Ignorance of the original* Iriſh *Language render'd him incapable to fulfil it; and therefore it is no Wonder that he has traduced thoſe venerable Antiquities as falſe and incredible Fictions, having no other way to make a tolerable Excuſe to thoſe Perſons, whom for many Years he put in Expectation of an* Iriſh Hiſtory. *I confeſs I have in one Senſe done him an irreparable Damage by publiſhing this Tranſlation, becauſe he can no longer impoſe upon his Friends by amuſing them with an Hiſtory of* Ireland, *and conſequently he muſt ſenſibly be affected by the Diſcontinuance of the many Favours he has received upon the Merits of that Proſpect. However it muſt always be eſteem'd a malicious and ungenerous Practice, for a Man to throw Aſperſions upon the publick Records of a Nation, upon whoſe Character and Reputation he has been ſupported for many Years, and upon whoſe Authority he laid a Scheme for his future Subſiſtence.*

It

It is with great Confidence asserted by this Prefacer, that there is no such Person in this Age as an Antiquary *throughout the Kingdom of* Ireland; *when it is most evident, and I call upon Thousands to attest it, that there are Numbers of them, whose Employment it is to transcribe the ancient Chronicles, and to instruct the Youth in the proper Language of the Country: And his Malice is equally conspicuous where he says, that the only remaining Copy of Dr.* Keating's *History is in the Hands of the Baron of* Cathir; *since it is unquestionably certain, that many Copies have been transcrib'd, and the Manuscripts are preserv'd in several Hands, and scatter'd through most Parts of the Kingdom.*

Dr. Lloyd, *it seems, we are told with great Triumph, in his Catalogue of* Irish *Manuscripts he found in Trinity College* Dublin, *makes no Mention of the* Psalter of Cashel *and* Tara; *from whence it is infer'd, that there are no such Records, and consequently to pretend to quote, them is an Imposition and an Abuse upon Mankind. In Answer to this Charge it must be observ'd, that Dr.* Lloyd *was a profess'd Stranger to the old Manuscripts of that Kingdom, as he generously confesses in his* Archæologia Britannica; *and it is well known that there is a large Folio in fine Vellum fairly written some hundred Years ago in* Balimore *in the Country of* Meath, *which contains the Historical Transcript of those* Psalters, *the Book of* Ardmagh, *and other valuable Antiquities. This choice Record is now preserv'd in* Trinity *College, which I had the Favour of perusing, and I kept it in my Custody for six Months. I take this Opportunity to express my Gratitude to the learned Dr.* Anthony Raymond *of* Trym, *for the Favour he did me in entring into a Bond of a thousand Pounds, as Security for my restoring this ancient Manuscript after my Perusal of it.*

What this Prefacer observes, concerning a Translation of Dr. Keating's *History by the Procurement of the Right Honourable the Earl of* Orrery, *Grandfather to the Present Earl, is true in Fact, and I confess that this Chronicle was translated by* Timothy Roe O Connor, *the Father of* Conn O Connor *lately deceased; but the Reflection made upon it, that the Earl suppress'd this Translation out of Justice to the World, which he resolv'd not to abuse with Lies and Fables, is a Charge as false as malicious. For the true Reason why that noble Lord refused to let that Translation come abroad, was to enhance the Value of it, and to make his Manuscript the greater Curiosity which would have lost much of its Esteem if it had been printed and publish'd.*

Thus

Thus far have I followed and detected the Ignorance and Peeviſhneſs of this Writer, whoſe Envy and Diſappointments have carried him into manifold Errors, and into the loweſt of perſonal Reflections. But I leave him to be corrected by the Torment of his own Mind, and the Contempt of his former Friends, who juſtly ſenſible of his ungenerous Proceedings, his invincible Malice, and his notorious want of Capacity, have baniſhed him their Acquaintance as an infamous Renegado and wicked Libeller upon the Glory and Honour of his Native Country.

For want of a more convenient Opportunity, and becauſe the following Information came too late to be inſerted in the Body of the Hiſtory, the Account I have received ſhall be communicated in this Place.

There has been a Diſpute among learned Men, whether the ancient Kings of Ireland *of the* Mileſian *Race, wore* Crowns *of Gold after the Manner of other Nations. We are inform'd by* Hector Boetius *in his ſecond and tenth Book, that the Kings of* Scotland *from the Time of* Fergus *to the Reign of* Achaius, *uſed a plain Crown of Gold* militaris Valli forma; in the Form of a military Trench: *And it is more than probable, that in this Practice they followed the* Iriſh *Monarchs from whom they derived their Deſcent and Cuſtoms. And this Conjecture is ſtill render'd more reaſonable by a* Golden Cap *ſuppoſed to be a Provincial* Crown *that was found in the Year ſixteen hundred ninety two, in the County of* Tipperary, *at a Place call'd* Barnanely *by the* Iriſh, *and by the* Engliſh *the* Devil's Bit; *it was diſcover'd about ten Foot under Ground by ſome Workmen that were digging up Turf for firing. This* Cap *or* Crown *weighs about five Ounces; the Border and the Head is raiſed in Chaſe-work in the Form here repreſented; and it ſeems to bear ſome Reſemblance to the cloſe Crown of the* Eaſtern *Empire, which was compoſed of the Helmet together with a Diadem, as the learned* Selden *obſerves in his* Titles of Honour, Part I. Chap. 8.

Some of the Antiquarians of Ireland *have imagin'd, that this was the Crown worn by ſome Provincial Kings under the Command of* Bryen Boiroimhe, *who beat the* Danes *in ſo many Battels; others are rather inclined to believe that it belong'd to the* Iriſh *Monarchs before the Planting of* Chriſtianity *in that Kingdom; and they give this Reaſon, becauſe it is not adorned with a* Croſs, *which was the common*

Enſign of Chriſtian *Princes. However it is a valuable Piece of Curioſity, and would unavoidably have been melted down, had it not been preſerv'd by* Joſeph Comerford *Eſq; a curious Gentleman deſcended from a younger Brother of* Comerford *in the County of* Stafford, *who attended King* John *in his Expedition into* Ireland, *and there married the Niece of* Hugo de Lacy *a great Favourite of that King. Ever ſince which Time the Family has flouriſh'd in that Country, and were formerly titular Barons of* Danganmore. *This Gentleman being render'd incapable, by Reaſon of his Religion, to purchaſe Lands in his own Country, has bought the Marquiſate of* Anglure *with a good Eſtate upon the River* Aule *in* Champaigne, *which he has ſettled in default of Iſſue from himſelf, upon his Brother Captain* Luke Comerford (*an Officer of great Eſteem in the* French *Service*) *and his Heirs Male, and in default of ſuch Iſſue upon his Kinſman Sir* John Comerford, (*a Major General, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in the Service of the King of* Spain) *and his Male Iſſue. Sir* George Skiddy *a near Relation to Mr.* Comerford *has likewiſe acquired a good Eſtate in* France. *This Gentleman is a great Grandſon to Sir* George Skiddy *formerly of* Waterford, *and alſo of* Skiddy *of* Skiddy's *Caſtle in the County of* Cork, *is a Knight of the military Order of St.* Lewis, *and a Colonel of Foot; to whom a Plate of his Arms is humbly inſcrib'd.*

Some few Errors having eſcap'd our Obſervation, moſt of which are in the Dates of the Years; the Reader is refer'd to the regal Table of Kings, which Corrects thoſe Miſtakes; the other are as follows.

IN Dr. *Keating*'s Preface Page 14 line xiv. for *Britiſh Extraction* read *Daniſh Extraction.*

In the Hiſtory Page 77. the fifth line from the Bottom, for *Crete* upon his left Hand read *Germany* upon his left Hand, Page 81 line 22. for *France Weſt* read *France Eaſt.* p. 135. l. 8. from the Bottom, for *King of Arms*, r. *Antiquary who hung them up.* p. 136. l. 8. for *blazon'd*, r. *painted*, and ſo in other Pages following. p. 233. l. 23. dele *and O Bryens*, and read *and O Sulevans.* p. 233. r. *Britain*, and ſo in the other Pages following in the Firſt Part. p. 239. for *but he was at laſt*, r. *but he at laſt was.* p. 292. l. 19. for *three the*, r. *the three Brothers.* p. 311. for *Nubirgenſis*, r. *Nubrigenſis.* p. 312. l. 8. from the Bottom, for *Turin*, r. *Tourt.* p. 316. l. 3. from the Bottom, for *Eochadh*, r. *Eogan.* l. 3. for *Iriſh Camp*, r. *Scots Camp.*

DIRECTIONS for the BINDER.

AFter the Dedication put the Lord *Inchiquin*'s Pedigree, then the Tranſlator's Preface, Dr. *Keating*'s Preface, the Liſt of Subſcribers, the Table of Kings, and the Map of *Ireland* before the Hiſtory; and after the Hiſtory the three Sheets of Pedigrees, then the twenty eight Plates of Pedigrees, and after them the twelve Plates of Coats of Arms as the Plates are Number'd.

Dr. *KEATING*'s PREFACE.

WHOEVER undertakes to write the HISTORY of any Nation, or Kingdom, ought to give a true and impartial Account, not only of the Country and the Laws, but alſo of the Cuſtoms and Manners of the People: And therefore, having undertaken to deduce the Hiſtory of *Ireland* from the moſt diſtant Ages; I think myſelf oblig'd to remove before-hand, thoſe falſe and injurious Repreſentations, which have been publiſh'd, concerning the ancient *Iriſh*, who, for above theſe three thouſand Years, have inhabited this Kingdom, as well as what relates to the old *Engliſh*, who have been ſettled here ever ſince the Reign of King HENRY II.

The *Engliſh* HISTORIANS, who have ſince that Time wrote about the Affairs of *Ireland*, have induſtriouſly ſought occaſion to leſſen the Reputation of both, as appears by *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, *Spencer*, *Stainhurſt*, *Morriſon*, *Campion*, and others, who, when they write of *Ireland*, ſeem to imitate the Beetle, which, when enliven'd by the Influence of the Summer Heats, flies abroad, paſſes over the delightful Fields, neglectful of the ſweet Bloſſoms, or fragrant Flowers that are in its way, till at laſt directed by its ſordid Inclination, it ſettles itſelf upon ſome nauſeous Excrement. Thus the above-mention'd Authors proceed, when they write of this Kingdom: What was worthy or commendable in the *Iriſh* Nobility and Gentry, they paſs over, take no Notice of their Piety, Learning and Courage, of their charitable Diſpoſition to build Churches and religious Houſes, with the great Privileges and Endowments they confer'd and ſettled upon them: They omit to ſpeak of the Protection and Encouragement they gave to their Hiſtoriographers, and to other Men of Learning to whom their Liberality was ſo abounding, that they not only reliev'd the Indigency of thoſe who made their Applications to them, but made publick Invitations expreſſly for an Opportunity to beſtow Gratifications upon Perſons of Merit and Deſert. They forget to mention their Virtues and commendable Actions; but in their Accounts of this Kingdom, theſe Authors dwell upon the Manners of the lower and baſer ſort of People, relate idle and fabulous Sto-

ries, invented on purpoſe to amuſe the Vulgar and Ignorant, and paſs over all that might be ſaid with Juſtice, to the Honour of the Nobility and Gentry of that Nation.

It is certain that the old *Iriſh* before the *Engliſh* Invaſion were a generous and brave People, as appears particularly by the Trouble they gave the *Romans*, by the Aſſiſtance they afforded the *Scots*, and by obliging the *Britains* to erect a Wall of a vaſt Extent between *England* and *Scotland*, to defend themſelves from the terrible Incurſions of the valiant *Iriſh*; and though the *Romans* were oblig'd to keep up an Army of fifty two thouſand Foot and three hundred Horſe, to preſerve the Boundaries and to ſecure the Limits of their Conqueſts, and likewiſe had in conſtant Pay a Body of twenty three thouſand Foot and thirteen hundred Horſe, to protect the Sea-Coaſts and other Parts of the Country from the Hoſtilities of the *Scots* and *Picts*, yet the Bravery of the ancient *Iriſh* broke through their Lines and Fortifications, and often defeated the whole Power of the *Roman* Army, and carried off immenſe Booty from the Inhabitants, as *Samuel Daniel* an *Engliſh* Hiſtorian in his Chronicle expreſſly teſtifies.

Cormac mac Cuillenain the King of *Munſter* and Archbiſhop of *Caſhel* gives an Account in his *Pſalter*, that the irreſiſtible Valour of the *Iriſh* and *Picts*, compell'd the *Britains* three ſeveral Times to give up as a Sacrifice the chief Commander of the *Romans*, in Order to ſtop the Fury of their Arms and obtain their Freindſhip. Nor is it to be forgotten into what Miſeries and Diſtreſs the *Britains* were reduced by the *Iriſh* in the Reign of *Vortigern*, who found himſelf oblig'd to retain *Hengiſt* and his *German* Auxiliaries to defend him from their Incurſions, as the ſame *Engliſh* Annaliſt particularly aſſerts. The ſame Author relates that the *Romans*, who call'd themſelves the Conquerors of the World, were forc'd to erect fourteen ſtrong Gariſons to protect them from the Hoſtilities of the *Scots* and *Picts*, who haraſs'd them with continual Inroads, and cut off Numbers of their legionary Soldiers, notwithſtanding they were aſſiſted by the whole Power of the *Britains* from the Time of *Julius Cæſar*, to the Reign of *Valentinian* the third Emperor of that Name, which conſiſted of the Space of five hundred Years. The *Romans* loſt the Command of *Britain* in the Year of our Redemption four hundred forty one; before which Time it was that the Conteſt happen'd between *Theodoſius* and *Maximus*, which obliged the latter to tranſport with him a conſiderable Number of *Britains*, into that Part of *France* call'd *Armorica* or *Little Britain*; the Natives of that Country he expell'd, and fixed the *Britains* in their Poſſeſſions, whoſe Poſterity are known in that Place to this Day.

There are Authors in being of ſome Antiquity, who are very ſolicitous to blemiſh the Character of the ancient *Iriſh*, particularly *Strabo* in his fourth Book aſſerts, that they were Cannibals, and lived upon human Fleſh. In anſwer to this opprobrious Charge it is to be obſerv'd, that *Strabo* had no Opportunities to inform himſelf of the Diſpoſition and Manners of the *Iriſh*, nor is there any Chronicle relating to that Nation, that gives the leaſt Encouragement to this Opinion, or any Inſtance of this Practice to be found in the ancient Records, except of a Lady whoſe Name was *Eithny* Daughter to a King of *Leinſter*, that was nurs'd in the Country of *Deiſies* in the Province of *Munſter*, whoſe Foſterers fed her with the Fleſh of Children in Order to make her the ſooner ripe for matri-

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monial Embraces. But the Reaſon of this it muſt be obſerv'd was to accompliſh a Prediction [which foretold that the Foſterers of this Lady ſhould be fixed in the Poſſeſſion of large Territories by the Prince who was to be her Husband, who proved to be *Æneas mac Nadſaoich* King of *Munſter*, as will be taken Notice of in the Body of the following Hiſtory.

But is t his candid, to pronounce upon the Manners of a whole Nation from one Example? and if ſuch Barbarity were conſiſtent with the general Diſpoſition of the People, is it not ſtrange, that this Inſtance of *Eithny* ſhould ſtand by it ſelf upon Record, which it would have been impertinent to mention, if the Body of the old *Iriſh* concur'd in this ſavage Practice. The Teſtimony of this Author therefore is not to be regarded, who aſſerts, that the eating of human Fleſh was a Cuſtom in that Nation, which is impoſſible to be proved but from one ſingle Inſtance, and even this Action was committed in the Times of Paganiſm and Idolatry, and upon a particular Occaſion. The Authority of *Strabo* is well known by the Learned not to be ſacred, nor will this Aſperſion affect the Humanity of the ancient *Iriſh* among ſober and impartial Judges.

Never was any Nation under Heaven ſo traduced by Malice and Ignorance as the ancient *Iriſh*; Among other Falſhoods and Abſurdities *Solinus* in his twenty firſt Chapter aſſerts, that there are no *Bees* in the Iſland, that the Male Children receive the firſt Food they eat from the Point of a Sword, and ſcandalouſly relates that the *Iriſh* waſh their Faces with the Blood of their Enemies whom they ſlew in Battel; and theſe Facts are poſitively laid down without Evidence or Quotation, and with no other Deſign than to ſtigmatiſe a Nation he hated, to all Poſterity.

Pomponius a Writer of the ſame Authority ſpeaking in his third Book of the ancient *Iriſh*, gives them the Character of a People *Omnium Virtutum ignari, ignorant of all Virtues*; Other Writers might be produced who fixed the ſame falſe Imputation upon the *Iriſh*, without the leaſt Certainty; which made the Judicious *Camden*, when he ſpoke of the Manners of the *Iriſh*, expreſs himſelf thus, with great Truth and Integrity: *Horum commemoramus, dignos fide Teſtes non habemus. We only mention the Names of theſe Writers, for we have no Witneſſes to depend upon worthy of Credit or Belief.* The ſame *Camden* refutes expreſſly one of the Falſhoods of *Solinus*, who aſſerted that there were no *Bees* in *Ireland*, where he ſays, *Apum eſt tanta Multitudo ut non ſolum alveariibus ſed etiam in Arborum & terræ Cavernis reperiantur*; *ſo great is the Multitude of* Bees *in that Country that they are to be found not only in Hives but in the hollow Places of Trees and of the Earth.* The *Engliſh* Writers particularly have never fail'd to exert their Malice againſt the *Iriſh*, and repreſent them as a baſe and ſervile People. I ſhall here mention ſome remarkable Inſtances of their Falſhoods, as they have tranſcrib'd them from that ignorant and malicious Writer *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, the great Patron of theſe mercenary and ſordid Hiſtorians. This poſitive Writer aſſerts with an Air of Certainty, that the Kingdom of *Ireland* paid Tribute and Chiefry to King *Arthur*, who obliged them to this Acknowledgment of Subjection in the City of *Leon*, in the Year of our Lord five hundred and nineteen, as *Campion* obſerves in the ſecond Chapter of the ſecond Book of his Chronicle, where he ſays, that one *Giollamara* was King of *Ireland* at that Time; yet notwithſtanding the Author of the *Policronicon* and other *Engliſh* Writers of a later Date make mention of *Giollamara*

King of *Ireland*, yet I challenge the Malice and the Induſtry of the moſt inveterate of our Enemies to find in the Antiquaries of *Ireland* that there ever was a King of that Name, unleſs they are deceived by the Analogy of the Sound, and intend *Mortough More Mac Arca*, who was Monarch of the Iſland in King *Arthur*'s Time, and ſent ſix of his Brothers into *Scotland*, one of whom *Feargus More Mac Arca*, became afterwards King, and raiſed himſelf to the Sovereignty of that Country. It is certain that King *Arthur* himſelf fell by the Sword of the *Scots* and *Picts*, and of equal Credit it is that the *Feargus* abovemention'd was the firſt King of the *Scots*; though *Hector Boetius* a fabulous Writer labours to evince the contrary, and to prove that twenty nine Kings ſat upon the Throne of that Kingdom before *Feargus* wore the Crown. He relates likewiſe with the ſame Certainty, that *Feargus* the Son of *Fearaghar*, King of *Ireland*, was the firſt King of the *Scotiſh* Race, which is an Aſſertion without Support; for never was there a Monarch of *Ireland* of the Name of *Fearaghar*, and therefore *Feargus Mac Fearaghar* was not King of *Scotland*, as *Hector Boetius* confidently lays down. It is certain that *Mortough More* King of *Ireland* was pleaſed that his Brother *Feargus Mac Arca* ſhould wear the Crown of *Scotland*, but upon Condition to pay Homage to *Mortough*, who in the Annals of *Ireland* is call'd *Rex Scotorum King, of the Scots*, to intimate that he poſſeſs'd the Sovereignty over the two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and therefore was a Prince of a ſuperior Note than to ſubmit or confeſs himſelf a Tributary to King *Arthur*.

Speed in his Chronicle with greater Juſtice obſerves that the King of *Ireland* ow'd no Manner of Chiefry or Tribute to King *Arthur*, but that both Princes engaged in a League Offenſive and Defenſive againſt all their Enemies. This he calls *Jus Belli ſocialis*, the *Right of a ſocial War*, in the ſame Manner as the Treaty is concluded between the King of *Spain* and the *Emperor*; not that it was intended as if the Emperor was to pay a Tribute to the King of *Spain*, or the King of *Spain* was under any Acknowledgments of Cheifry to him, but they were bound mutually to ſupport one another againſt all Attempts. The ſame Friendſhip and Stipulation was eſtabliſh'd between King *Arthur* and *Mortough*, they were equally obliged to defend each other, but under no Teſtimonies of Submiſſion either Side. And the Truth of this Equality between the two Kings is abundantly confirm'd by the Teſtimony of *Nubigenſis*, who in the twenty ſixth Chapter of the ſecond Book of his Hiſtory has this Expreſſion concerning the Kingdom of *Ireland*; *Hibernia nunquam ſubjacuit externæ Ditioni*, Ireland *never lay under a foreign Power*; and *Cambrenſis* himſelf agrees with this Opinion in his forty ſixth Chapter, where he thus ſpeaks to the ſame Purpoſe; *Hibernia ab initio ab omni alienarum Gentium incurſu libera permanſit*; Ireland *from the beginning remain'd free from the Incurſion of foreign Nations*; from whence it is evident that neither King *Arthur* nor any other Power received Tribute or any ſervile Acknowledgment from the Kingdom of *Ireland*, untill they ſubmitted to King *Henry* the Second: Nor is it to be ſuppoſed that the *Britains* could lay Claim to any Authority over that Iſland, ſince the hardy *Romans* could never make her tributary, ſo far from that, that inſtead of loſing her Liberty, ſhe not only preſerv'd her own Freedom, but was a Safeguard and Protection to other Nations, and was a Scourge to the *Romans* and other Oppreſſors, wherever ſhe diſplay'd her Banners.

The learned *Camden* gives this Teſtimony in his *Britannia*, *Cum ſuum* Romani *Imperium undique propagaſſent, multi proculdubio ex* Hiſpaniâ, Galliâ *&* Britanniâ *hic ſe receperunt, ut iniquiſſimo* Romanorum *jugo colla ſubducerent: When the* Romans *had extended their Empire on all Sides, many no doubt out of* Spain, France *and* Britain *removed into* Ireland, *in Order to avoid the moſt unjuſt Yoke of the* Romans. From this Evidence it is to be collected, not only that the *Romans* never extended their Conqueſts into *Ireland*, but that the miſerable People of the neighbouring Countries found a Refuge from the Oppreſſions of the *Romans* among the invincible *Iriſh*, who were never ſubdued; whoever ſo much envies the Glory of the ancient *Iriſh* as to aſſert that they were under the Power of the *Romans*, let him have recourſe to the ſame judicious Writer, who ſays, *Ego Animum vix inducere poſſum ut hanc Regionem in* Romanorum *Poteſtatem ullo Tempore conceſſiſſe credam; It will be the utmoſt Difficulty to make me believe that the Country of* Ireland *was at any Time under the Dominion of the* Romans.

Cambrenſis (an inexhauſtible Fund of Falſhood) injuriouſly relates, in his ninth Chapter, that the *Iriſh* Men ſucceeded in their Brother's Bed, and married the Women who had been before married to their Brothers, and that Tythes were never paid to the Clergy in *Ireland* till the Arrival of Cardinal *John Papirion* from *Rome*, which will appear to be a Forgery and an Impoſition upon Mankind, not only in the Body of this Hiſtory, but in this preliminary Vindication now before us. The ſame Author ſpeaking in his ſeventh Chapter of the natural Curioſities of *Ireland*, writes, that there is a Fountain in the Province of *Munſter* which inſtantly makes the Hair of the Head grey when it is dipp'd into it; and that there is another Fountain in *Ulſter* of a quite contrary Quality, that upon wetting it reſtores the Hair to its genuine Colour; tho' upon a Survey there are now no Footſteps, not even in the Traditions of the People, remaining of ſuch Wells, nor were they in the Days of *Cambrenſis*, who impoſes upon the World with his fabulous Rarities, and amuſes his Readers at the Expence of his own Credit and Veracity. Equally worthy of Belief is what he relates in his twenty ſecond Chapter, that when the Gentlemen of *Ireland*, who had been at Variance, were willing to become Friends, they uſed the Cuſtom of Kiſſing the Relicks of Saints in the Preſence of a Biſhop, as a ſolemn Teſtimony of their Reconciliation: But what follows is monſtrous and incredible, that they took a Draught of each other's Blood. This is boldly aſſerted with his uſual Effrontery, and without Proof or Foundation; for if this Practice had been received among the *Iriſh*, how come the profeſſed Antiquaries and Hiſtorians of the Kingdom to be ſilent and take no Notice of it, who were bound to record ſuch a Cuſtom, if it had been uſed, under no leſs Penalty, than upon Omiſſion of being degraded and deprived of their Patrimonies? So that this Romantick Writer is to be ſtript of the Character of a true Hiſtorian, and to be placed among the vain Authors of Fables. In his tenth Chapter he entertains us with a notorious Falſhood, and gives a Character of the *Iriſh*, that they are a penurious and poor ſpirited People; his Expreſſion is, *Eſt autem Gens hæc Gens inhoſpita; The* Iriſh *are an inhoſpitable People.* But *Stainhurſt* gives a quite contrary Teſtimony, and ſufficiently confutes this Scandal; his Words are, *Sunt ſane Homines hoſpitaliſſimi, neque illis ulla in re magis gratificari potes quam vel ſponte ac voluntate eorum Domus frequentare; The* Iriſh *are the moſt hoſpitable Men, nor can you*

oblige them more than by visiting them frequently at their own Houses of your own Accord and without Invitation.

This *Cambrensis* has perverted a Fact of great Consequence in the *Irish* History, where he asserts positively, that it was the Queen of *Meath* who ran away from her Husband with *Diarmuid Nangall* King of *Leinster*; but the universal Testimony of the *Irish* Antiquaries is against him upon this Subject, who agree unanimously, that that lascivious Lady was the Wife of *Teirnan O Ruorke*, King of *Breifny*, that her Name was *Dearbhurgill*, and she was Daughter to *Morrogh Mac Flom* King of *Meath*. He writes that the Rivers *Suiz*, *Feoir* and *Bearow* flow out of the Mountain of *Sliabh Bladhma*, which is a manifest Falshood easie to be disproved; for it is evident that the *Bearow* rises out of the East Point of *Sliabh Bladhma*, and that *Fivire* and *Feoir* proceed out of the East Point of *Mount Aildiun*, otherwise call'd *Sliabh Bearnain* in the Territory of *Currnin*. He abuses the World in the twenty fifth Chapter of his History, by saying that the Ceremony of Inauguration in making Kings of the Family of *O Doinill* was perform'd in this Manner; All the Inhabitants of the Country were assembled upon an high Hill, here they kill'd a white Mare, whose Flesh they boiled in a great Cauldron in the middle of a Field, when it was sufficiently boiled the King was to sup up the Broth with his Mouth, and eat the Flesh out of his Hands without the Assistance of a Knife or any other Instrument but with his Teeth only; then he divided the rest of the Flesh among the Assembly, and afterwards bathed himself in the Broth. This is a Fiction not to be parallel'd, compounded of Ignorance and Malice, and directly opposite to the Testimony of the *Irish* Antiquaries, who have deliver'd to us an express Description of this Ceremony. These Writers inform us that the *Irish* Kings of the Line of *O Donill* sat upon the Summit of a Hill surrounded with the principal Nobility and Gentry of their Country; One of the Chief of them advancing towards him, presented him with a strait white Wand, and upon the Delivery of it he used this Form: *Revive, O King, the Command of thine own Country, and distribute Justice impartially among thy Subjects.* The Ceremony of the Rod was attended with an excellent Moral, for it was strait and white, to recommend Uprightness in Judgment, and to intimate that a Prince should rule with clean and unspotted Hands, should keep them white and never stain them with the Blood of his People. So that the Confidence of *Cambrensis* is the more astonishing, who conceals so rational and laudable a Custom, and introduces in the Room of it a savage and abominable Practice, that has no Foundation in Truth or in History, but is the Effect of inveterate Malice, which urges him on into Absurdities and monstrous Relations, which derive more Blemishes upon the Character of his History than upon the ancient *Irish*, whom at all Hazards he resolves to traduce. It is certain that this royal Family has produced Persons of the first Order for Religion and Piety, and many of this illustrious Line have retired from the World and ended their Days in Privacy and devout Contemplations, particularly St. *Columbe*, whose Memory among the *Irish* will be ever sacred. Nor is it to be supposed that the Nobility of *Ireland*, who were a polite and civilized People, would permit the Kings of *O Donill* to make use of this abominable Custom, had they been so disposed; and it is unjust to charge this Family with such a savage Inclination, since they were Princes of strict Piety and exemplary Virtue, and abhor'd a Ceremony so odious, which was inconsist-

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tent with the Religion they profeſs'd, and ſavour'd ſo ſtrongly of Pagan Superſtition. This therefore is another Falſhood of *Cambrenſis*, which ought to deſtroy his Credit for ever among Lovers of Truth, and brand him with an indelible Mark of Infamy to all Poſterity.

There is one *Spencer*, a Writer of a Chronicle, who in the thirty third Page of his Hiſtory aſſerts with great Injuſtice, that *Eigfrid* King of the *Protombi*, and *Edgar* King of *England*, exerciſed a civil Juriſdiction over the Kingdom of *Ireland*, but he brings no Evidence to ſupport this Opinion; and as it oppoſes the authentic Records of the Kingdom, it muſt be manifeſtly falſe: Beſides it is well known that the *Engliſh* Authors themſelves are forced to confeſs that the *Saxons* deſtroy'd all the publick Monuments and Chronicles of that Nation, and defaced or melted down all the Coins before their own Time, with a Deſign that there ſhould no certain Memorial remain of the Tranſactions of former Ages. And *Daniel* agrees that the principal Part of the *Britiſh* Antiquities are loſt, as *Gildas* complains in the fourth Part of his Hiſtory.

I remember that *Rider* a Latin Lexicographer (in treating of the Word *Brigaine*) is of Opinion that *Britannia* does not receive its Derivation from *Brutus*, becauſe it ſhould then with more Propriety be call'd *Brutia* or *Brutica*; and this Etymology would ſcarce have eſcaped the Obſervation of *Julius Cæſar*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Diodorus Siculus*, the learned *Bede*, or other Writers, who have had occaſion frequently to relate the Tranſactions of *Britain*, and yet make no mention of this Derivation. *Spencer* therefore ſhould rather have ſearch'd into the Name of his own Country, and attempted to clear ſome dark and incredible Paſſages in the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, than to take upon him to write of the Affairs of *Ireland*, which it was impoſſible he could ever come to the Knowledge of. But what is moſt ſurpriſing in this audacious Writer, is, that he ſhould undertake to fix the Genealogies of many of the Gentry of *Ireland*, and pretend to derive them originally from an *Engliſh* Extraction. He particularly takes Notice of ſeven Families of Note in that Kingdom, the Family of the *Mac Mahons*, *Swynies*, *Shyhies*, *Macnamara's*, *Cavanagh's*, *Tuathallagh's*, and *Byrns*; and ſays that from *Urſa*, *Fitz Urſula*, or *Bears* (Sirnames that are in *England*) deſcended the *Mac Mahons* of *Ulſter*, and that *Beare* and *Mahon* are of the ſame Signification; and conſequently, that the *Mac Mahons* aforeſaid are derived from that Houſe in *England*.

My Anſwer to this Aſſertion is, that it is as reaſonable, by the Etymology of the Word, that the *Mac Mahons* of *Thumond*, or the *O Mohonys* of *Cairbry* ſhould deſcend from thence, as the *Mac Mahons* of *Ulſter*: And ſince it is certain that thoſe of *Thumond* or *Cairbry* did not deſcend from thence, it may be concluded that the *Mac Mahons* of *Ulſter* are not deſcended from the Houſe of *Urſa*, or *Fitz Urſula* in *England*, but are lineally derived from *Colla da Chrioch* Son of *Eochaidh Dubhlein* Son of *Cairbre Liffeachair* Monarch of *Ireland*, of the Royal Line of *Heremon*.

The *Swynies* he would likewiſe perſuade his Readers are originally of an *Engliſh* Deſcent, and are derived from a Houſe call'd *Swyn* in that Kingdom; but this Aſſertion has no more Foundation than the former, for it may be queſtion'd whether there ever was ſuch a Family in *England*, and there is not an Antiquary in *Ireland* but knows and can demonſtrate that the *Swynies* are a genuine Branch of the Race of *Heremon*.

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The Family of the *Shyhies* this Writer pronounces of an *Engliſh* Extraction, but this is a Falſhood ſo eaſily evinc'd, that it appears by their ſucceſſive Genealogies that they are lineal Deſcendents from *Collavaiſh*, and that *Shighagh Mac Eaghduin, Mac Allaſdruim Mac Donill*, (from whom deſcended the *Mac Donills* of *Scotland* and *Ireland*) was the great Anceſtor to whom the *Mac Shyhies* owe their Original.

With the ſame Freedom and Ignorance he deduces the Family of the *Macnamaras* from a Houſe in *England* call'd *Mortumer*, but there is no Manner of Analogy in the ſound to prove this Opinion, and it is certain that this Family are the genuine Offspring of a Perſon call'd *Cumara*, from whom they were diſtinguiſh'd by the Title of *Clan* (which ſignifies the *Children* of) *Macnamara*. The proper Sirname of this Tribe is *Siol Aodha*, that is the Iſſue of *Aodha*, and they came originally from *Caiſin Mac Caiſs Mac Conilleaghluath* of the Poſterity of *Eivir* or *Hiberus*.

This confident Author attempts to prove that the Sirnames of the *Byrns*, of the *Tuathalaghs* and the *Cavanaghs*, were firſt brought out of *Britain* into *Ireland*. But the Evidence is very inconcluſive, by which he ſupports this Conjecture, for he is deceived by the Similitude of Sound, which made him believe that theſe Names were derived from Words in the *Britiſh* Language; for inſtance, the Word *Brin*, he ſays, is the ſame as Woody in *Engliſh*; but ſuppoſing this to be true, yet the Family of the *Byrns* are not derived from the Word *Brin*, but from a Perſon whoſe Name was *Branmuit*. The Word *Toll*, he ſays, ſignifies *Hilly*, by which means the *Tuathalaghs* from thence muſt derive their Name, as he affirms. But notwithſtanding *Toll* and *Hilly* we allow to be the ſame, yet *Toll* and *Tuathall* are vaſtly different. Beſides it is well known that the ancient Family of the *Tuathallaghs* are deſcended from a Perſon whoſe Name was *Tuathall*, and therefore this Suppoſition of *Spencer* is falſe and ill grounded. This Writer is equally abſurd in his Conjecture relating to the Family of the *Cavanaghs*. The Word *Cavanagh*, he ſays, ſignifies *Strength* or *Strong*, and from hence he declares that the Famliy of the *Cavanaghs* are derived; but he ſhould have conſider'd likewiſe that the Word *Cavan* ſignifies a Perſon of a *Mild* and *good natur'd* Diſpoſition, and the Tribe of the *Cavanaghs* deſcended lineally from *Daniel Cavanaugh Mac Dermond ne Ngall*, to whom this Name of Diſtinction was given becauſe he had his Education in a Place call'd *Cillcaovan*, in the lower Part of the Province of *Leinſter*; which Tribe, according to their Sirname, are derived of the ſame Race with the *Kinſalaghs*. But that they are of an *Engliſh* Extraction is ſo far from being true, that they are originally *Iriſh*, as expreſſly appears by their Genealogies, and are derived from *Charles* the Great King of *Ireland*. It is ſurpriſing to me how *Spencer* could advance ſuch Falſhoods, as carry with them their own Confutation. He was a Writer that was unable to make himſelf acquainted with the *Iriſh* Affairs, as being a Stranger to the Language; and beſides being of a poetical Genius, he allowed himſelf an unbounded Licenſe in his Compoſitions. It was the Buſineſs of his Profeſſion to advance poetical Fictions, and clothe them with fine inſinuating Language in Order to amuſe his Readers without improving them, and to recommend his Fables to the World when he deſign'd to conceal, or found he could not come at the Truth.

Stainhurſt is likewiſe juſtly to be cenſured for his Miſrepreſentations, in relating the Affairs of *Ireland*. He aſſerts, that the Counrty of *Meath* was the Diviſion that juſtly fell to *Slainge Mac Deala*

Mac Loigh, but this is falſly advanc'd, becauſe an ancient Treatiſe call'd *Leabhar Gabhala*, or the Book of *Conqueſts*, obſerves, that the Country of *Meath*, in the Time of *Slainge*, conſiſted but of one Territory that lies in the Neighbourhood of *Viſneagh*, and did not extend farther till the Time of *Tuathal Teachtmar*. He ſays likewiſe, that the River of *Slainge* (that paſſes through the Middle of the Province of *Leinſter* and runs to *Wexford*) received its Name from *Slainge*, and therefore it appears to him that the Country of *Meath* was the Diviſion he obtained from his Brethren; and for a Reaſon equally invalid, he declares that *Dumha Slainge* (otherwiſe call'd *Dion Riogh*, ſituated upon the Bank of *Bearow* between *Caharlagh* and *Laghlin*, upon the Weſt Side of that River) had that Name from the *Slainge* abovementioned, whoſe Manſion Houſe he aſſerts it was, and the Place where he died. But theſe Notions are the genuine Offſpring of his own Brain, for he was ignorant of the Antiquities of *Ireland*; he had no Opportunities of conſulting the ancient Records, and therefore he muſt be a Stranger to the Concerns and the Tranſactions of that Kingdom.

For will any Man perſuade me that this Writer made a ſtrict Search and Inquiry into the Chronicles of that Nation, when he ſays, that *Roſſmacruin* lies in the Province of *Munſter*? and ſo utterly unacquainted was he with the Diviſion of the Kingdom, that he poſitively aſſerts that *Meath* was a Province, when *Cambrenſis* (whoſe Ignorance or Malice carried him into notorious Falſhoods) never gives it that Appellation, but agrees ſo far with the publick Chronicles, as to call it only a Diviſion of the Country taken out of the other Provinces. This *Stainhurſt* with great Confidence divides the Kingdom of *Ireland* into two Parts, the one inhabited by *Engliſh*, the other poſſeſs'd by *Engliſh* and *Iriſh*; and with uncommon Effrontery aſſerts, that the meaneſt *Singallian* in *Ireland* would eſteem it a Corruption of his Blood to marry his Daughter into the beſt Families among the *Iriſh*. The Words he uſes in his Chronicle are, *Culinorum omnium ultimus qui in* Angliâ *Provinciâ habitat, filiam ſuam nobiliſſimo Principi* Hibernorum *in Matrimonium non daret: The meaneſt* Cuillineach *that lives in the* Engliſh *Province would not give his Daughter in Marriage to the moſt noble Prince among the* Iriſh; but where is the Fidelity of this Author, when it is evident that many Noblemen of the firſt Quality, who are originally of *Engliſh* Extraction, have married into *Iriſh*? Noble Families without any Diminution of their Honour, or Blemiſh to their Poſterity. Among many Inſtances that might be offer'd, it will be ſufficient to mention the Earl of *Kildare*, who married into the Family of *Mac Carty Reogh* and *O Neill*, and by that Means is related to many Gentry in the Kingdom; The Earl of *Ormond* contracted into the Family of *O Bryen* and *Mac Gully Patrick*; the Earl of *Deſmond* is allied to the Tribe of *Mac Carthy More*, and the Earl of *Conacht* to the Family of *O Ruorke*; not to ſpeak particularly of Viſcounts, Barons and Gentlemen of *Engliſh* Deſcent, and as nobly extracted as any *Cuillineach* in *Fingall*, who have not diſdained to marry among the Original *Iriſh*, and upon all Occaſions to cultivate an Alliance with them.

But in Order the more effectually to invalidate the Teſtimony of *Stainhurſt*, that falſe Hiſtorian, it muſt be obſerv'd that he was the moſt improper to write a Chronicle of *Ireland*, becauſe he was overrun with Prejudice, and ſet to work by Perſons who naturally abhor'd an *Iriſhman*, and urg'd him on to miſrepreſent them at all Adventures as a worthleſs and ignominious People. This Author was

a Renegado from his own Country, as well as from Integrity and Truth, and with the firſt Air which he drew in *England* (where he received his Education) he conceived an inflexible Averſion to the *Iriſh*, which he diſcover'd upon his Return, when he undertook, without any Abilities or proper Materials, to write the Hiſtory of *Ireland*. This doughty Performance he was big with for ſome Years, and by the help of Spleen and Ill-nature, was at laſt deliver'd of to the great Joy of his *Engliſh* Patrons, who bought him off from his Honeſty with large Bribes, and are much more induſtrious to ſtigmatiſe the *Iriſh*, than to deliver the Memorials of their own Nation uncorrupt to Poſterity. As one notorious Inſtance of the Hatred this Author bore to the People of *Ireland*, he remarks that the *Cuillineach's* of *Fingall* were highly to blame for not expelling the *Iriſh* Language out of that Part of the Country, when they drove out the Inhabitants, and forc'd them to look out for new Settlements; and the more to expreſs his Virulency he obſerves, that notwithſtanding the great Encomiums beſtowed upon the *Iriſh* Language, whoever makes himſelf acquainted with it, will ſoon diſcover the Rudeneſs and Incivility of thoſe who ſpeak it. What can be the Deſign of theſe Reflections but to intimate that the *Engliſh*, when they got the Sovereignty of the Kingdom into their Hands, ought to have extirpated the *Iriſh* Race, and like *Pagan* Conquerors have rooted out the very Name and Language from off the Earth? Whatever People carry their Arms into another Country and ſubdue it, if they are *Chriſtians*, are contented with the Submiſſion of the Inhabitants, and with tranſplanting Colonies of their own Country to ſettle among the Natives: But the Practice of the *Pagans* was, after they had reduced a Country to Obedience, to extirpate the native Poſſeſſors, and compel them to look out for new Abodes in foreign Countries. Thus, according to the Barbarity of this Author, ought the *Engliſh* to have carried on their Conqueſts, to have ſhaken Hands with the Principles of Humanity and Religion, and put all the *Iriſh* to the Sword. A Conqueror who has any Sentiments of Chriſtianity about him, never ſuppreſſes the Language of the Country he overcomes, and in this Manner the *Engliſh* were treated by *William* of *Normandy*, when he made a Conqueſt of that Kingdom; he permitted the People to retain their Language, by which means it is continued by the Inhabitants with ſome Alterations to this Day. But *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, when by the Succeſs of his Arms he became formidable in *England*, compell'd the Inhabitants to forſake the Country and tranſplanted People of his own in their Room; by which Means the native Language was extirpated, and the new Colonies introduced another of their own. This *Pagan* Conqueror acted conſiſtent with the cruel Sentiments of *Stainhurſt*, who laments that the *Iriſh* Language was not baniſh'd the Iſland, which could not have been done unleſs the Inhabitants who uſed it had been expell'd, which had been an Act ſo barbarous and wicked, that no Politician but *Stainhurſt* would have ſuggeſted it, and no Conqueror unleſs a *Pagan* would have put it in Execution. Such therefore we perceive was the irreconcileable Hatred of this Writer to the Nation of the *Iriſh*, that the Principles of Humanity and Religion, and Law of Nature and Nations, are to be violated, to deſtroy the native *Iriſh*, and in the general Maſſacre the People and the Language are to be rooted out.

This Writer among other Reflections condemns the Judges for their Methods of adminiſtring Juſtice, and cenſures the Phyſicians of *Ireland* as unskilful and of the meaneſt Capacity in their Profeſſion.

Theſe

These Aſperſions are unpardonable in one, who had not the leaſt Knowledge of the *Iriſh* Language, and by Conſequence muſt be a Stranger to the Method they uſed in their judicial Proceedings; he muſt be ignorant of the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Country, nor is he able to form a Judgment of the Abilities of one Profeſſion of Men in it. This was the Caſe of *Stainhurſt*, who neither was able to read or underſtand the *Iriſh* Tongue, and might with great Juſtice be compared to a blind Man, who finds fault with the Colour of a Piece of Cloth, when it is impoſſible he ſhould have any Idea of Colours, or know the Difference between Black and Blue. The ſame improper Judge is this Writer to pronounce Sentence upon the Arts and Sciences, the Laws and Cuſtoms of the *Iriſh*, when he underſtood not a Word in the Language, could not read their Books, nor converſe with the learned Profeſſors in their own Tongue.

Equally to be exploded is the Teſtimony of this Writer, when he paſſes a Cenſure upon the Muſicians of *Ireland*, and contemns them as ignorant of that divine Art, and Strangers to that Harmony which belongs to it. With what Face could *Stainhurſt* aſſert this Falſhood, who had no Notion of Muſick, of Harmony, or Diſtinction of Sounds, and had no Capacity to judge of the Notes and Excellency of that Art. But Malice and Prejudice have betray'd him into Ignorance to all impartial Judges; for it is well known to all who have convers'd in the leaſt with the ancient Chronicles of *Ireland*, that no People in the World had a better Taſte of Muſick, and took more Delight, or employ'd more of their Time in the Pleaſures of it. Their Laws, their Syſtems of Phyſick, and other Sciences, were poetical Compoſitions, and ſet to Muſick, which was always eſteemed the moſt polite Part of Learning among them: This Author therefore is raſh and ignorant in his Cenſures, when he traduces the *Iriſh* as a rude and unharmonious Nation, when their Genius peculiarly inclined them to Muſick, in which they became excellent Proficients, and improved the Art to a wonderful Advantage. I admire that he had not upon this Occaſion conſulted *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, who gives a different Character of the *Iriſh*, and particularly applauds them for their Accompliſhments in Muſick. In the nineteenth Chapter of his Hiſtory he has this Expreſſion: *In muſicis ſolum Inſtrumentis commendabilem invenio Gentis iſtius Diligentiam, in quibus præ omni Natione quam vidimus incomparabiliter eſt inſtructa*; *I find the commendable Diligence of that Nation to be particularly employ'd in muſical Inſtruments, with which they are incomparably furniſh'd, above any other Nation that I have ſeen.* But *Stainhurſt* overlooks whatever tends to raiſe the Character of the *Iriſh*, and throws Scandal and Invective in an abundant manner; and even in his Spleen exceeds the Falſhoods of *Cambrenſis* himſelf, who had more Modeſty than to oppoſe Truth ſo notoriouſly evident, as that the *Iriſh* are naturally Lovers of Muſick, and have a polite Taſte of that Art. The ſame Author beſtows a great Encomium upon the *Iriſh* Muſick in the ſame Chapter: *Tam ſuavi Velocitate, tam diſpari Paritate, tam diſcordi Concordia, conſona redditur & completur Melodia: The Melody is completed and render'd agreeable by ſo ſweet a Swiftneſs, by ſo unequal a Parity of Sound, by ſo diſagreeing a Concord.* From theſe Citations, taken from a Writer who renounc'd all Partiality in Favour of the *Iriſh*, it appears that what *Stainhurſt* advances concerning the *Iriſh* Muſick, is the Effect of his Malice, and of the ſame Certainty with the Character which he gives of the Muſicians of *Ireland*, whom he calls a Set of *blind Harpers*; whereas if he had inquired at the time when he wrote his romantick Hiſtory, he would have found, that

that for one Muſician that was blind, there were twenty who had their perfect Sight, and could ſee clearly into the Malice of his rotten Heart, when he undertook to vilify and traduce the *Iriſh*, and repreſent them in the blackeſt Colours to Poſterity.

It ought to be obſerv'd in this Place, that *Stainhurſt* was for three unanſwerable Reaſons utterly unqualified to write a Chronicle, and therefore he had no Right to the Title of an Hiſtorian, nor ought by Men of Learning to be eſteem'd as ſuch. In the firſt Place he was ſo young when he undertook this Work, that his Years would not allow him to read and examine the ancient Chronicles of the Kingdom, or to arrive at the leaſt Knowledge of the Genealogies or the People whoſe Hiſtory he propoſed to write. Secondly, if his Years would have permitted him to peruſe the publick Records of the Kingdom, he had not the leaſt Acquaintance with the *Iriſh* Language, in which all the memorable Tranſactions, and the Pedigrees of the Inhabitants were originally written. And thirdly, he had renounc'd that Impartiality which is effectually neceſſary to an Hiſtorian; for being a Perſon of an ambitious Nature, and ſolicitous of Applauſe, thoſe who urg'd him on to engage in this Deſign courted him with large Gifts and Promiſes of Advancement, upon Condition he would blacken the *Iriſh* Nation; ſo that his Integrity was corrupted by Bribes, and therefore he was diſabled, unleſs he would betray his Truſt and diſappoint his Patrons, to write the Truth, and be juſt in his Repreſentations; it is certain that *Stainhurſt* was faithful to thoſe who imploy'd him, and the Hiſtory which he drew up fully anſwer'd their Expectations; but he lived to repent of the Injuſtice he had been guilty of, and when afterwards he enter'd into holy Orders, he promiſ'd by a formal Recantation publickly to revoke all the Falſhoods he had recorded in that Work; and for that Purpoſe (as I am credibly inform'd) a Writing was drawn up in Order to be printed in *Ireland* and laid before the whole World; but, if it was ever publiſh'd, I could never find a Copy of it, and therefore am apt ro believe that it was by ſome Means or other utterly ſuppreſs'd. If this Recantation had ſeen the Light, among infinite Miſtakes that would have been corrected, his Hiſtory I am perſuaded would have been purged of this ignorant Blunder, where he ſays that the *Iriſh*, when they are fighting, cry out *Pharo, Pharo, Pharo*, which Word, with great Stupidity, he imagines is derived from *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*; whereas the Word is the ſame with *Faire, Faire*, which in the *Engliſh* ſignifies *watch, watch*, and imports as much as is intended by the *French*, who cry out *Garda, Garda*, when they apprehend their Friend, whom they value, is in imminent Danger.

Doctor *Hanmer* likewiſe, in his Chronicle, has been guilty of great Miſtakes; He aſſerts that one *Bartholinus* was the Commander of the *Mileſians* when they firſt came into *Ireland*; *Partholanus* is the Name he means in this Place, and it is evident by the *Iriſh* Chronicles, that there was more than the Diſtance of ſeven hundred Years between the coming of *Partholanus* and the landing of the *Mileſians* in *Ireland*. *Partholanus* diſcover'd the Coaſts three hundred Years after *Noah*'s Flood, and it was a thouſand and eighty Years after the Flood when the Sons of *Mileſius* ſet Foot upon the *Iriſh* Shore: And as the great *Camden* juſtly obſerves, more Regard is to be paid to the old Records of the Kingdom, than to the Teſtimony of *Hanmer*, whoſe Authority is far from being infallible. *Detur ſuâ Antiquitate Venia*, was the ſaying of that learned Antiquary, whoſe Opinion it was that the Antiquities of *Ireland* are much more valuable, and of

more Authority than thoſe of any other Nation in the World. When he ſpeaks of *Ireland* in his *Britannia* he has this Expreſſion; *Non immerito hæc Inſula Ogygia perantiqua a* Plutarcho *dicta fuit*; This Iſland was not without Reaſon call'd the ancient Ogygia by *Plutarch*; and the Reaſon he gives is, *a profundiſſima enim Antiquitatis Memoriâ Hiſtorias ſuas auſpicantur, adeo ut pro illis omnis omnium Gentium Antiquitas ſit Novitas*; for they begin their Hiſtories from the moſt profound Memory of Antiquity, ſo that the Antiquity of all other Nations, in reſpect of them, is mere Novelty. From whence it may be concluded reaſonably, that the publick Chronicles of *Ireland* are of unconteſted Authority, and ſufficient to overthrow the Teſtimony of *Hanmer*, or any modern Writer whatſoever.

There are ſome Writers, who aſſert expreſſly that *Froto* the King of *Denmark* was King of *Ireland* at the Time when *Chriſt* was born; and among the reſt *Hanmer* gives into this Opinion; but this Aſſertion has no Foundation, for the ancient Records of the Kingdom obſerve that *Criomthan Niadhnar* was the Monarch of the Iſland at the Birth of *Chriſt*; and *Hanmer*, who was an *Engliſhman*, and never ſaw nor underſtood the Chronicles of *Ireland*, could never know what particular Prince had the Sovereignty of the Iſland at that Time; and no Wonder, when it was out of his Power to diſcover, who was the King of *Britain* at ſo great a Diſtance of Time as the Birth of *Chriſt*; *Daniel*, *Gildas*, *Rider*, and many other Authors, who have attempted to write the Hiſtory of *Britain*, confeſs that they can come at no Certainty concerning the Tranſactions of that Kingdom before the Arrival of the *Saxons* and *Normans*; which gave Occaſion to the learned *Camden* to obſerve, that he could not abſolutely determine ſo much as from whence the Country of *Britain* received its Name, and therefore is contented to give us his Conjecture among other Writers: from hence I infer, that if *Hanmer* and other *Engliſh* Hiſtorians found it impoſſible to diſcover, who reigned in the Kingdom of *Britain* at the Diſtance of ſo many Ages as the Birth of *Chriſt*, it is Preſumption and Ignorance in him to aſſume a Right of aſſerting poſitively that *Froto* the King of *Denmark* was the Monarch of *Ireland* when our Saviour firſt appear'd in the World: It was impoſſible for him to arrive at any Knowledge of the *Iriſh* Affairs, and therefore what he ſays is no more than Conjecture, and his Authority of no Account.

Nor is this Writer to be leſs cenſured, for declaring, that St. *Patrick* had no Right to be call'd the *Iriſh* Apoſtle; that he was not the firſt who planted the Chriſtian Faith in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, neither was he the firſt who diſcover'd St. *Patrick*'s Cave in the Iſland of Purgatory. Theſe Actions he ignorantly aſcribes to another *Patrick*, an Abbot, who lived in the Year of *Chriſt* eight hundred and fifty. But there is no Foundation in Truth for this Aſſertion; and to prove this, the Words of St. *Cæſarius*, who lived ſix hundred Years after the Birth of *Chriſt*, and a hundred and fifty before *Patrick* the Abbot was born, are of great Conſequence: This Author, in the thirty eighth Chapter of his Book, entitled, *Liber Dialogorum*, has this Expreſſion: *Qui de Purgatorio dubitat*, Scotiam *pergat*, *& amplius de pœnis Purgatorii non dubitabit*; Whoever doubts of Purgatory, let him go to *Scotland*, and he will no longer queſtion the Pains of Purgatory. From hence it appears evidently, that St. *Patrick*'s Cave, in the Iſland of Purgatory, could not be originally diſcover'd by the Abbot abovementioned, but by St. *Patrick*, who is juſtly call'd the Apoſtle of the *Iriſh*; for to ſay otherwiſe would be to confeſs that *Patrick* the Ab-

bot found this Cave two hundred and fifty Years before he was born; ſince it is evident, that *Cæſarius* ſpeaks expreſſly of *Patrick*'s Purgatory two hundred and fifty Years before that Abbot lived, and conſequently that Cave received its Name from St. *Patrick* the Apoſtle of the *Iriſh*. Beſides the ancient Records and Traditions of the Kingdom agree unanimouſly, that St. *Patrick* originally found out the Cave in the Iſland of Purgatory, which is Authority of Weight ſufficient to over-rule the Opinion of *Hanmer*, who from his Averſion to the *Iriſh* advanc'd this Falſhood, and that the *Iriſh* might have the leaſt Title to Favour in that Cave.

Another Obſervation of equal Credit is made by this Author in his twenty fourth Page, where he declares, that *Fionn Mac Cumhaill* was originally of *Britiſh* Extraction: In this Aſſertion he is oppoſed by the ancient Records of *Ireland*, which pronounce him of *Iriſh* Deſcent; that he came from *Nuadha Neacht* King of *Leinſter*, who ſprung from the royal Line of *Heremon*, Son of *Mileſius* King of *Spain*. With the ſame Falſhood he aſſerts that the *Iriſh* Authors make Mention of one *Giolla Marra* that was King of *Ireland*, who, he ſays, was Son to the King of *Thumond*. I ſhall content my ſelf with what has been already ſaid with regard to this Fiction, and take no further Notice of it, ſince it carries its own Confutation. The Account he gives in his Chronicles of the Battel of *Fionn Tragha*, I ſuppoſe was deſign'd to ridicule the Authority of the *Iriſh* Records, and to perſuade the World that their Teſtimony ought to be eſteem'd of no Weight, ſince it is evident to the meaneſt Capacity, that the Battel of *Fionn Tragha*, tho' it be related in ſome of the Chronicles of *Ireland*, yet is no more than a poetical Fiction, deſign'd to entertain and divert the Reader, and not related as a Matter of Fact; which Anſwer is ſufficient to deſtroy the Credit of what he writes of ſome other Tranſactions which he has recorded, particularly what he ſpeaks of *Fianna Eirionn*, &c.

Among other notorious Falſhoods of this Author, he aſſerts that *Slainge* the Son of *Dela*, the Son of *Loich*, was King of *Ireland* thirty Years; but this is contradicted by our authentick Chronicles, which determine, that one Year was the whole Extent of his Reign. Nor is he to be believed, when he declares that the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* exerciſed a Juriſdiction over the Clergy of *Ireland* from the Time of *Auguſtine* the Monk, ſince the Chronicles of *Ireland* obſerve expreſſly, that the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* never claim'd any Authority over the *Iriſh* Clergy till the Reign of *William* the Conqueror; and even then he did not pretend to a Power that extended farther than the Clergy of *Dublin*, *Wexford*, *Waterford*, and *Cork*, who deſcended originally from the *Danes*, and were called *Normans*, from their Affection to the People of *Normandy*, and put themſelves under the Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, out of an inflexible Averſion to the *Iriſh*, and to introduce a foreign Power among them. Beſides, there is good Authority to believe that that Part of the Clergy acknowledg'd no Subjection to the See of *Canterbury*, but during the Government of three Archbiſhops, *Rodolph*, *Lanfranc*, and *Anſelm*: So that what *Hanmer* advances in this Place, that the *Iriſh* Clergy were under the Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury*, from the Time of *Auguſtine* the Monk, is a Falſhood as ignorant as malicious, and deſerves no Credit.

Nor is he to be believ'd, when he writes that *Morough* the Son of *Coghlan*, was King of *Ireland* in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand and ſixty; for it is evident beyond Denial, that *Roderick O Connor* was the Monarch of the Iſland at that Time, which was four

Years before the *Engliſh* landed upon the Coaſts. He aſſerts likewiſe, that *Comhghall*, the Abbot of *Beannchuir* was born in *Great Britain*, which is intirely a Fiction of his own; for it appears in the Account of his Life, that he was born at a Place in the Province of *Ulſter* call'd *Dail na Ruighe*, and that he deſcended from the Family of the *Dail na Ruighes* in that Country; but this Writer had a Deſign in making this Abbot of *Britiſh* Extraction, which muſt be detected; for it muſt be obſerv'd that the pious *Comhghall* was the Founder of the Abby of *Beannchuir* in the Province of *Ulſter*, which was the Mother of all the Monaſteries in *Europe*. The ſame religious Perſon raiſed a Monaſtery in *Wales* near *Weſt Cheſter* call'd *Banger*, ſo that if this doughty Hiſtorian could perſuade the World that *Comhghall* was of a *Britiſh* Deſcent, whatever Foundations he laid, and Structures he erected, would contribute to the Glory of the *Engliſh* Nation, and the *Iriſh* would be rob'd of the Honour of them. The ſame inveterate Enemy of the *Iriſh* aſſerts farther, that *Farſa Faolan*, and *Ultan*, were illegitimate Children of the King of *Leinſter*; but this is a malicious Perverſion of Fact, for the Chronicles of *Ireland* ſpeak expreſſly, that they were the Sons of *Aodh Beanain* King of *Munſter*. Were I to enumerate all the Errors ariſing either from Malice or Ignorance which *Hanmer* has committed in his Chronicle, I ſhould inlarge this Preface to an improper Length, and weary the Patience of the Reader, who by theſe Inſtances may judge of the Capacity of this Author, and his Qualifications for an Hiſtorian, and therefore I ſhall ceaſe to perſue him any farther.

John Barclay, ſpeaking of the Country of *Ireland*, has theſe Words; *Fragiles Domos ad altitudinem hominis excitant ſibi & Pecoribus communes, they build ſlight Houſes of the Height of a Man, which are in common for themſelves and their Cattle.* But this Writer imitates the ſordid Diſpoſition of the *Beetle*, who ſtoops to Excrements for his Diet, and neglects the fragrant Flowers, and a more delicate Nouriſhment. In like Manner *Barclay* deſcribes the mean and contemptible Abodes of the loweſt of People, and paſſes over in Silence the ſtately Palaces and magnificent Structures erected from Time to Time by the Nobility and Gentry of *Ireland*, equal to, if not ſurpaſſing, in Grandeur and Expence, the moſt coſtly and ſplendid Fabricks of the neighbouring Nations. This Partiality is ſufficient to overthrow the Teſtimony of this Author among learned Judges, and to invalidate his Evidence, when he attempts to derive a Scandal and Reproach upon the State and Magnificence of the ancient *Iriſh*.

Moriſon has given himſelf wonderful Diverſion, and fancies he delightfully entertains his Reader, by writing in a ludicrous Manner of the Cuſtoms and Manners of the *Iriſh*; but notwithſtanding his Fluency of Style in the *Engliſh* Language, his Pen contradicted his Knowledge, and he was ſenſible, that under a humorous Way of Expreſſion he diſguiſed the Truth, and impoſed Fables in the Room of it. Such a Writer is not worthy of the Name of an Hiſtorian, who attempts to give an Account of the Inhabitants of any Country, and yet conceals whatever is praiſe-worthy and honourable relating to them, and with the moſt abuſive Partiality records only what gives them a mean and deſpicable Character, and tends to reproach and leſſen them in the Eyes of Poſterity. This Author had conceived the utmoſt Prejudice and a moſt cordial Deteſtation of the *Iriſh*, and was urg'd on to write by profeſs'd Enemies to the Glory of that Nation; and therefore it is not to be wonder'd that he deſcribes them as a baſe and contemptible People. It were an eaſie Matter, were it conſiſtent with the Rules of

true

true Hiſtory, to rake among the Dregs of any Nation, and enlarge upon the Rudeneſs and Incivilities of their Manners; but this is not the Buſineſs of an Hiſtorian, who ſinks beneath his proper Character when he ſtoops to ſuch low Arts, and proſtitutes his Pen upon ſo inſignificant a Subject. Take a Survey of the obſtinate and unruly Temper of the common People in *Scotland*, the ungovernable Diſpoſition of the *Engliſh* Populace, the proud and inſolent Peaſants in *France*, and the lordly Mechanicks in *Flanders*, the Vanity and Pride of a poor *Spaniard*, and Booriſhneſs of the *Germans*; go into *Italy*, and inquire into the moſt learned and polite Parts of *Europe*, and it would ſwell Volumes to deſcribe the rude Manners and Cuſtoms of the meaner Sort, tho' it is below the Dignity of an Hiſtorian to take Notice of them, ſince it diſcovers the Malice and Partiality of the Writer, and tends rather to corrupt than to improve Mankind. Whoever attempts to treat in general of the Manners of a Country, and deſcribes only the Diſpoſition of the uncivilized Populace, without giving an Account of the Nobility and Gentry, ought not to retain the Name of an Hiſtorian, but of a Libeller and Pamphleteer, who conceals the Truth to oblige the Party that employ him, which was the Caſe of *Moriſon*, *Campion*, and ſome others.

Nor is the learned *Camden* free from the Imputation of Partiality, when he ſpeaks of the Inhabitants of *Ireland*. He aſſerts, that it is a Cuſtom in that Counrry that the Prieſts with their Wives and Children have their Dwelling in the Churches conſecrated to divine Uſe, where they feaſt and riot and play upon Muſick, by which Means thoſe holy Places are deſecrated and uſed to profane Purpoſes. In Anſwer to this Charge it muſt be obſerv'd, that this irreligious Cuſtom was introduced after the Reformation by *Henry* the eighth King of *England*, nor has it been practiſed for many Ages but in the moſt uncivilized Part of the Kingdom, and by a ſort of Clergy, who pretend to be exempt from the Authority of Eccleſiaſtical Superiors, and plac'd beyond the Reach of Church Diſcipline. *Giraldus Cambrenſis* has given a ſatisfactory Account of the Piety and Devotion of the *Iriſh* Clergy, and ſufficiently refutes this Falſhood of *Camden*. The Expreſſion he makes uſe of is this, *Si qui Religioni ſe conſecrant, religioſâ quadam Auſteritate ſe continent, vigilando, orando, & jejuniis ſe macerando; if any dedicate themſelves to Religion, they govern themſelves with a religious Auſterity in watching and praying and mortifying themſelves by Faſting.* And the ſame Author, in his twenty ſeventh Chapter, ſpeaking particularly of the *Iriſh* Clergy, gives them this Character, *Eſt autem Clerus ſatis Religione Commendabilis, & inter varias quibus prælucet Virtutes, Caſtitas prærogativa præminet; The Clergy are ſufficiently commendable for their Religion, and among other Virtues that are perſpicuous in them, their Chaſtity is moſt eminently diſtinguiſh'd.* From whence the Partiality of *Camden* appears, by charging the whole Body of the *Iriſh* Clergy with that indecent and profane Cuſtom. *Stainhurſt*, who was never partial in favour of the *Iriſh*, has this Expreſſion in his Hiſtory of *Ireland*, written in the Year one thouſand five hundred and eighty four: Hibernici *etiam Magnâ ex parte ſunt Religionis ſummè colentes*; *The People of* Ireland *for the moſt Part are of a very religious Diſpoſition*; ſo that this Practice could not be juſtly charg'd upon the Clergy of *Ireland*, but upon ſuch of them, who denied the Authority of their Superiors, and indulged themſelves in many rude and unjuſtifiable Actions without Controll or Reſtraint.

This *Engliſh* Antiquary aſſerts farther, that the People of *Ireland* made no Account of Matrimony, except ſuch as lived in Cities and in the civilized Part of the Kingdom. This is an Accuſation not only falſe

and invidious, and highly reflecting upon the Nobility and Gentry, who are Natives of the Iſland, but upon the *Engliſh*, who have ſettled and obtained Poſſeſſions in the Country. I confeſs indeed, that ſome of the meaneſt Sort are of a wild and untractable Nature, and like the Populace in all Parts of the World, are ungovernable in their Appetites, and not to be reſtrained by any Laws, either Civil or Eccleſiaſtical. It is an unpardonable Inſtance of Partiality therefore in *Camden*, to condemn the whole Body of the *Iriſh* Nobility and Gentry, who live in the Country remote from Towns and Cities, as if they followed wildly the Rules of Luſt without any Reſpect to Matrimonial Contracts; ſince it is evident that a few only of the baſer Sort are guilty of this abominable Practice, and indulge themſelves in ſuch beſtial Liberties. It is Barbarity for a whole Nation to be aſpers'd for the Guilt of a few, and thoſe the very Dregs of the People. I pay a great Reſpect in other Caſes to the Memory of *Camden*, and confeſs the Value of his Writings, but I cannot acquit him of Prejudice in laying this ſavage Cuſtom to the whole Nation of *Ireland*, who are, generally ſpeaking, a polite and virtuous People, and juſt to their Matrimonial Engagements, and deſerve not to ſuffer for the ſake of a few, who, like the Vulgar in all Countries, allow themſelves unchriſtian Freedoms, and fly in the Face of the Laws which attempt to correct them. With regard to what is charg'd upon the *Iriſh* by other Writers, that they very religiouſly obſerve their Matrimonial Contracts for the Space of a Year, and then think they may lawfully diſſolve them, it is ſufficientto reply, that this Opinion prevailed only among the rude and unpoliſh'd Part of the People, who deſpiſed the Diſcipline of the Church, and denied the Authority of their Eccleſiaſtical Superiors.

Campion, in the ſixth Chapter of the firſt Book of his Hiſtory, with great Injuſtice remarks upon the *Iriſh*, that they are ſo weak in their Judgments as to believe implicitly whatever is declared to them by their ſpiritual Guides, whom they obey without Reſerve, and who have it in their Power to impoſe upon and lead them which way they pleaſe; and to ſupport this Charge he relates a fabulous Story to this Effect. There was, ſays he, a very covetous Prelate in *Ireland*, who had the Art to impoſe upon his People, and make them believe whatever he pleaſed, however monſtrous or incredible. This Biſhop upon a Time wanted a Sum of Money, and in Order to obtain it from his Congregation, he tells them, that ſome Years ago St. *Patrick* and St. *Peter* had a very violent Conteſt about an Iriſh *Golloglach* that St. *Patrick* deſign'd to introduce into Heaven: But St. *Peter* oppoſed him, and in his Paſſion ſtruck St. *Patrick* with his Key, and broke his Head; So that he deſired their Contribution; by which Means the People were prevailed upon to part with their Money, and the Biſhop obtained his Purpoſe. This is the Story related by *Campion*, who like an Actor upon the Stage impoſes upon the World with Fictions that could not poſſibly have any Foundation in Nature; for can it be ſuppoſed that a Chriſtian of the meaneſt Capacity would believe that St. *Patrick*, who died above a thouſand Years ago, and St. *Peter* ſhould quarrel and come to Blows, and that St. *Patrick* ſhould have his Head broke by St. *Peter*'s Key; as if the Key had been made of Iron, which every Body knows to be nothing Material, but implies only a Power of binding and looſing? Beſides, this fabulous Writer, to ſhew his Accompliſhments, confeſſes in his Epiſtle prefix'd that he ſpent but ten Weeks in compiling his Hiſtory of *Ireland*, which is ſufficient to convince impartial Judges of the Merits of his Performance, and how im-

poſſible it was in ſo ſhort a time to provide Matter for the Work; or if the Materials were ready to his Hand, to diſpoſe them into Method and Form, and to judge of the Truth of Facts, which in his Hurry he wrote at all Adventures, and inſolently calls his Book *The Hiſtory of* Ireland.

There was an *Engliſh* Prieſt, whoſe Name was *Good*, that taught a School in *Limerick* in the Year of Chriſt one thouſand five hundred ſixty ſix, and upon the ſtricteſt Survey and Enquiry gives this Account of the People of *Ireland*. *Gens hæc corpore valida, & imprimis agilis, animo fortis, & elata, ingenio acris & bellicoſa, Vitæ prodiga, Laboris & Frigoris, & Inediæ patiens, Veneri indulgens, Hoſpitibus perbenigna, Amore conſtans, Inimico implacabilis, Credulitate levis, Contumeliæ & Injuriæ impatiens:* They are a People robuſt and of great Agility of Body, of a ſtout and magnanimous Diſpoſition, of a ſharp and warlike Genius, prodigal of Life, patient of Labour, of Cold and Hunger, of an amorous Inclination, exceeding kind and hoſpitable to Strangers, conſtant in their Love, implacable to their Enemies, eaſy to believe, impatient of Reproach and Injury. And *Stainhurſt* gives them the following Character: *In Laboribus ex omni hominum genere patientiſſimi, in rerum anguſtiis raro fracti:* In Labours the moſt patient of Mankind, and ſeldom deſpairing under the greateſt Difficulties.

One *John Davis*, an *Engliſh* Author, takes upon him to cenſure the Laws and Uſages of *Ireland*, particularly he remarks how unjuſt the Cuſtoms are, that the Brother of a deceaſed Perſon ſhould ſucceed in the Inheritance of the Eſtate before the Son; that the Eſtate of a Family ſhould be divided equally among the Brothers, and that the Law will accept of a Satisfaction in Money and Cattel from the Murderer when a Perſon is killed. In Anſwer to the Complaint of this Writer, it muſt be obſerv'd, that the Laws and Cuſtoms of Countries generally differ, and are variable in their own Nature, as the Exigency of Affairs requires; and likewiſe that theſe three Cuſtoms were not originally admitted into the Body of the *Iriſh* Laws, but were introduced when the Natives fell into civil Diſſentions among themſelves in every Part of the Kingdom, ſo that they were killing and plundering one another with the utmoſt Cruelty without Mercy or Diſtinction, for which Reaſon the Nobility and Gentry of the Iſland, who were beſt acquainted with the *Iriſh* Laws and Conſtitutions, conſider'd wiſely what fatal Conſequences might follow, and with great Prudence thought fit to eſtabliſh the three Cuſtoms abovemention'd; firſt, they thought proper that the Eſtate ſhould deſcend to the Brother, in Order that every Family might be ſupplied with an able and experienc'd Commander to defend them and lead them into the Field: for if the Son were to ſucceed in the Command of his deceaſed Father, it muſt ſometimes unavoidably happen that he will be an Infant, or of too raw Years to defend the Family from the Attempts of their Enemies. Secondly, the Cuſtom of dividing Eſtates among the Brothers could not well be avoided in *Ireland*, for otherwiſe the Rent of every Country would be inſufficient to pay the Number of Soldiers that was neceſſary for its Defence; but when the Lands were divided, the Brother who had the leaſt Lot, would be as able to defend his Country as the Chiefrain himſelf: And thirdly, it was neceſſary that Money or Cattel ſhould be admitted as Satisfaction for a Perſon kill'd, becauſe if the Murderer could find Means to eſcape into the next Country, he avoided the Hands of Juſtice, and it was impoſſible to puniſh him; and therefore the Law ordain'd, that the Friends of the Deceaſed ſhould receive Satisfaction from the Relations of the Murderer, which was a Sum of Money, or a Number of Cattel,

Cattel; for it would have been Injuſtice, if the Relations, who were not acceſſory to the Fact, ſhould anſwer it with their Lives, if the Principal was not to be found; ſo that it was not candid in *Davis* to reflect upon the *Iriſh* Laws for thoſe Cuſtoms; the two former of which the *Iriſh* Conſtitution could not poſſibly ſubſiſt without, and they were abſolutely neceſſary to the Support of the publick Peace; the laſt, I am inform'd, is now practiſed in *England*, and therefore *Davis* might have look'd at home, and firſt have reformed the Laws of his own Country, before he attempted to cenſure and reflect upon the inoffenſive Cuſtoms of the *Iriſh*.

The learned *Camden*, while he writes of *Ireland*, has this Expreſſion: *Habent enim hi Magnates ſuos Juridicos quos Brehones vocant; ſuos Hiſtoricos qui res geſtas deſcribunt; Medicos, Poetas, quos Bardos vocant & Citharædos, & certæ & ſingulæ Familiæ, ſcilicet, Brehoni unius Stirpis & Nominis, Hiſtorici alterius, & ſic de cæteris, qui ſuos Liberos ſive Cognatos in ſua qualibet arte erudiunt, & ſemper Succeſſores habent quibus ſingulis ſua Prædia aſſignata ſunt: Theſe Noblemen have their Lawyers, whom they call Brehons; their Hiſtorians, who deſcribe their Exploits; their Phyſicians, their Poets, whom they call Bards, and Muſicians, and all of a certain and ſeveral Family; that is, the Brehons were of one Tribe and Name, the Hiſtorians of another, and ſo of the reſt; who inſtruct their Children and Relations in their ſeveral Arts and Profeſſions, and they are always their Succeſſors, to whom they leave the Eſtates and Revenues aſſign'd them.* From this Teſtimony of *Camden*, it appears, that the *Iriſh* inſtituted a proper Method to improve and preſerve the liberal Arts and Sciences; for they appointed a ſuitable Maintenance and Proviſion for every Perſon, who excell'd in the Art which he particularly profeſs'd; and the Artiſt ſo diſtinguiſh'd had Authority and Juriſdiction over the ſeveral Members of the ſame Art or Profeſſion, and was principally eſteemed, and more honourably provided for by the Patron that retained him. So that theſe Salaries and Revenues being ſettled upon the learned Profeſſors, occaſion'd an Emulation, and provok'd the Induſtry of all the Youth in the Kingdom; who, incourag'd by the Rewards annex'd, endeavour'd with the utmoſt Application to arrive at a Perfection in their ſeveral Studies; and this Eſtabliſhment among the *Iriſh* preſerv'd the State of Learning and Art in a flouriſhing Condition, inſomuch that the neighbouring Nations were ſupplied with Profeſſors from thence, who inſtructed the Youth, and propagated their Knowledge over the greateſt Part of the Weſtern World. And the Nobility and Gentry of *Ireland* did not only confer a handſome Maintenance and Support upon their learned Profeſſors; but it was eſtabliſh'd by the Laws, that the Lands and Patrimonies belonging to them ſhould be eſteem'd ſacred, and not be violated, and they were allowed as a Refuge and Aſylum to all who fled thither for Sanctuary. So that when many fierce Wars fell out between the *Engliſh* and *Iriſh*, the Learned and their Scholars were exempt from Plunder and military Executions, and never felt the Calamities of War.

Whoever reads the ſixth Chapter of the ſixth Book of the Commentaries of *Julius Cæſar*, will find that their Sages and Men of Learning, who went from other Parts of *Europe* to teach in *France*, were indulg'd the ſame Privileges, which perhaps were originally copied from the Practice of the *Iriſh*. This Introduction would be too tedious and prolix, ſhould I particularly reflect upon all the malicious and ignorant Falſhoods related by *Engliſh* Writers, in what they call their Hiſtories of *Ireland*; for moſt of them are ſo monſtrous and incredible, that they carry

poſſible it was in ſo ſhort a time to provide Matter for the Work; or if the Materials were ready to his Hand, to diſpoſe them into Method and Form, and to judge of the Truth of Facts, which in his Hurry he wrote at all Adventures, and inſolently calls his Book *The Hiſtory of* Ireland.

There was an *Engliſh* Prieſt, whoſe Name was *Good*, that taught a School in *Limerick* in the Year of Chriſt one thouſand five hundred ſixty ſix, and upon the ſtricteſt Survey and Enquiry gives this Account of the People of *Ireland*. *Gens hæc corpore valida, & imprimis agilis, animo fortis, & elata, ingenio acris & bellicoſa, Vitæ prodiga, Laboris & Frigoris, & Inediæ patiens, Veneri indulgens, Hoſpitibus perbenigna, Amore conſtans, Inimico implacabilis, Credulitate levis, Contumeliæ & Injuriæ impatiens: They are a People robuſt and of great Agility of Body, of a ſtout and magnanimous Diſpoſition, of a ſharp and warlike Genius, prodigal of Life, patient of Labour, of Cold and Hunger, of an amorous Inclination, exceeding kind and hoſpitable to Strangers, conſtant in their Love, implacable to their Enemies, eaſy to believe, impatient of Reproach and Injury.* And *Stainhurſt* gives them the following Character: *In Laboribus ex omni hominum genere patientiſſimi, in rerum anguſtiis raro fracti: In Labours the moſt patient of Mankind, and ſeldom deſpairing under the greateſt Difficulties.*

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carry with them their own Confutation; and it ought farther to be conſider'd, that whatever theſe Writers deliver in Diſpraiſe of the *Iriſh* Nation, has no other Authority than the bare Relation of Perſons, who bore an inflexible Hatred to the *Iriſh* Name, and were ignorant of the Tranſactions of that Kingdom, by Reaſon of their Unskilfulneſs in the Language, and by Conſequence muſt unavoidably be miſtaken, and impoſe Falſhoods upon the World.

Camden, who bears the principal Character among theſe Hiſtorians, has very blind Information to ſupport what he obſerves of the Affairs of *Ireland*. He has not taken the leaſt Notice of the Conqueſt of the *Tuatha de Dananns*, who held the Sovereignty of the Iſland one hundred and ninety ſeven Years; anderroneouſly fixes the firſt Invaſion of *Ireland* to be that of *Cæſar*, which the publick Chronicles of the Kingdom never mention under the Name of a *Conqueſt*, tho' they give a particular Account of it: So that the Deſign of this *Engliſh* Antiquary could be no leſs than to throw a Blemiſh upon the *Iriſh*, both ancient and modern. Beſides, it muſt be obſerv'd, that this Writer had but a very ſhort Time to ſearch into the Chronicles of *Ireland*; he continued in the Country but the Space of a Year and a half, and then return'd to *England:* His Hiſtory, when he left *Ireland*, was ſo far from being finiſh'd, that a Year would not ſerve to complete it, and he was obliged to leave it to the Care of his Companion, whoſe Name was *Bertram Verdon*, who was as unacquainted with the genuine Chronicles of *Ireland* as himſelf. Upon the whole, it is left to all impartial Judges to conſider, whether I have unjuſtly cenſured *Cambrenſis*, and the *Engliſh* Authors, who followed his Steps, and copied his Falſhoods, and to pronounce impartially, whether my Hiſtory does not ſtand upon a better Foot of Credit than any Relation of theirs, which they received only by Tradition, and recorded upon that Authority only. And it cannot be improper upon this Occaſion to obſerve, that, with regard to my ſelf, I am a Perſon of an advanced Age, and have acquired a more valuable Experience, by underſtanding the publick Chronicles and ancient Authors in their original Language, than they (being of other Countries, of minor Years, and not having Time to digeſt, or Capacity to underſtand the ancient Records) could poſſibly arrive at. It is not from a Principle of Love or Averſion, nor that I am moved by the Importunity of Friends, or the ſtrong Influence of Rewards, that I undertook to write the following Hiſtory of *Ireland*, but was urg'd on by reflecting, that ſo noble a Country as the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and ſo worthy and generous a People who poſſeſſed it, ought not to be abuſed by fabulous Relations, or have their Memories buried in Oblivion, without being tranſmitted, and the Antiquity and Names of the Inhabitants recorded with Honour to Poſterity: And I humbly conceive that my Hiſtory ſhould the rather take Place, becauſe I trace the Antiquity of the *Iriſh* much higher, and with better Authority than other Writers, and give a particular Account of the moſt ancient *Iriſh*, the *Gadelians:* And if any one ſhould ſuppoſe that I beſtow too large Encomiums upon that brave and illuſtrious Tribe, or ſpeak with Partiality of their Exploits, let it be conſider'd that I have no Temptation to be unjuſt, being my ſelf originally of an *Engliſh* Extraction.

I have obſerv'd that every modern Hiſtorian, who has undertaken to write of *Ireland*, commends the Country, but deſpiſes the People; which ſo far raiſed my Reſentment and Indignation, that I ſet out in this untrodden Path, and reſolv'd to vindicate ſo brave a People from ſuch ſcandalous Abuſes, by ſearching into original Records, and from thence compiling a true and impartial Hiſtory. It grieved me to ſee a Nation hunted down by Ignorance and Malice, and recorded as the Scum and Refuſe of

Mankind, when upon a ſtrict Inquiry they have made as good a Figure, and have ſignaliſed themſelves in as commendable a manner to Poſterity as any People in *Europe*. The Valour and unſhaken Bravery of the old *Iriſh*, and particularly their fixed Conſtancy in the Chriſtian Religion, and the Chatholick Faith, ought to be honourably mention'd, as a proper Standard and Example for Ages that follow. I have no Occaſion to ſpeak particularly of the Number of *Saints* and holy Perſons, that this Iſland has produced, exceeding in Proportion any Country in *Europe*: All Hiſtories allow that *Ireland* was the eſtabliſh'd Seat of Learning, that annually afforded Numbers of Profeſſors that were ſent to cultivate and improve the neighbouring Nations of *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Flanders*, *England* and *Scotland*; as appears abundantly from the Preface before the Book, that treats of the Lives of St. *Patrick*, *Columba*, and *Bridget* that is written in *Engliſh*.

If it be objected, that the Chronicles of *Ireland* are liable to Suſpicion, and may be juſtly queſtion'd; let it be obſerv'd in Reply, that no People in the World took more Care to preſerve the Authority of their publick Records, and to deliver them uncorrupt to Poſterity. The Chronicles of the Kingdom were ſolemnly purg'd and examin'd every three Years in the royal Houſe of *Tara*, in the Preſence of the Nobility and Clergy, and in a full Aſſembly of the moſt learned and eminent Antiquaries in the Country: And to prove this, the under-named Books of the firſt Note that are to be ſeen at this Day, are indiſputable Authorities: The Book of *Ardmach*, the Pſalter of *Caſhel*, written by the Holy *Cormac Mac Cuillenan* King of *Munſter* and Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*; the Book entitled *Leabhar na Huachhungabhala*; the Book call'd *Leabhar Chluana Hianach*, *Pſalter na Rann*, *Leabhar Glindaloch*, *Leabhar Nagceart*, written by St. *Benignus*, *Vighir Chiarain*, written in *Cluain Mac Naois*, *Leabhar Buidhe*, or the *Yellow Book* of *Moling*, the *Black Book* of *Molaige*, and *Fionntan a Laoghis*. The particular Titles and Contents of many ancient Books are as follow: *Leabhar Gabhala* ſignified the Book of *Conqueſts*, *Leabhar na Geoigeadh* the Book of *Provincialiſts*, *Reim Riogradh*, otherwiſe call'd the *Roll of the Kings*, the *Book of Ages*, the Book call'd *Leabhar Combſiorgachta*, or, *an Account of the People who lived in the ſame Age*, the Book of *Antiquity*, the Book call'd *Coraumah*, or of *Etymologies*, the Book call'd *Uracept*, that was written by the learned *Cionn Faola*, the Book call'd the *Viſions of Columba*, written by *Dallan Forguill* ſoon after the Death of that Saint; *An Account why the Woods, the Hills, the Rivers and Lakes in the Kingdom were diſtinguiſh'd by the Names they bear, the Pedigrees of Women*, and many others.

The Treatiſes that are to be ſeen at this Day in the *Iriſh* Language, contain particular Relations of all memorable Battels and Tranſactions that happen'd in *Ireland* from the firſt Account of Time, and give an Account of the Genealogies of the principal Families in the Iſland; and the Authority of theſe publick Records cannot be queſtion'd, when it is conſider'd that there were above two hundred Chroniclers and Antiquaries, whoſe Buſineſs was to preſerve and record all Actions and Affairs of Conſequence relating to the Publick; they had Revenues and Salaries ſettled upon them for their Maintenance, and to ſupport the Dignity of their Character, their Annals and Hiſtories were ſubmitted to the Examination and Cenſure of the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry, who were moſt eminent for Learning, and aſſembled for that very Purpoſe; which is Evidence ſufficient to evince their Authority, and to procure them, upon the Account of what has been mentioned, a ſuperior Eſteem to the Antiquities of any other Nation, except the *Jewiſh*, throughout the World.

Nor are we to omit in this Place to obſerve, that the Chronicles of *Ireland* receive an additional Value from this Conſideration, that they were never ſuppreſs'd by the Tyranny and Invaſion of any foreign Power; for tho' the *Danes* occaſion'd great Troubles in the Kingdom of *Ireland* for many Ages, yet the Number of theſe publick Regiſters, whoſe Office was to enter upon Record the Affairs of the Kingdom, were ſo many, that the *Danes* could not poſſibly deſtroy them all, tho' it muſt be confeſs'd that ſome of the Chronicles of thoſe Times did actually periſh. No other Country in *Europe*, that I know of, can boaſt juſtly of the ſame Advantage; for tho' the *Romans*, the *Gauls*, the *Goths*, *Saxons*, *Saracens*, *Moors*, and *Danes*, generally were careful to ſuppreſs the publick Records in their reſpective Incurſions, yet it was impoſſible that the Antiquities of *Ireland* ſhould be involv'd in the ſame Fate, becauſe the Copies of them were lodg'd in ſo many Hands, and there were ſo many Antiquaries to take Care of them. And this *Cambrenſis*, in his forty ſixth Chapter, ſufficiently confirms; his Words are, Hibernia *ab initio ab omni alinarum Gentium incurſu libera permanſit*. Ireland, *from the beginning, was free from the Incurſions of other Nations*; by which is intended that *Ireland* was never ſo far under the Yoke of any foreign Power, as to confeſs itſelf conquer'd, or that the publick Antiquities of the Kingdom were ſuppreſs'd, which is a Privilege that no other Nation in *Europe* can juſtly pretend to.

I have taken the Liberty, in the following Hiſtory, upon good Grounds, to change the Number of Years that are applied to the Reigns of ſome of the Pagan *Iriſh* Kings, and have varied from the Account I have met with in ſome of the Annals of the Kingdom; and the Reaſon is, becauſe I cannot reconcile the Time allotted them, to any Chronology ſince the Creation to the Birth of *Chriſt*. Beſides, there muſt be Miſtakes which no true Hiſtory can conſiſt with, particularly with regard to the Reign of *Siornà Saoglach*, who, if we are directed by the ancient Annals of the Kings, reign'd Monarch of the Iſland two hundred and fifty Years. The Chronicles aſſert that *Siorna*, when he began to reign, was fifty Years old; ſo that if I had relied wholly upon the Authority of the old Records this King would have lived three hundred Years, which is utterly incredible; for this Reaſon I thought it proper to allow him a Reign of one and twenty Years, which I collected from an old Verſe that expreſſly declares his Reign to be of no longer a Date. *Cobhthach Caolbreac* is ſaid in the ancient Records to be King of *Ireland* fifty Years, yet it is impoſſible reaſonably to allow him any more than thirty; for it muſt be conſider'd that *Moriat* the Daughter of *Scoriat* King of *Concadnibhne*, fell in Love with *Maoine*, otherwiſe call'd *Labhra Loingseach*, a Youth, and a Stranger that was entertain'd in her Father's Houſe; She was at that Time very young, and after ſhe was married ſhe bore him many Children; ſo that if the Length of fifty Years was properly the Reign of *Cobhthach*, it would follow that *Moriat* was ſixty Years of Age when ſhe bore thoſe Children to *Labhra Loingseach*, which is ſcarce poſſible to ſuppoſe; for which Reaſon the Reign of *Cobhthach* muſt be ſhorten'd and reduced to the Space of thirty Years. For other Reaſons of equal Force with theſe mention'd, I have chang'd the Date of the Reign of ſome other Kings in the Times of Paganiſm, but I may venture to acquit the publick Antiquaries and original Chronicles from being blamed for theſe Miſtakes; they certainly are with greater Juſtice to be imputed to the Ignorance of ſome Tranſcribers, who copied their Works, and were incapable to mend thoſe Defects.

It muſt be lamented that the *Iriſh*, ſince the *Engliſh* got Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom, have omitted the ancient and laudable Cuſtom of purging and examining into their Chronicles; and the Reaſon ſeems to be becauſe the publick Antiquaries and Hiſtorians deſiſted from their Employments, their

their Privileges being deſtroy'd, and their Eſtates ſeized and alineated, ſo that there was no Encouragement for Men of Learning to purſue their Studies, or a competent Maintenance to ſupport them. The Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom withdrew their Contributions, and there aroſe ſo many violent Quarrels and Diſputes among the *Iriſh* and *Engliſh*, that the Kingdom was often in Confuſion, and ſo embroil'd, that the Antiquaries had neither Encouragement nor Protection to carry on the Buſineſs of their Profeſſion.

It will not ſeem ſtrange that the Chronology in the following Hiſtory may in ſome Caſes be imperfect and defective, if it be obſerv'd what Diſagreement there is among Authors in their Computation of Time from *Adam* to the Birth of *Chriſt*; inſomuch that the moſt learned Chronologers in the World have differ'd in their Accounts, as will abundantly appear by taking a Survey of ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſh'd in that Study, who are as follow.

Amongſt the *Hebrews*	Years.	Amongſt the *Greek* Authors.		Amongſt the *Latins*.	
Paul Sedecholin counts	3518	*Metrodorus*	5000	St. *Hierom*	3941
The *Talmundiſtes*	3784	*Euſebius*	5199	St. *Auguſtin*	5351
The new *Rabbins*	3760	*Theophilus*	5476	*Iſidorus*	5270
Rabbi Naaſſon	3740			*Oroſius*	5190
Rabbi Moſes Germidiſt	4580			*Beda*	3952
Joſephus	4192			*Alphonſus*	5984

Theſe are the Authors of principal Note for Chronological Computations, and it is eaſie to obſerve the notorious Variations there are in their ſeveral Accounts; ſo that it is not to be wonder'd at, if the *Iriſh* Chronicles differ in that Point; yet were I to decide this Controverſy, I think it would be the moſt plauſible Standard to allow four thouſand and fifty two Years between *Adam* and the Birth of *Chriſt*. My Deſign therefore is to follow the Computation that comes neareſt to the Account I have mentioned with Regard to the Reign of the *Iriſh* Monarchs, petty Princes, and Chieftains of the Iſland, and the publick Concerns and Tranſactions of the Kingdom.

If it ſhould ſeem ſurpriſing that the following Hiſtory is diverſified with ſo many Quotations out of ancient Poetry, to prove ſeveral Matters of Fact advanc'd, but to adjuſt the Chronology of the *Iriſh* Hiſtory; it muſt be conſider'd, particularly that the Authors of the *Iriſh* Chronicles compoſed their Work generally in Verſe, that their Records might be the leſs ſubject to Corruption and Change, that the Obſcurity of the Style might be a Defence to them, and that the Youths, who were inſtructed in that Profeſſion, might be the better able to commit them to Memory. The *Iriſh* Compoſitions in Verſe or *Dann*, that were of principal Note, were called in the *Iriſh* Language *Pſalter na Teamhrach*, which was always preſerv'd in the Cuſtody of the chief Antiquaries of the Kings of *Ireland*; the *Pſalter Caſhel* was written by *Cormac Mac Cuilleanan*; and as the Word *Pſalm* in *Engliſh*, and *Duain* or *Dan* in the *Iriſh*, are of the ſame Signification; ſo a *Pſalter* (in Latin *Pſalterium*) is a Book that contains many particular Poems; and ſince moſt of the authentick Records of *Ireland* are compoſed in *Dann*, or in *Verſe*, I ſhall receive them as the principal Teſtimonies to follow in compiling the following Hiſtory: For notwithſtanding that ſome of the Chronicles of *Ireland* differ from theſe poetical Records in ſome Caſes, yet the Teſtimony of the Annals that were written in Verſe is not for that Reaſon invalid, becauſe all the publick Chronicles, as well in Verſe as in Proſe, were ſubmitted to a ſolemn Correction and Purgation,

Purgation, and therefore it is reaſonable they ſhould be eſteem'd of equal Authority.

I have often heard it pronounced impoſſible that the Genealogy of any Perſon could be lineally traced ſo high as *Adam*, but this ſeeming Difficulty will vaniſh, by obſerving that it was eaſy for the *Iriſh* to keep exact Pedigrees from the Time of *Gadelas*. The *Iriſh* were furniſh'd with a learned Body of Men call'd *Druids* or *Soothſayers*, whoſe peculiar Office it was to take a ſtrict Account of the ſeveral Genealogies, and to record the moſt memorable Tranſactions that happen'd in the Kingdom: It will appear by the Courſe of this Hiſtory that theſe *Prieſts* or *Druids* were ſufficiently accompliſh'd for this Buſineſs, particularly that *Niul* the Father of *Gadelas* obtained all his Riches and Honour upon the Account of his Learning and exquiſite Art, from whom were derived not only the Streams of Learning and Knowledge, but a ſufficient Skill to adjuſt the Pedigrees of Families, and to tranſmit them uncorrupt to after Ages.

I ſhall inſtance in this Place an Example taken from a *Welſh* Author, whoſe Name was *Aſherus*, where he gives the Pedigree of one of the Kings of *Britain*, and traces it as high as *Adam*, which I mention as an Evidence of the Poſſibility of the Thing, and to take off the Wonder how the *Iriſh* could be Maſters of ſuch an Art, or depend upon the Certainty of it.

Elfred the Son of	*Creda*	*Bean*
Neulrolf	*Cerdy*	*Seldouin*
Egbert	*Elliſa*	*Hewnor*
Ethalmund	*John*	*Heremon*
Ewan	*Brond*	*Hatra*
Indild	*Verdon*	*Hinula*
Corenred	*Frealde*	*Berdatrius*
Ceulavald	*Frealfe*	*Japhet*
Chatwin	*Fradawoulfe*	*Noah.*
Elianlem	*Cread*	
Cinriffe	*Cruturaz*	

Upon the whole, I am perſuaded, that whoever conſults this Hiſtory with Candor, and with ſuch Proportion of Allowance as ſeems due to the obſcure and unfrequented Track I have perſued, may find Satisfaction; and if he will farther give himſelf the Trouble of ſearching into the ancient Chronicles of *Ireland*, he will be convinc'd that I have been juſt and faithful in the Uſe I have made of them; but if it ſhould ſo unfortunately happen that my Labours ſhould be deſpiſed, and the following Hiſtory be eſteem'd of no Value, I muſt confeſs, that it exceeded my Abilities to give another Account, for I did my beſt. I take my leave therefore, and ask Pardon of the Reader, if I have in any Caſe led him out of his Way; aſſuring him that his Miſtake was not the Effect of Malice in me, but becauſe I wanted Skill to direct him better.

JEOFFRY KEATING.

APPENDIX
TO
Dr. KEATING's *Preface.*

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
2	26			Vortigern	446		
	27			Hengiſt	457		
	35			Valantinean	425		
	39			Theodoſius *and* Maximus	454		
	49			Strabo	20		
	54	Deiſies				Waterford	Deiſies
3	22			Solinus	80		
	29			Pomponius Mela	56		
	38			Cambden	1623		
	48			Giraldus Cambrenſis	1200		
	52	Leon	Carliſle *in* Cumb.	Campion	1599		
	55			Higdeus Polycronicon	1363		
4	5			*King* Arthur	506		
	10			Hector Boetius	1520		
	20			Feargus M'Arca	550		
	26			Speed	1605		
	43			Cambrenſis	1200		
	50			*King* Henry II.	1172		
5	1			Cambden	1623		
	18			Cambrenſis	1200		
	22			John Popirion	1577		
6	8		Breiſny			Letrim *and* Queen's	Cavan Part
	13	Sliabh Bladhma	Bloom				
	14	Mount Aildiun	Devils Bit			Tipperary	
	15	Sliabh Bearnain				Tipperary	Eligurty.
	50			*St.* Columbe	560		
7	2			Cambrenſis	1200		
	6			Spencer	796		
	7			Eigfrid	959		
	17			Gildas	581		
	23			Julias Cæſar	47	*before* Chriſt	
				Cornelius Tacitus	100		
	24			Diodorus Siculus	454		
				Bede	703		
8	18	Tuathalaghs	O Tools				
	41		Kinſalaghs			Wexford	
	54			Stanihurſt	1554		
9	4	Viſneagh	A Hill			*Weſt* Meath	Rathcontra
	30	Singallian	Pingallian				
	42	Bntler	*Earl of* Kildare				
	44	Fitz-Gerald	*Earl of* Ormond				
	46	*Burgh* Clanrickard	*Earl of* Conacht				
10	35			William *of* Normandy	1066		
	38			Hengiſt	457		
11	33			Cambrenſis	1200		
12	5			Stainhurſt	1554		
	52			Cambden	1623		
13	42	Logh Derg	Patrick's Cave			Donegall	
14	7	Iſland of	Purgatory			Donegall	
	12	Fion M'Comhuill	Fin M'Cool				
	51			Auguſtine	563		
15	2	Beannchuir	Bangor			Down	
	5	Dail na Ruighe				Antrim	
21	20		Tarah			Meath	Skreen.

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
1	12	Moynealta	Clantarffe —				
	15	— — —	— —	Brian Boiromhe	1027		
3	11	Scone —	Fife *in* Scotland				
	28	Oberus *riſes in*	Old Caſtle, *falls*	*into the* Mediterranean	—	*Sea in* Ca-	talonia
	32	— —	—	Ptolomeus —	120		
	37	— —	— —	Diodorus Siculus	45		
4	9	— — —	— —	Plutarch —	100		
	21	Oileach Neid	— —	— — —		Inniſhowen	
	23	Iſle *of* Barrimore	*near* Cork				
	24	Athclath —	— —	— —		*W.* Munſter	
	26	Oileah Neid	— —	— — —		Lienſter	
	31	Toirinis —	— —	— — —		Donnegall	
	34	— —	*Three Streams*	— — —		Waterford	
5	4	—	—	Cambrenſis —	1200		
	14	Comarna dtrinuis	geadh, *A Paſſage*	*between* Waterford *and*	—	Ballyhaik	
	19	Conglais —	— —	— —		Cork	
		Drobhaois —	*a River between*	— — —	—	Sligo *and*	Fermonna
6	14	Dunn Sobhairce	Down-Patrick	— —		Down	
	15	— —	Curcies —	— — —		Cork	
7	5	Viſneach —	*A Hill* —	— —		*W.* Meath	Rathcontra
	11	— —	Tarah —	— — — —		Meath	Screen
	12	*Add after Weſt*	Meath, *Part of*	King's & Queen's *County*	—	*and County*	Longford
	ul.	Viſneach	*A Hill* —	— —		*W.* Meath	Rathcontra
8	9	— *For Weſtward*	*read Eaſtward*	— —		*(Earl of*	Kildare
	13	Logh Ribh	Loch Ree, —	— *between* —	—	Roſcomon	Longford
	18	Logh Derg *in the*	Shanon *from* Por-	tumney *in* Galway *to*	—	King's	County
		Galway, Tip-	perary *and* Clare,	*and* Killaloo, *County of*	—	Clare *parts*	
	17	Shabh Fuaid	—	— — —		Down	
	21	Biorra — —	— —	— —		King's	Egliſh
	22	Cluana Hoirde	Clanoris —	— —		Kildare	Carbry
	24	Breagmhuigh	O Bregan's *Country*	— —		Queen's	Fenehinch
9	2	Drobhaois, *the*	*Mouth of* Logh	Eru *between* —	—	Donegall	*and* Sligo
	19	Dubh — —	*A River* —	— —		Sligo —	*Northward*
	20	Jorris, *the Mouth*	*of Logh* Ern	— —		Mayo	Erris
	22	Cruachan	— —	— — —		Clare	
	25	Drobhavis, *the*	*Mouth of Logh*	*Ern* to Droheda			
10	8	Eamhain —	Mhacha — —	— —		Armach	
	9	Oileach Neidh	*in the County of*	Tyrone, *or* —	—	Donegall	Inniſhowen
	12	Three Streams	*A Paſſage between*	Wexford *and* —		Waterford	
	28	Dinrigh, *on the*	*River* Barrow —	—		Carlow	
		Naas —	—	— —		Kildare	
	ult	Dungcrott	— —	—		Cork	
		Dunjaſg —	— —	— —		Tipperary	
11	25	Caſhel — —	Carraick Patrick	—		Tipperary	
	31	Ely —	— — —	— —		King's	Clonlisk
	32	Ormond —	— —	—		Tipperary	
12	14	Thumond - - -	— —	— —		Queen's	
	15	Slighe Dhala - -	Bealachmor —	—	—	Queen's	Burrin
	16	Sliabh Eachtigh	— —	— —	—	Clare	Burrin
		Sliabh Eibhtinne	—	—		Clare	Moyart
		Sliabh Eachtigh	Limerick —	— —		Clare	Burrin *and*
	25	Gabhram — —	Gowran —	— —	—	Kilkenny	*(*Tullagh
	26	Bearnan Eile	Devils Bit —	— —		Tipperary	Ormond
	28	Luachairdheag-	headh — —	— —	—	Kerry Tru-	chanacmy
	33	Sliabh Caoiu —	Bluff Head —	— —		Cork	Carbray
13	18	Viſneach — —	*A Hill* —	— —	—	*W.* Meath	Rathconra
	27	Dunda Leithghlas	— —	— — —		Down	
		Rathbuck — —	— —	— —		—	Connor
		Dailnichair —	*united to* Derry	— —		—	
	32	Gleandaloch	— —	— — —		Wicklow	A Biſhop-
		O Fearna — —	Fearns — —	— —		Wexford	*(*rick

Offery

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
		Offery				Kilkenney	
	33	Lethghlin				Queen's	
		Kildare				Carlow	
	35	Killaloe				Clare	
	36	Iniſcatha				Limerick	
	37	Emly				Tipperary	
	38	Liſmore				Waterford	
		Cluain uam aigh				Cork	
	39	Roſcarbry				Cork	
	40	Ardfeart				Kerry	
	ult	Kill Mac Duach				Mayo	
14	1	Anaochduin				Mayo	
		Cill iarthair				Galway	
	2	Achoury				Sligo	
	3	Cillaluidh	Killalla			Mayo	
		Conaine				Athanre	A Biſhopr.
	4	Eplin	Elphin			Roſcomon	
	11	Cluain	Cloine			Cork	
	16			Ptolomy	120		
	22	Carn ui Neid	Beer			Cork	
		Cloch	Clough				
	23	Inbher Mor	Broad Haven			Mayo	Erris
		HiarusDomhnonn	Arklow			Wicklow	
18	5	Tuath Inbher				Clare	
19	11	Corchaduibhne	Corcaguiny			Kerry, *an*	Archb.
	28	Dun na mbarc				Kerry	Corcaguiny
	34	Feart				Tipperary	Arra
	39	Slew Bloom				Queen's	
20	3	Ardladhron				Wexford	
	6	Sliabh Beatha				Kerry	
	11	Ceaſaras	Wood Read	*in Munſter.*		Kerry	Corcaguiny
22	29	Loch Ribh	Roe, *between*	Longford & Roſcomon		*in the*	Shannon
	36	Lothra	Lurhoe, *any*	*Commons*		Tipperary	
	23	Migdoina	Macedon, *in*	Greece			
24	24	*For* Spain *on the*	*Left Hand*, read	*on the Right*			
	26	Inbher	Bantry			Cork	Bantry
	30	Inbher Sceine	Bantry *Bay*			Kerry	Corcaguiny
	34			Ninus	850		
		Innis Samer	*in the Bay of*			Donnegal	
26	15	Muigh Jotha				Tyrone	
	17	Imber Domhnonn	Acklow			Wicklow	
	26	Loch Con				Mayo	
	30	Sliabh Slainge	*A Mountain*			Down	
	31	Loch Laighline	*A Lake*			Gallway	
	33	Loch Earchta				Armach	
	35	Sliabh Modhoirn	Mourne	Mountains		Down	
		Loch Rughraidhe				Galway	
	37	Loch Luain				Kerry	
	39	Loch Luimhnidh				Kerry	Glanerough
		Loch Cearra				Mayo	Carrah
	40	L. Foirdreamhuin				Kerry	Trachan-
	41	Sliabh Mis				Kerry	(achmy
27	3	Buas, *a River*	Lagan, *parts*	Down *and* Antrim		*near*	Iniskiſlin
	5	Lagi	Lee				
	6	Sligo	*the Outlet of Loch*	Ern		Donnegal	
	7	Muaidh	Moy, *parts*			Mayo *and*	Sligo
	8	Mudhorn	Mourne, *A River*	Tyrone *falls into the*		Liffy *at*	Strabane
	13	Buas	Foile				
		Laoi	Lu			Cork	
		Buas	Lagan				
		Panna	*between*			Antrim *and*	Derry

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
27		Bearbh --- ---	Barrow — —				
		Saimer -----	*the Outlet of Loch*	Ern			
	14	Mudhorn —	Mourne --	—— —— ----		Tyrone	
	16	Muadh --- —	Moy --- *in*	*the Counties of* ——		Sligo *and*	Mayo
		Moynealta ---	Clantarfe *near*	Dublin			
28	31	Oleach Neid	*Part of* Cork, *all*	Limerick, *part of* Clare,	*and*	*all* Galway	Inniſhowen
29	42	Hoath *N. E. of*	Dublin. —	—— —			
31	2	Magh na Sul An-	nibh Niallain	—— ——		*W.* Meath	
	11	Dairbhreach —	*A Lake* ----	—— —		*W.* Meath	Moycaſhel
		Loch Breannuin	—— —	— — ---		Armach	Leney
	12	*Loch* Muinramhair	—— —	—— ——		Sligo ——	
		Ainnin ----	— ---	--- ——		*W.* Meath	
	16	Cinneich ----	Kinech ——	—— ——		*W.* Meath	Moycaſhel
	17	Raith Ciombhao-	ith ——	—— —		Down	
	21	Fomhoraice ---	Fomory	—— ——			
	24	Reae, *North of*	Ireland *in* Torinis	*N. W. of* —	——	Donnegall	
	32	Magh Ceara	—— ---	—— ——		Gallway	Clare
	33	Magh Luirg	— — —	——		Roſcomon	Boyen
	25	Lughaidh —	—— ----	—— ——		Antrim	
	36	Magh Seimne	— ——	—— —		Down	
	37	Muirtheimhne	—— —	—— — —		Louth	
	38	Magh Macha --	——	——		Armagh	
32	35	Tor Conuing	Tory *Iſland, N.*	*W. of* -----	——	Donnegall	
33	1	Magh Gceidne --	*near the Ontlet of*	*Loch* Ern --- ---		Donnegall	Tirlagh
34	15	Torinis --- *N.*	*W. of* ——	——		Donnegall	
36	10	— ——	—— ——	Jeoffry Monmouth --	1151		
38	13	Nure, Shure *and*	Barrow, *Three*	*Streams between* ----		Wexford &	Waterford
		and meet below	Roſs *in* ——	—— ——		Cork	
	18	Drobhaois ---	*the Outltet of Loch*	Ern ——		Donnegall	
		Drobhaois *to*	Drocheda *is all*	——		Ulſter	
	ult	Inbher ——	Slainge — ---	—— ——		Wexford	
39	5	Jorrus Dumhnoin	Broad-haven	——		Mayo	Erris
	7	Tracht Rughraid-	he ——	— ——		Down	
40	10	Craoibhe —	——	—— ——		*W.* Meath	Moycaſhel
	14	Muirtheimhne	—— ——	—— ——		Louth	
	33	Tailtean ——	——	—— —		Meath	Kells
41	2	Arran ——	—— ——	—— ——		Galway	
		Eilie ——	—— ——	— —— ——		Antrim	
		Innis Gall —	Hebrides —	*Weſt of* Scotland			
	36	Gabhraidhe —	Garry ----	— ——		Roſcomon	
	37	Failge ——	Oldhaly, *parts*	— Kildare *and*		King's	
		Gailiuin ——	Galian —	—— —		Meath	
42	13	Bæotia ——	Grece —	—— ——			
44	14	—— ——	—— ——	Boetius ----	1520		
	29	—— —	—— —	Mortough ----	491		
45		Scone —	—— ——	—— ——		Perth *in* —	Scotland
47	2	Jaruin —	——	—— ——		Kerry	
48	5	LuachairDheagha	— ---	—— — —		Kerry	
51	13	Ard Breac —	—— ——	—— —		*W.* Meath	Navan
	38	Loch Oirbbſion	*Loch* Chorib ---	— — — —		Galway *and*	Mayo
54	14	Amazons *in*	Aſia, *on the* Caſ-	pian *Sea*			
	23	Panonia -----	Hungaria	—— —			
	31	—— ——	—— ——	Epiphanius ——	368		
	43	——	——	Joſephus ——	94		
55	1	—— —	----- ——	Nauclerus ——	1499		
	5	——	——	Herodotus — —	440	*before Chriſt*	
	30	— ——	—— ——	Higden — ——	1363		
57	19	—— ——	——	Moſes —— —	1574	*before Chriſt*	
61	32	—— —	——	*St.* Columbus ——	589		
65	14	—— —	——	Marianus Scotus —	1059	*before Chriſt*	
82	23	Galicia ---- —	*in* Spain,				

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
83	22	Braganſa —	Brigantia *in* Trales	Montes in *Portugal*, but		*borders on*	Galicia.
85	21	Oileach Neid				Donnegal	Innithowen
95	24	Breogan —	Brigantes — *of*			Kilkenn. &	Waterford
96	3	—	—	Cambrenſis —	1200		
	5	Biſcany — *in*	Spain —	— *W. of* Scotland.			
	42	— —	—	Higden —	1363		
98	*ult*	Sliabh Cula —	— —	— —		Sligo	
99	1	— Cualgne	—	— —		Louth	
	2	— Blaidhma	Bloom —	— — —		Kerry —	
	5	Muirthemhne	—	— —	—	Cork —	
	7	Corca Luighe	—	— —		Louth	
	8	Sliabh Eibhle	—	— —		Clare	Moyart
	12	Bladhma —	Bloom — —	— —	—	Kerry *and*	Queen's
	25	*For* Northern	Coaſt, — *read* —	Southern			
	27	*After* Wexford	*read* lies South,	*and is called* —		Inverſlaine	(acmy
	37	Inbherſcein —	Bantry —	— —		Kerry	Truchan-
	ult	Sliabh Eibhline	—	— —		Clare	Moyart
100	30	Teamair —	— —	— —	—	Meath	Screen
102	10	Deſmond —	—	— —		Cork Bear	*and* Bantry
103	4	Eamhain —	— —	—		Armagh	
104	15	Inbher Scein —	Bantry —	— —		Cork	(acmy
	19	Mis —	—	— —	—	Kerry	Truchan-
105	24	Tailton —	—	— —		Tipperary	Kells
106	8	Michil —	*off of* Deſmond	— —		Cork	
	16	Inbher Scein —	Bantry —	— —		Cork	
	24	Feil —	— —	— —		Kerry	Clanmorris
	31	Tailton —	— —	— —	—	Meath	Kelles
108	18	Sliabh Cuailgne	— —	— —		Antrim	
	19	— Fuaid —	— —	— —		Armagh	
	28	Boyne —	— —	— —		Meath *to*	Drogheda
		Sruibh —	Sruithir —	— — —	—	Mayo	
113	39	Rath Beothaic	Down Patrick —	*on the* Liffy —		Wicklow	New Caſtle
114	4	Eamhain —	— —	— —		Armagh	Fews
	18	Laoighis —	Lex —	— —		Queen's	
		Conmacne —	— —	— — —		Mayo	
		Corcamruadh	Corcamroe —	— —	—	—	Clare
	28	O Dwyers —	— —	— —		Tipperary	
	33	O Ryans —	— —	— — —		Carlow	Idrone
	39	Leinſter *to*	Munſter —	— —		Cork	
115	4	Mac Daniel —	— —	— — —		Donnegal	
	6	Mac Mahons —	— —	— —	—	Monaghan	
	7	Maguires —	— —	— —		Fermana	
	8	O Hanlans —	— —	— —		Armagh	
	14	Deſſigh —	Deſie —	— —		Tipperary	Midlethird
	38	O Headhra —	O Hara —	— —	—	Mayo	Leney
		O Gara —	— —	— —		Sligo	
116	5	Airdiodroſs	— —	— — —		Queen's	
117	4	Ai —	Kiltartan —	— —		Galway	Galway
	5	Meidhe —	— —	— — —		Roſcomon	
		Morba —	— —	— — —	—	Sligo	
	7	Deſſigh —	Deſie —	— —		Meath *and*	Waterford
	28	Beathach —	— —	— — —		Queen's	
	29	Finghin —	— — —	— —		Kerry	
	43	Geiſiol —	—	— — —	—	King's	Geiſiol
118	*ult*	Airgiod —	Roſs —	— —		Queen's	
119	13	Cuil Breagh	— —	— — —		Meath	Screen
	17	Freamhain —	— —	— —		Tipperary	Midlethird
	20	Loch Cime —	— —	— — —	—	Gallway	Clare
		— Buadhaice	— —	— — —		*ibid.*	
		— Bagha —	— —	— — —		*ibid.*	
		— Rein —	— — —	— — —		*ibid.*	

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
119	20	Fionnmaighe	*between* Longford	*and* Roſcommon		Galway	
		Loch Laoigh	*between* Leitrim	*and* Roſcommon		Sligo	
120	28	Inbher Slainghe				Wexford	
121	13	Slainge				Wexford	
123	21	Cathluan	Catheralagh			Queen's	Offory
	29	Eithne	Liffe, *the Tail and*	*Head is call'd, The* Finn		Tyrone *and*	Donegal
124	10	Dalriada	Albany *in* Scotland				
	21	*For* Counties, *read*	Weſtmorland,	Cumberland, *and*		Durham	
125	30	Sliabh Mis				Kerry	Truchan-
126	13	Sliabh Beatha				Kerry	(achmy
	14	Geiſille				Queen's	
	15	Mudhurni	Mourn			Down	
	16	Loch Lein				Carlow	
	17	Beirre				King's	Egliſh
	18	Aonogh	Macha				
	32	Eille	Ely			King's	
	33	Comair				Kilkenny	
		Maighe Teacht				Wexford	
	34	Loch Moige				Antrim	
	35	Cuillard				Clare	Ibrachan
	42	Cuill Fabhair				Cavan	
	ult	Cuill	*at* Airgiod Roſs			Queen's	
127	4	Loch Cea				Letrim	
	5	Magh Falchnair	*W. of Abby* Boyle			Roſcomon	
		Loch Nualline				Derry	
	6	—— Niaruin				Mayo	
		—— Nuair				Cavan	Kells
		—— Saiglean	Hawet			Galway	
	11	—— Dabhuil				Tyrone *and*	Down
	13	Fubno				Cork ——	Carbry
		Calluin				Kilkenny—	Cranagh
128	1	Lahain				Leitrim	
	29	Dum Sobhair	Down Patrick			Down	
	34	Courcies				Cork	
129	11	Deaghadh				Cork	
	12	Foſuighe				Galway —	Kiltartan
	13	*three Streams*				Wexford	*near* Roſs
	17	Magh Laoighion	*a Plain*			Leitrim	
		—— Luirg	*in* O Dahaly			Kildare *and*	King's
	18	—— Leamhna				Down	
		—— Manair				Roſcomon	
	19	—— Fubhna				Down	
		—— da Gabhal				Tyrone	
	32	Inbher Fleiſge				Cavan —	Coole
		—— Maige				Limerick	
	35	Magh Geanuinn				Cavan *and*	Fermane
130	33	Orcades				— *North of*	—Scotland
	35	Loch Enibheithe				Monaghan	
		——Failcheadain				Roſcomon	
	36	—— Gaſain				Donegal	
131	24	Rath Cuachain	*on the* Shanon			Clare	
137	18			*St.* Patrick	450		
143	41	Magh Inis				Down —	Lecale
145	27	Aillin	Allen			Kildare —	Conel
	35	Dom Sobharice	Down Patrick			Down	
146	10	Imleach	Emly				
147	34	Airgiod Roſs				Queen's	
	ult	Clochair	Clogher			Tyrone	
151	34	Binneadair	*E. of* Dublin				
	35	Eaſruadh	*on the* Mourne			Donegal	
152	4	Eamhain Macha				Armach	O Neylan

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
155	12	Buirrinn				Clare	
159	17	Bearbha —	Barrow				
160	40	Corcaduibhne	Corcaguiny —			Kerry	Carcaguiny
161	43	Fearmorch —				*ibid.*	*ibid.*
164	28	O Dhaly —	O Connor Faile			King's	
	31	Cavanaghs —				Carlow	
		Murplays —	Murphies —			Wicklow	
		O Tuathaill —	Tools			Kilkenny	
	32	Maigiolla — —				Offory	
	33	O Demsey —				Kildare	
		O Branains —				Queen's	
	34	O Dwir —				Kildare	
		O Ryans —				Carlow	Idrone
165	1	Bearbha —	Barrow			Kildare	
		Slighdhala —	King's *County*,	Wexford, Wicklow,	------	Dublin, ---	Meath, *and*
	21	Soil Cuin —	Quin				(Louth
173	5	Dromchriadh	Drumcree ----			*W.* Meath	Delvin
	21	Fiodhach —				Clare	
	24	Drabhaois, *the*	*Outlet of Loch* Ern	*by* Bally Shannon —		Donegal	Erris
174	22	Cruachan, *on*	*the* Shannon			Clare	
178	34	Fearmoighe —				Antrim	
	35	Eamhain —				Armach	
179	40	Crioch Cuailgne				Louth	
180	17	Corcamruidhe	Corcumroe —			Clare	Corcumroe
183	9	Craobh Dhearg	—			Donegal	
	11	Eamhain —	—			Armach	
187	5	Sliabh Fuaid				*ibid.*	
193	5	Inis Cloithroin	*in the* Shannon	*between* Roscommon	*and*	Longford	
199	39	Domhnoim —				Mayo	
	42	Deaghdha —	—			Kerry	
201	35	Eamhain —				Armach	
202	20	Solochoid —	—			Tipperary	
	35	Munster —				Kerry	
203	6	Binn Boirche	—			Down	
	12	Srabh Broinn				Kerry	
206	14	Aillin —	Allen ---			Kildare	Connel
207	3	Iverahagh —	Ivragh ---			Kerry	Ivragh
213	36	Domhroinn —	Acklow —			Wicklow	
214	4	Canbre —	Carbre			Cork	
		Aichle —				Meath	Skreen
215	11	Tlachtga				King's	Clanlisk
	31	Visneagh —				Meath	Rathconra
	44	Beul inne	Baalstine				
216	17	Tailtean —	—			*ibid.*	Kelles
217	11	Teamhair	Tara —			*ibid.*	Screen *in the*
221	15	Oirgiall — —	Louth, Monaghan	*and*		Down	*Earldom*
222	7	Cruachan ---	— *some say in* —			Mayo	*of* Boyne
225	38	Cinsealagh —	— — —			Wexford	
227	5	Liathain ---	— —			Kerry	
	13	Ard Neimhidh	Barries Isle			Cork	
	21	Liathain —	—			Kerry	
	36	Sampaite ---	—			King's	
	37	Greine —	— — —			Waterford	
		Athlone ---	— —			oscomon	
	41	Gabhran —	—			Meath	
		Visnigh —	—			*W.* Meath	
230	26	Maigh Leane	*in* Cavan, — *a*	*Second in*		Kerry	
233	1	Maigh Muchru-	ime			Galway	Athanree
	27	Ath Visioll ---	— — —			Tipperary	
241	13	Maigh Feinhim	—			Waterford	
	36	Maigh Breag				Meath	

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
242	7	Eille	Ely			King's	Clonlisk &
	34	Atharla				Cork	(Ballybritt
243	7	Eille	Ely			King's	
	16	Burgh mac Anoig				Meath	
247	9	Leath Cuinn				Ulster	
	36	Dealbhna More				Meath	
	37	—— Beg				King's	
		Jather Midhe				Roscomon	
		Dealbhna Eathra				*W.* Meath	
		—— Sithe				Roscomon	
	38	Cuille Fabhair				Galway	
		Tire de Loch				Conacht	Moycullen
248	16	Muchruim				Galway	Athenree
249	22	Gabhra				Meath	
250	25	Ceanannanus				Kelles	
252	30	Tuath Odhrain				Meath	Skreen
255	2	Laoigheis				Queen's	
	3	Maistean				Kildare	Narragh
	27	Bearbha	Barrow *at* Athey			Kildare	
256	7	Forthartuath	Wexford, Wick-	low, *W.* Meath, *E.*		Meath *and*	Louth
257	20	Forthartuath	Fore				
	31	Deisi Teamhrach				Meath	Deece
258	6	Ceallach	Kelley				
	35			Olioll Olum, *King of*			
	38	Deasie		(Munster		Waterford	Deasie
260	14	Inis Baoi	*in* Black Harbour			Mayo	Erris
261	18	Magh Feimhin				Tipperary	Midlethird
	24	Ceallosnadh				Carlow	
	29	Disceart	*S.* Deasie			Waterford	Deasie
	36	Tuasgirt	*N.* Deasie			Tipperary	Offa *and*
262	1	Deisgceirt				Waterford	Midlethird
	16			Mac Morough	1170		
263	23	Cnoc Luinge				Waterford	
	42	Luachra				Kerry	
264	3	Condon				Cork	Fermoy
	26	Offery				Queen's	
265	41	Ath Visiol				Tipperary	
271	33	Almhuin				Wexford	Gory
273	37	Teamhrach				Meath	Kelles
183	16	Maoliogeann	Mullegan *or* Mul-	lineaux			
284	34	Rosnariogh	*suppos'd to be* Ber-	tive, *on the* Boyne		Meath	Navan
	37			*St.* Columba	560		
285	1	Brugh na Boine	Trim			Meath	
		Roilic na Riogh	*in* Mayo, *but some*	*think on the* Shannon		Clare	
286	15	Liffe, *passes thro'*	Wicklow, *meets*	Kildare *to* Dublin			
	20	Gabhra	*near* Tara			Meath	
287	10	Olarbha	*A River*			Antrim	
	15	Dicbhcomar				Meath	Kelles
290	31	Cinneal Eoguin	Tyrone				
292	11	Magh Breag	*some say in*			Meath *or*	Down
	30	Fearmuighe				Monaghan	*or* Antrim
	40	Eamhain				Armagh	
294	4	Cruachan Claonta	*on the* Brosnigh			King's	
295	7	Leath Cuinn	*South Division of*	Ireland			
299	24			Jonas *the Abbot*	630		
	26	*See Primate* Usher's	de Primord. *chap.*	15, 16.			
				Columbanus	730		
300	31			Cæsarius	503		
301	28			Buchanan	1583		
302	19	Muigh Much-	ruimhe			Galway	
303	28			Stowe	1600		

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
304	5			Buchanan	1583		
305	8			Veſpaſian	69		
	12			Aurelian	270		
	16			Pelagius	410		
306	11	*Sea to Sea from*	Dumbriton *to*	— Stirling			
307	6			Bede	733		
308	20			Nonius	1552		
	21			Speed	1605		
	24			Cambden	1609		
	29			Bede	733		
	44			Pelagian *Hereſy*	410		
310	12	Stone Henge				Wilts	
	14			Jeoffry *of* Monmouth	1151		
	33			Macrobius	344		
	43			Cambden	1620		
311	16			Nubrigenſis	1200		
	34	*St.* Patrick's *Father*	*was* Calphurnius,	*a Deacon*			
313	3	*St.* Patrick *was chri-*	*ſten*'d Succoth, *and*	*had the Name of* Patrick	*by*	*Pope* Ce-	leſtine I.
	16	Loire, *alſo* Nants	*in* Britany			Wexford	
314	*ult*	Cille Brighde	Ribbride			Wexford	
		Tullach	Tully			Carlow	
316	43	*For* Iriſh *Camp*,	*read* Scots *Camp*				
	44	Eochaidh	Eogan				
319	7	Vibhfhiachrach				Galway	Kiltartan
		O Dubhda	O Dowd *Kings of*	Aidhne		Clare	Tullagh *N.*
		Kilkelley, *in Iriſh*	Giollachealaigh				
		O Cearaigh, O	Comain, *&c. were*	*poſſeſs'd of the N. parts of*		Inchiquin	*and* Burrin
	24	Roiliena Riogh				Clare *on the*	Shanon
323	1		Polychronicon	Ranulph Higden	1363		
	30			Anſelm	1093		
	41	*his immediate*	*Predeceſſor*	Lanfranc	1070		
324	8	Anſelm's *next*	*Succeſſor*	Rodolphus	1114		
328	32			Nonius			
	35	*See* Ward's *Life of*	*St.* Romuldus, *p.*	158, *and* Uſher de Pri-	mori	*p.* 950.	
329	9			*St.* Bernard	1115		
	11			*St.* Malchius	1134		
	37	Caſhel				Tipperary	Midlethird
	39	Leath Cuinn *N.*					
	40	—— Modha *S.*					
330	38	Imlioch Jobhair	Emly			Tipperary	
331	31	Liſmore				Waterford	
	34	Ceananus	Kells				
332	5	Magh Feimhin				Tipperary	Midlethird
337	30	Gleann da Lach				Wicklow	
	31	Cluain Mac Naois				King's	Garycaſtle
342	17	Greallach Dabh-	uill			Kildare	Kilcullen *or*
345	*ult*	Cruachain, *on*	*she* Shannon			Clare	(Conall
346	39			Simplicus	467		
347	4	Ocha	Avenmore *River*	*at* Acklow *in*		Wicklnw	
	27	Leithlin	Loghlin				
348	2	Cinnailbhe				Kildare	
	32			Gelaſius	492		
349	5			Anaſtatius	496		
	7			Beannchoir, *died*	555		
	32			Anaſtatius	517		
	33	Achadh				Queen's	Oſſory
	38			Collum Cill	530		
350	14	Alexandria	*in* Egypt				
	19	Almaine	Allen			Kildare	Connal
	20	Eibhline				Clare	Moyart
		Moighe Hailbhe				Kilkenny	

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
351	31	Grealladh				King's	
353	1	Cluain Eos	Clon Mac Nois			King's	Garycaſtle
	18	Cil Cuilin	Killcullen			Kildare	
	44	Cluain Feart	*read, in*			Galway	
354	27	Hoidhe Collum	Cill, Hy Jona,	*an Iſle at S. W. Point of*		Mull *in*	Scotland
356	5	Innis Cealtrach *in*	*the* Shannon			Clare	
259	11	Tailtean				Meath	Kelles
360	18	Boirin	Burrin			Clare	
	19	Durlus Guaire				Galway	Dunkell in
362	35	*ibid.*					
	38			*St.* Mochua			
	42	Diſhes Koad *is*	*kept in Memory to*	*this Day*		Galway	Kiltartan
363	16	Ceannanus				Meath	Kelles
	29	Ealchruidhe				*ibid.*	Morgallion
	41	Loch Ruidhe	*at* Nobber				
364	25	Cill Beacan				Cork	
365	10	Innis Cealtrach	*in the* Shannon			Clare	
367	35	Gabhra Liffe				Wicklow	Newcaſtle
368	11	Feimhin				Tipperary	Midlethird
	34	Aoii	Hy Jona, *S. W. of*	Mull *in* Scotland			
	ult	Cobhthaig	Cotty				
369	11	Fionngall	Fingal			Dublin *N.*	
	43	Cluainioriard	Cleonard			Meath *on*	Boyne
370	8	Dromceat				Derry *on*	Bau
	38	Dailriada				Down	
373	39	*Weſt* Munſter,	Limerick, Kerry,	*and*		Clare	
374	2	*W. of* Ireland,	Conacht *and*			Meath	
	3	Breiſne O Rorke				Letrim	
	5	ui Reyley				Cavan	
	6	Tirconuill				Donnegal	
	7	Oilioch Guarre				Monaghan	*and* Down
	9	Clochar Deaſie	*to* Fionn Carn			Armagh &	Down
383	5	Glin da Loch	Glandaloch			Wicklow	
	19	Inis Eogain				Donnegal	Inniſhowen
385	14	Bladhma	Sew Bloom, *to the*	*Sea Side*, Queen's Kil-	keny	*and to* Wa-	terford
389	10	Da Leathghlaſs				Down	
390	4	Tyrconel				Donegal	
391	3	Bioira	Birr			King's	Egliſh
		Ardfeart				Kerry	Clanmorris
	6	Ciaran Saigre				Queen's	
		Cluana				King's	Garrycaſtle
	7	Tiabruide Naoi				Queen's	Offory
392	5	Achadhbo	Canicus *or* Kenny			*ibid.*	*ibid.*
	18	Omaine				King's	
393	26	Caonnhign *of* (Glindaloch	Kevin *of* Glenda- (logh	*St.* Caoimhgin			
		Cinſalach				Wicklow	
	27	Maoidog Fearna	Madog *of* Ferrus			Wexford	
	29	Fiontan	Fintan				
	30	Caineach	Read	*St.* Kenny Agabo		Queen's	
	32	Imocuille	Imokile			Tipperary	
394	25	Beallach	*a Battle fought at*			Wexford	
	41	Coirbheoil	Carrole				
395	16	Slaine	*A River*			Wexford	
397	13	Rothan				King's	Balley's
	15	Leithglin	Leighlin			Waterford	(Cowen
398	27	Ruaghuigh	Roony				
400	9	Deiſſyes				Waterford	
	20	Liſmore				Waterford	Cosbride
	23	Rathan				King's	
	37	Laoighis	Leve	*St.* Mochuda		Queen's	

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
400	37	Leithgline				Carlow	
406	20	Figinte				Lymerick	
	23	Cluain Mac Nois				King's	Garycaſtle
	37	Cill Mocheallog	Kilmallock			Lymerick	
407	9	Fearna	Ferns			Wexford	
	16	Seachnuſach	Shaghnaſſy	Seachnuſach	668		
	24	Beanchuir	Bangor			Down	
408	8	Cealtrach				Clare	
	20	Inis Boſinne				Mayo	
		Ardfionan				Lymerick	
	26	Lochgabhair				Meath	Kelles
409	3	Rathmore				Meath	Lune
	7	Orcades	*N. of* Scotiand				
	25	Muritheimhne				Louth	
	36	Moigh Cuillinn				Gallway	Ireconacht
	39	Aoij	Hy, *S. W. of* Mull	*in* Scotland			
410	3	Ardfeart				Kerry	Clanmorris
	25	Conuill *in*	Tyrconel, *or*			Donegal	
	26	Inis bo Finne				Mayo	
411	2	Almhaine	Allen			Kildare	Connall
412	20	Flaithbhertach	Flaherty	Faithbertach	724		
	25	Ceallach	Kelly	Bede	733		
	37	Muirtheimhne				Louth	
413	8	Beallach Feile				King's	
	31	Tirdaglaſs				Tipperary	
414	15	Seiri hmidh	Kells			Meath	
	25	Delbhna More	Delvin			Meath	Delvin
	28	Ath Trim	Trim			Meath	
	33	Cinſalach	Wexford				
	35	Rath Beathach				Queen's *in*	Offory
	38	Tabhair	Fore			*W.* Meath	
	40	Beallach Cro				Queen's *in*	Offory
		Dealbhna	Delvin, *there are*	7 Delvins, *the* 1ſt *in*		King's	
				2. *in*		*W.* Meath	
				3. *in*		Dublin	
				4. *in*		Roſcomon	
				5. *in*		Galway	
				6. *in*		Wicklow	
				7. *in*		*W.* Meath	
415	3	Loch Bealling				King's	Clonlisk
	7	O Faly				King's	
	41	Cill More				Cavan	
		Ardbreacan				Meath	Navan
416	4	Aoij	Hy, *in* Scotland				
	6	Damhlaig	Dunleek			Meath	
	8	Cineall	Tyrconel			Donegal	
	30	*ibid.*					
	4	*After* Munſter	*read*			Kerry	
417	26			Ranulph Higden	1363		
418	40	Inis Labhraine				Down	
	41	Dairinis				Waterford	
	43	Loch Lein	*See* Ware's *Antiq.*	*of the Church* Chap. 14.		Kerry	
419	12	Inis Eibhin				Clare	
		Beannchuir	Bangor			Down	
	13	Sgeilg Michael	*in* Deſmond			Kerry	
		Cinſealach				Wexford	
		Inis Tiog				Kilekenney	Gowran
	39	Eogan				Donegal	
		Dioſiort	Dyſert			Queen's	
		Liſmore				Waterford	
	41	Glindaloch				Wicklow	

Cluainard

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
419	41	Cluainard				Meath	
	42	Mobeadhg				Wexford	
		Ciaran	Duleeke			Meath	
420	7	Crocabaiſginn				Meath	
		Tradruighe				Wexford	Mungar-
		Jobh Conuill				Clare	(ragh
	40	Loch Ribh	Ree *on the* Shanon	*between* Roſcomon *and*	—	Longford	
421	40	—— Derg	Inis Patrich			Donnegal	
423	4	Glindaloch				Wicklow	
	16	Ath Trym	Trim			Meath	
	21	Inis Damhly				Cork	
	27	Beannchuir	Bangor	Down *and* Down	—	Patrick	
424	30	Durlos				Galway	Dunkellin
	33	Callain				Kilekenney	
425	17	Loch Bricirne	Loch Blisklau			Down	
	25	Fearna	Ferns			Wexford	
		Mungairid	Mungaret			Wexford	
	36	Boyne; *below*	Drogheda				
	37	Liffe				Dublin	
		Norwegians	Danes				
	43	Magh Breag				Meath	
		Fingal				Dublin *N.*	
426	13	Inis Cealtrach	*in* Shanon			Clare	
	14	Mac Nois				King's	Garycaſtle
	19	Leath Modha	*at* Caſhel				(Tara
	25	Birr				King's	Egliſh *to*
		Teamhair Breag				Meath	Skreen
	42	Imly				Tipperary	Clanwil-
427	9	Eaſruadh	Aſhro			Donegal	(liam's
	22	Leix				Queen's	
	35	Fearna				Wexford	
	39	Fearceall				King's	Ballycowen
	40	Deabhna				*ibid.*	Garycaſtle
	ult	Duachiall	Dughill			*ibid.*	Kilcourey
428	8	Sliabh Bladhma	Bloom			Queen's &	Armach
	9	Cluain Joraird	Cionard			Meath	
		—— Mac Nois				King's	Garycaſtle
	15	—— Fearta	Clonfeart			Gallway	
	16	Tirdaglaſs				Down	
		Lothra				Galway	
	27	Caille				Kilkenney	(comon
429	26	Loch Neachach	Logh Neagh *in*	Ulſter Roe *on the* Shanon	—*be-*	*tween* Long-	ford & Roſ-
431	5	Dailgais	Munſter *Militia*				
	7	Ardbreacan				Meath	Navan
	12	Ceallach	Kelly				
	22	Caſhel				Tipperary	
	24	Tyrconel				Donegal	
	29	Jobh Figinty				Lymerick	Conill
	34	Loch Gabhair				Meath	Kells
439	36	—— Ainnin				*W.* Meath	
440	3			Buchanan	1583		
441	23			Higden	1363		
443	19	Biora				King's	
	20	Lathraigh Broin	Lora Brian			Kildare	Mannath
	26	Rath Aoda	Rath Nugh, *a*	*Pariſh*		*W.* Meath	Moycaſhel
444	22	Cluain Joriard	Clonard, *on the*	Boyne		Meath	
	31	Loch Fcabhail	Loch Foile			Donegal	
	44	Cluain Dalchain				Dublin	Newcaſtle
445	40	Bealla chMore				Queen's	
	41	Mount Eibhline				Clare	Moyart
		—— Eachty				Galway	Kiltartan

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
447	5	Cluain Joriard	Clonard			Meath	
	6	Tailton				Meath	Kelles
	16	Loch Feabhail	Loch Foyle	*near*		Donegal	
448	16	Caſhel				Tipperary	Midlethird
449	34	Corca Baiſain				Clare	Corcumroe
450	23	Inis Catha	*between* Clare *and*			Kerry	
451	7	Ard Fionain	Ard Finan			Limerick	Offa
	11	Imleach Jubhair	*S. W. of* Caſhel			Tipperary	Clanwill's
	12	Glaendaloch	Glandalogh			Wicklow	Newcaſtle
	19	Mungairid	Mungaret			Wexford	
452	19	*ibid.*		*the Conflux of the* Nure		*and* Barrow	
	38	Thumond				Clare	
	24	Inis Catha	*on the* Shanon			Limerick	
453	31	Leath Modha	*the fifth Diviſion*				
454	20	Diſeart				Queen's	Marybor.
456	44	Oſſory				*ibid.*	
457	12	Leithghlin	Loghlin *on the*	Barrow		Carlow	
	27	Deſies				Waterford	
460	13	Cinneity	Kinety *near* Birr			King's	Ballybrit
	20	Fearmuigh	Fermoy			Cork	
		Ceannfaola				Wexford	
	37	Leix				Queen's	
461	23	Diſeart				*ibid.*	Marybor.
463	10	Tailtion				Meath	Kells
464	8	Leath Cuinn	*North Diviſion*				
465	39	Dailgaſians	Munſter *Militia*				
469	37	Fearmoihe	Formoy			Cork	
472	*ult*	Dundalk Bay				Louth *N.*	
477	7	Caſhel				Tipperary	
	18	Deiſies				Waterford	
478	30	Tuileim				King's *E.*	
	34	Falie				King's	Garrycaſtle
	37	Loch Ribhe	Loch Ree, *in the*	Shanon *between* Long-	ford	*and* Roſ-	comon
479	7	Dun Sobharice	Down Patrick			Down	
		Roſcrea	*a Fair kept*			Tipperary	Ikerrin
480	31	Loch Oribhfionn	Loch Chorib			Galway	
	35	Loch Neachach	*in* Ulſter	*between* Antrim *and*		Ardmach	
	44	Cillcullen	Kilcullen			Kildare	
481	1	Oilioch Neid	Iniſhowen			Donegal *N.*	
482	30	Deſies				Waterford	
483	37	Cluaintarf	Clountarff			Dublin *E.*	
484	3	Ceanannus	Kells			Meath	Kells
	4	Ard Breachain				Meath	Navan
	16	Dunda Leathglas				Ardmach	
485	18	Ceanannus	Kells			Meath	Kells
	29	Oirgiallach	Down Monaghan				
	40	Tuathal	Tool				
	43	Inis Catha	*on the* Shanon			Limerick	
486	13	Tuathal	Tool				
	27	Tara				Meath	Skreen
487	24	Aoij Collum	*in the Iſle of* Hy	*or* Jona			
		Dailgais	Munſter *Guards*				
	28	Moigh Hadair				Wicklow	
	36	Caomhgin		*St.* Kevin	1004		
492	3	Siol Eogain	Tyrone *in*			Ulſter	
	38	Tara				Meath	
494	*ult*	Corcoluigheach	*a Teritory in*			Wexford	
495	13	Dundalk				Louth *N.*	
496	24	InisComeaſgraidh	*in* Loch Ern				
	30	Cineal Eogan	Tyrone				

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
496	36	Dailnaruidhe				Queen's	
	39	Tyrconel				Donegal	
497	6	Inis Domhnain	Arklow			Wicklow	
	14	Maolruadhna	Mulrony				
	18	Cineal Conuill				Donnegal	
	22	Gleanda Loch				Wicklow	
		Kilmainham	*W. of* Dublin				
	28	Mathgamhuin	Mahon				
	33	Feicinn, *N. of*	Drogheda 2 *Miles*				(*the* Shanon
499	14	Killaloe	*in* Loch Ern			Clare	Tullagh *on*
		Inis Cealtrach				Clare	
	15	Tuam Greine				Galway	
	22	Caſhel				Tipperary	
	23	Inis Loch Cea				Roſcomon	
	24	Dun Gcrott				Cork	
	25	Saighlean	Roſna Riogh	*W.* Meath *and*		Cavan	
		Ceann Coradh	*of* Boiroimhe *on*	Shanon		Clare	
501	26	Tyrconel				Donegal	
	28	Eogain	Tyrone				
	31	Oirgiallachs				Down *and*	Monaghan
	36	Offery				Queen's	
	ult	Coradh				Clare	
502	17	Dailgais	Munſter *Militia*				
	28	Murchudha	Murragh				
	34	Ceann Coradh	Kencovia			Clare	
	36	Jobh Faolain	O Dhaly			King's	
503	23	Ceann Coradh	Kencovia			Clare	
504	*ult*	Killaloe				*ibid.*	
505	24	Ceann Coradh	Kencovia			*ibid.*	
	29	Cluain Tarf	*E. of* Dublin				
507	11	Aidhne				Gallway	Kiltartan
	21	Magh Nealta	Clontarf				
508	*ult*	Deſie				Waterford	
509	4	Fearmioys	Fearmoy			Cork	
	5	Aidhne				Galway	Kiltartan
	9	Loch Lein				Kerry	
	34	Maiſteann				Kildare	Narragh
510	18	Deſmond				Cork	
	44	Athy				Kildare	
511	12	Cluain Tarf	*E. of* Dublin				
		Offery				Queen's	
	21	Athy				Kildare	
514	19	Cineal Eogan	Neal *of* Tyrone				
	40	Jobh Cinnfiolach				Wexford	
515	4	Ondrona	Idrone			Carlow	Idrone
	30	Ceanannus	Kells			Meath	Kells
516	31	Breoag				Queen's	Fenehinch
	37	Glen da Loch				Wicklnw	
	ult	Breiſne				Letrim	
517	1	Cluain Fearta	Clontarf			Galway	Longford
	8	—Mac Nois				King's	Garycaſtle
	16	Eoganacht	Caſhel			Tipperary	
518	40	Fear Ceall				King's	Ballycowen
519	1	Ceann Coradh	Kencovia	*on the* Shanon		Clare	
	4	Cluain Mac Naois				King's	Garycaſtle
	16	Leath Modha	*S. Diviſion*				
520	17	—— Cuinn	*N. Half*				
	34	Clochar	Clogher *is Upper*	Dunganon		Tyrone	Clogher
	35	Ardſratha	Ardſra			Tyrone	Strabane
		Coinire	Connar			Antrim	Antrim

Page.	Line.	Old Name.	Now Called.	Authors Names and Kings Reign.	Year.	County of	Barrony of
520	38	Damhliag	Duleek			Meath	
		Cluain Joriard	Clonard *on the*	Boyne			
	39	Tuam da Gualann				Galway	Donnagh-
		Cluain Fearta	Clonfert			Longford	more
	40	Conga Kilala				Mayo	Tirawly
	41	Caſhel				Tipperary	Midlethird
	42	Liſmore				Waterford	Caſhbride
521	2	Killcuillin	Killcullen *on the*	Liffy		Kildare	
		Laughlin				Carlow	
		Glean da Loch				Wicklow	Newcaſtle
	3	Fearna	Ferns			Wexford	Ferns

FINIS.

An Abſtract of a LETTER ſent by Dr. *Finley* to *John Warburton*, Eſq; *Somerſet*-Herald; and under Cover directed to *Dermo'd O Connor*.

SIR,

I Have read over Dr. Keating's *Hiſtory of* Ireland, *tranſlated by you, with a great Deal of Pleaſure; and do think it as valuable a Piece of Antiquity as ever was publiſh'd, notwithſtandiug what any malicious, ill-deſigning Perſon, who would deny or deſtroy all Antiquity that is valuable, may ſay to the contrary.*

YOURS,

Hull, *July* 7. 1725.

FINLEY.

To the Subſcribers for the firſt Edition of Dr. Keating's *HISTORY of* IRELAND.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Hardſhips I have undergone, by the vile Treatment I have receiv'd from the Tranſlator *Dermo'd O Connor*, who, without any Thought or Deſign of paying the Expences of Paper, Print, Engraving, and other accidental Charges, before the Hiſtory could be publiſh'd, ſpent and imbezzel'd about the Sum of *Three Hundred Pounds*, in the Space of ſeventeen Months, great Part of it being Subſcription Money, which he never brought to Account, nor I never knew of, till Publication of the Hiſtory; by which Means I am greatly a Sufferer in the Publication, as being oblidg'd to pay out of my own Pocket about the Sum aforeſaid, more than I have as yet receiv'd for this Hiſtory. As this is Fact, it is a ſufficient Reaſon for falling the Price of the Hiſtory, to be ſold for *One Pound Ten Shillings* Bound, which is much cheaper than the Subſcription Price; but having no other Way to reimburſe me the Money that I'm out of Pocket, I hope you will excuſe, Gentlemen,

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A TABLE OF THE KINGS OF IRELAND,

The Year they began their Reign, and the Number of Years they reigned.

Anno Mundi		Reigned	Page
2737	HEber *and* Heremon *ruled jointly*	1	117
738	Heremon *reigned after the Death of* Heber	14	118
52	Muimhne, Lingne *or* Laigne *ruled*	3	124
55	Er, Orbha Fearon *and* Feargna	1	
56	Irial	10	
66	Eithrial	20	125
86	Conmaol	30	126.
2816	Tighermas	50	
66	Eochaidh Eadgothach	4	128
70	Cearmna *and* Sobhairce *rul'd jointly*	40	
2910	Eochaidh Faobharglas	20	
30	Fiachadh Labhruine	24	129
54	Eochaidh Mumho	22	130
76	Aongus Ollmuchach	18	
94	Eadna Airgtheach,	27	131
3021	Rotheachta	25	
46	Seadhna	5	
51	Fiachadh Fionſgothach	20	

A TABLE *of the* KINGS *of* *IRELAND.*

Anno Mundi		Reigned	Page
3071	Muinchamhoin	5	
76	Aildergoidh	7	132
83	Ollamh Fodhla	30	
3113	Fionnachta	15	143
128	Slanoll	15	
43	Geide Ollgothach	17	144
60	Fiachadh	24	
84	Bearngall	12	
96	Oillioll	16	145
3212	Siorna Saogalach	21	
33	Rotheachta	7	
40	Eilm	1	
41	Giallchadh	9	146
50	Art Imleach	22	
72	Nuadha Fionn Fail	20	
92	Breafrigh	9	
3301	Eochaidh Apthach	1	
302	Fionn	20	
22	Seadhna Jonaraice	20	
42	Simeon Breac	6	147
48	Duach Fionn	5	
53	Muireadhach Balgrach	4	
57	Eadna Dearg	12	
69	Lughaidh Jardhouinn	9	
78	Siorlamh	16	148
94	Eochaidh Vairceas	12	
3406	Eochaidh Fiadhmhuine *and his Brother* Conuing Beg Aglach *reigned jointly*	5	
411	Luighadh Lamhdhearg	7	148
18	Conuing Beg Aglach	10	
28	Art	6	150
34	Fiachadh Tolgrach	7	
41	Olioll Fionn	9	
50	Eochaidh	7	
57	Airgiodmhar	23	
80	Duach Laighrach	10	
98	Lughaidh Laighe	7	151
97	Aodh Ruadh	21	155
3518	Diothorba	21	
539	Ciombaoth	20	
59	Machadh Mongruadh, *Queen, she reigned*	7	153
66	Reachta Righdhearg	20	157
3586	Ugaine More	30	
616	Laogaire Lorck	2	159
18	Cabhthach Caolbreag	30	161
48	Labhra Loingſeach	18	
66	Meilge Molbthach	7	167
73	Modhchorb	7	
80	Aongus Olamh	18	168
98	Jaran Gleofathach	7	
3705	Fearchorb	11	
716	Conla Cruaidh Cealgach	4	
720	Oilioll Caiſhiaclach	25	
45	Adamhar Foltchaoin	5	
50	Eochadh Foltleathan	11	
61	Feargus Forthamhuill	12	
173	Aongus Tuirmheach	30	169

3803 Conall

A TABLE *of the* KINGS *of* *IRELAND.*

Anno Mundi		Reigned	Page
3803	Conall Callamhrach	5	169
808	Niadh Seadhamhuin	7	170
15	Eanda Aighnach	28	
43	Criomhthan Croſgrach	7	
50	Rugh-ruidhe *ſirnamed the Great*	30	
80	Jonadhmhar, *Son of* Niaſeaghamhuin,	3	
83	Breaſal Bodhiabha	11	171
94	Lughaidh Luaghne	5	
99	Congall Claringneach	13	
3912	Duach Dalta Deaghadh	10	
922	Fachtna Fathach	18	172
40	Eochaidh Feidhlioch	12	
52	Eochaidh (*ſirnamed*) Aireamh	12	205
64	Eiderſgeoil	6	206
70	Nuadha Neacht *reign'd but half a Year*		
70	Conaire *ſirnamed the Great*	30	
4000	Lughaidh Riabdearg	20	207
20	Connor Abhraidhruadh	1	
21	Criomhthan Niadhnar	16	
Anno Dom.			
4	Fearaidhach Fionfachtnach	20	208
24	Fiachadh Fion	3	
27	Fiachadh Fionoluidh	27	209
54	Cairbre Cuincait	6	
59	Elim	20	212
79	Tuathal Teachtmar	30	
109	Mal	4	223
13	Feidhlimhidh Reachtmar	9	
22	Cathaoir More *ſirnamed the Great*	3	224
25	Conn Ceadchathach *of the hundred Battels*	20	226
45	Conaire	7	231
52	Art Aonfhir	30	
82	Lughaidh *ſirnamed* Mac Con	30	238
212	Feargus Dubhdheadach	4	241
13	Cormac Ulfada	40	247
53	Eochaidh Gunait	1	286
54	Cairbre Liffeachair	27	
81	Fathach Airgtheach *and* Fathach Cairptheach	1	287
82	Fiachadh Sreabhthine	30	
312	Colla Vais	4	290
16	Muirreadhach Tireach	30	
46	Caolbhach	1	293
47	Eochaidh Moidhmeodhin	7	
54	Criomhthan	17	295
71	Niall *of the nine Hoſtages*	27	297
98	Dathy	23	318

Theſe are the Kings mentioned in the firſt part in the time of Paganiſm; in the ſucceeding Monarch's Reign St. *Patrick* arrived in *Ireland* to propagate the Chriſtian Faith.

421	Laogaire	30	325
51	Oilioll Molt	20	345
71	Lughaidh	20	347
91	Mortough	24	348
515	Tuathal Maolgarbh	13	350
28	Diarmuidh	22	352
50	Feargus *and his Brother* Daniel	1	367

A TABLE *of the* KINGS *of* *IRELAND.*

Anno Dom.		Reigned	Page
551	Eochaidh, *Son of* Daniel *and* Baodan *his Uncle*	3	368
54	Ainmereach	3	
57	Baodan	1	369
58	Aodh *or* Hugh	27	
85	Hugh Slaine *and* Colman Rimidh	6	394
91	Aodh Uairiodhach	27	395
618	Maolcobha	4	396
22	Suibhne Meain	13	
35	Daniel	13	397
48	Conall Claon *and his Brother* Ceallach	13	400
61	Blathmac *and* Diarmuidh Ruaidhnaigh	7	406
68	Seachnuſach	6	407
74	Cionnfaola	4	
78	Fionnachta Fleadhach	7	408
85	Loingſeach	8	409
93	Congall Cionnmaghair	9	410
702	Feargall	17	
19	Fogarthach	1	412
20	Cionaoth	4	
24	Flaithbheartach	7	
31	Aodha Ollan	9	413
40	Daniel	42	414
82	Niall Freaſac h	4	415
86	Dunchadha	27	416
813	Aodha Dorndighe	24	
37	Conchabhar	14	423
51	Niall Caille	15	424
66	Turgeſius *the Uſurping* Dane	13	428
79	Maolſeachlin	16	440
95	Hugh Fionnliath	18	444
913	Flan Sionna	38	446
51	Niall Glandubh	3	463
54	Donnogh	30	464
84	Congal	10	481
94	Daniel	10	484
1004	Maolſeachluin	23	489
27	Bryen Boiroimhe	12	496
39	Maolſeachluin	9	514
48	Donough, *Son of* Bryen Boiroimhe,	50	516
98	Turlough	12	518
110	Mortough	20	519
30	Turlough, *Son of* Roger O Connor	20	525
50	Mortough Mac Neill Mac Lachluin	18	527
68	Rodorick *or* Roger *the laſt King*	8	529

THE

GENEALOGY

Of the POSTERITY of

HEBER FIONN,

The Eldeſt of the Sons of King *Mileſius*, of *Spain* that left Iſſue. Firſt we begin with the Seed of *Eogan More*, Son of *Oilioll Olum*, who had three Sons that left Iſſue, *viz.* *Eogan More*, *Cormac Cas*, and *Kian*; and there lives no more of the *Hiberian* Race but ſuch as deſcended from the ſaid three Sons of *Oilioll Olum*.

The PEDIGREE of *Mac Carty More*.

Son of

DAniel, *the firſt Earl*
Daniel an Dromuin,
Cormac Laighrach,
Teige Liath,
Daniel an Dana,
Teige na Mainiſtreach,
Daniel. *This* Daniel *had a Brother whoſe Name was* Diarmuid More. Muſcroidhe, *from whom deſcended the noble Lords of* Muskery *and* Eogan *of* Buird Mainge *from whom the* Mac Carty *of* Cluan Maolain, *and* Molahif *deſcended.*
Charles,
Daniel Oge, *from whom* Clan Daniel Roe: *From* Diarmuid Trullee, *another Brother of the ſaid* Daniel, *deſcended the honourable Family of* Mac Finins *of* Ceithirne.
Daniel Roe *of* Nois Breath,
Cormac Fionn, *from whom deſcended the noble Families of the* Mac Cartys *of* Alla, *and Kings of* Deſmond, *and* Daniel *from another Brother of the ſaid* Cormac *deſcended* Daniel God, *from whom deſcended* Mac Carty Riabhach, *and the Nobles that deſcended from him in* Carbry.
Daniel More na Carra,
Diarmuid na Cille Baine, *from whom deſcended* Teige Roe na Sgairte.

Son of

Cormac Muighthamhnach, *from* Teige, *this* Cormac's *Brother, deſcended the honourable Family of* Mac Auliff.
Muireadhach,
Carthach, *from whom the* Mac Cartys *are called.*
Juſtin, *from his Brother* Murchadh *ſprung the noble Family* O Callaghain.
Donough,
Callaghan Caſhel,
Buadhach,
Lachtna,
Artgaile,
Sneadhuſa, *from* Fogarach Sneadhuſa's *Brother, deſcended the Family of the* Fionnguin.
Dongaile,
Daolguſa,
Nadfraoch,
Colgan,
Failbhe Flann, *from* Florence, *a Brother of this* Failbhe Flann *deſcended the noble Familie of the* O Sullevan More, *and* O Sullevan Beara; *the* Munſter *Book or Chronicle, obſerves that* Florence *was an elder Brother than* Failbhe.
Aodh Dubh,
Criomhthan,
Feidhlim *from* Eochaidh, *the Brother of this* Feidhlim *deſcended the honourable Family of* O Keeffe, *and from another Brother whoſe Name was* Eana *deſcended the ancient Family of* O Daly *in* Munſter.

Son of

Aongus,
Nadfraoch, *from whoſe Brother* Cas, *Son of* Corc, *deſcended the following noble Families,* viz. O Donoghoe More, aq° O Donoghoe *of* Glinn, *and all the Tribes and Septs of the* O Mahonys *in the Counties of* Cork *and* Kerry, *from* Cairbre Luachra, *another Brother of* Nadfraoch, *deſcended the ancient and noble Familie of the* Moriartys.
Corc,
Luighneach, *from* Daire Cearb. *the Brother of this* Luigheach, *deſcended the ancient and honourable Families of the* O Donavan, *the* O Conaill, O Cuillean *in* Cairbry. *From* Fiacha Figinte, *Son to the ſaid* Daire *deſcended the* Hehirs, Meighans, Davorens, *and* O Treaſaigh, *and* O Garvan,
Oilioll Flan Beag,
Fiachadh Muilleathan,
Eogan More,
Oilioll Olum,
Modha Nuagatt,
Modha Neid,
Deirgthine,
Eanda Modchaoin,
Loich More,
Moſeibhis,
Muireadhach Muchna,

Eochaidh

Son of

Eochaidh Garbh,
Duach Donn Dalta Deaghadh,
Cairbre Luiſgleathean,
Luigheach Luaigne,
Fionadmhar,
Niadhſeadhmain,
Adamar Foltchaoin,
Firchorb,
Modhchorb,
Cobhthaig Caomh,
Reachta Rioghdearg,
Luigheach Laige,
Eachach,
Oileolla Fionn,
Art,
Luigheach Lamhdearg,
Eochach Vairceas,
Luigheach Jarduinn,
Eana Dearg,
Duach Fionn,
Seadhna Jonraic,
Breas Riogh,
Art Imlioch,
Feidhlime,
Rothachtach,
Roan,
Failbhe,
Cas Cead Chaingeach,
Faildergoid,
Muineamoin,
Cas Clothach,
Airireo Arda,
Rotheachtach,
Roſa,
Glas,
Faobhar Glas,
Conmaol,
Hebet Fionn,
Mileſius, *King of* Spain,
Bille, *King of* Spain,
Bratha,
Deagatha,
Bratha,
Deagatha, *Lord of* Gothia,
Alloid, *Lord of* Gothia,
Nuagatt, *Lord of* Gothia,
Neannuall, *Lord of* Gothia,
Faobhar Glas, *Lord of* Gothia,
Heber Glunn Fionn, *Lord of* Gothia,
Lamhfionn,
Adnamoin,
Tait,
Ogamhain,
Beogamhuin,
Heber Scot,
Sru,
Eaſru,
Gadelas,
Niull,
Feniuſa Farſa, *King of* Scythia, *and firſt Founder of the univerſal Schools at the Plain of* Magh Seanair,
Baath
Magog,
Japhet,
Noah, *&c.*

The preſent Earl of *Clancarty*'s PEDIGREE to *Oilioll Olum*.

RObert, *Lord* Muskerry, Juſtin, *and Lady* Charlot *the Children of*

Son of

Donogh Mac Carty, *Earl of* Clan Carty, *who has been in Exile ſince King* James *the Second's Time; but now,* 1722 *recalled.*
Cellaghan,
Donogh, *Earl of* Clan Carty, *General of the King's Forces in* Munſter *againſt* Cromwell *the Uſurper, and was the laſt that laid down Arms in* Ireland, A. D. 1652.
Cormac Oge, *Lord* Muskery, *twenty four Years, and was the firſt Lord Viſcount, he died in* London, *the* 20th *of* February Anno 1640.
Cormac, *Lord* Muskery *for* 33 *Years, died in* Blarny, A. D. 1616, *from him ſprang* Teige, *Anceſtor of the* Cartys *of* Aglais, *and* Daniel, *Anceſtor of the* Cartys *of* Carrignarvar.
Diarmuid *Lord* Muskery *for ſeveral Years, died* A. D. 1570, *he was Anceſtor of the* Cartys *of* Inſirahell.
Teige *Lord* Muskery 25 *Years, died* A. D. 1565; *from him ſprang* Cormac, *Lord of* Muskery *ſeven Years, who is Anceſtor of the* Cartys *of* Court Breack, *and Anceſtor to* Charles Mac Carty *of* Baillea Caſtle More, *and* Clough Roe.
Cormac Oge Ladir, *who fought and defeated the Earl of* Deſmond *at* Cluthar *and* Moor Abby, *he performed many valiant Exploits, and died* A. D. 1536.
Cormac Ladir, *Lord* Muskery 40 *Years, he built the Caſtle of* Blarny, Kilcrea, *and* Carrigna Muck, *with the Abbies of* Kilcrea, *with 5 Churches.*
Teige, *Lord* Muskery 30 *Years, he died* A. D. 1448; *from him ſprang the Anceſter of the* Cartys *of* Driſhhane.
Cormac, *Lord* Muskery *ſeven Years, died* A. D. 3174.
Diarmuid More, *firſt Lord* Muskery, *and ruled* 14 *Years. He was killed by the* Mahonys, A. D. 1367; *from him ſprang* Feilim, *Anceſtor of the* Cartys *of* Tuath na Droman, *and* Donogh, *Anceſtor of the* Cartys *of* Cloinfada.
Cormac Mac Carty More; *from him ſprang* Diarmuid More, *great Anceſtor of the Houſe of* Muskery, *and* Owen *another of his Sons, Anceſtor of the* Cartys *of* Cois Maing, *from* Donough, *the* Cartys *of* Ardcanaghty.
Daniel Oge Mac Carty More, *from him ſprang* Diarmuid Trallee, *Anceſtor of the* Mac Finneens, *and the* Cartys *of* Glan Erought, *and* Clan Daniel Roe.
Daniel Roe *the* Mac Carty More.
Cormac Fionn *was* Mac Carty More, *from him ſprang* Donogh, *Anceſtor of the* Cartys *of* Duthalla, *and the* Mac Donoghs; *from* Donough *another Son, deſcended* Mac Daniel *in* Barritts; *from another Son,* Clan Daniel Fionn, *and from another the* Cartys *of* Aglais.

Son of

Daniel More *was* Mac Carty More, *from whoſe Son* Daniel Oge *ſprang* Mac Carty Reagh.
Diarmuid *was* Mac Carty More, *called King of* Cork, *and was the firſt of this Line that yielded to King* Henry II; *from him ſprang* Clan Teige Roe.
Cormac, *King of* Munſter *for fifteen Years; he was ſlain by the Inſtigation of* Turlough O Bryen, Grand, *Son to* Bryen Boiroimhe.
Muireadhach *from whoſe Brother deſcended the* Mac Auliffes.
Carthach *from whom the Name* Carty *or* Mac Carty *deſcended.*
Juſtin, *King of* Munſter, *from his Brother* Morrough, *the noble Family of* O Callaghan, *of* Cluain Meen *deſcended.*
Donough, *King of* Munſter.
Callaghan Caſhel, *R. M.*
Buadhachan,
Lachtna,
Artgaile,
Sneadhnuſa,
Dongaile, *from this* Dongaile *in the ſeventh Generation deſcended* Riordain, *Anceſtor of the* Riordans,
Daolguſa,
Nadfraoch,
Colgan,
Failbhe Flan, *R. M.*
Aodha Dubh, *R. M.*
Criomhthan, *R. M.*
Feidhlim,
Aongus, *R. M.*
Nadfraoch, *R. M. from the Son of this* Nadfraoch *deſcended* O Lyne, Iriſh O Laidhin.
Corc, *R. M.*
Luigheach, *R. M.*
Oilioila Flann Beg, *R. M.*
Fiachadh Muilleathan, *R. M.*
Eogan Mor,
Oilioila Olum, *R. M. from this* Oiliol Olum's *ſpreading Branches deſcended the following Families according to the* Munſter *Annals,* viz. O Shea, *the* Shealbhach, *the* Maothains, *the* Giarains, *the* Croneens, *and the* Glaimhins, *&c.*
Modha Nuagatt, *R. M.*
Modha Neid,
Deirg,
Deirgthine,
Eanda Munchaoin,
Laoich More,
Mofeibhis,
Muireadhach Muchna,
Eochaidh Garbh,
Duach Don Dalta Deaghadh, *Monarch of* Ireland, A. M, 3922 vide Mac Carty More's *Pedidigree. The lineal Line from this Monarch down to* Oilioll Olum, *were moſtly Kings of* Munſter.

The

The *O Sullevan More*'s PEDIGREE to *Oilioll Olum*, Anceſtor of the *Hiberian* Race.

Son of

Daniel,
Owen Roe,
Daniel,
Daniel,
Daniel na Sgreaduidhe,
Daniel,
Roger. *This* Roger *had a Brother named* Macrath, *from whom the* Maccraths *of* Cappanacoiſſy *got the Name.*
Dunlaing,
Buadhaigh,
Bearnard,
Mortough *the Great,*
Dunlainng,
Giolla Mùcoda, aq° *the Name.*
Daniel *the Great,*
Maccrath,
Buadhaig,
Cathal,
Hugh,
Buadhaig *from* Achcro,
Lorcan,
Suillevan, *from whom the Name derived.*
Maollura.
Eighiren,
Morrough,
Dubhfhionracht,
Flann Robba,
Fiacha *the Champion,*
Seaghnuſy,
Florence,
Hugh Dubh,
Criomthan,
Feidhlim,
Aongus,
Nadfraoch,
Corc,
Luigheach,
Fiacha Muilleathan,
Eogan More,
Oilioll Olum,
The worthy Family of the Maccrehohans *deſcended from* O Sullevan More, *&c.*

The GENEALOGY and ſpreading Branches of *Cormac Cas*, ſecond Son of *Oiliol Olum.*

The PEDIGREE of *O Bryen*, Earl of *Thummond.*

HEnry, *Earl of* Thummond,
Donogh,
Connor Teige *from* Dromore,
Sir Domhnall *from* Carrigan Choultaig,
Donogh. *This* Donogh *had five Brothers*, viz, Domhall, Mortough, Morough, Teige *and* Torlough.
Connor. *This* Connor *had a Brother called* Morrough, *the firſt Earl of* Thummond, *and*

Son of

the Anceſtor of the Baron of Inchiquin,
Turlough,
Teige,
Turlough,
Bryen Chatha an Aonuing, *from whom deſcended the* O Bryen *of* Cumrach.
Mahon Maonmuhighe *from* Connor *the Son of this* Mahon *deſcended the* Bryens *of* Cairrig O Goiniol.
Mortough,
Turlough,
Teige Caoluiſge *from whoſe Brother* Bryen Roe *deſcended* O Bryen Roe.
Connor na Siubhdain,
Donogh Cairbreach,
Domhnall More. *This* Domhnall More *was the laſt King of* Caſhel *and* Limerick, *from him deſcended* Conſidins *and* Lyſaght, Iriſh, Giolla Jaſachta.
Turlough.
Diarmuid, *from this* Diarmuid's *eldeſt Brother named* Mortough *deſcended* Mac Mahon *of* Thummond *according to the* Dailgais's *own Poetical Chronicle.*
Turlough,
Teige *from whoſe Brother deſcended the* O Bryens *of* Cuanach *and* Eatharlach.
Bryen Boiroimhe. *This* Bryen Boiroimhe *had ſix Sons*, viz. Morough, Teige, Donough, Domhnall, Connor, *and* Flan; *none of them had Iſſue but* Teige *and* Dinis.
Kennedy. *This* Kennedy *had twelve Sons, and of all none had Iſſue but* Bryen Dunchuain, Eichiaruin, *and* Mahon, *from* Bryen *deſcended the* O Bryens, *from* Mahon *deſcended* O Beolain Caſies, Iriſh, O Cathaſaig, O Spealain, O Hanraghain, O Siodhachain, *in* Engliſh Sihan, Maceineiry, O Congalaigh, *and* O Tuama. Engliſh, Twomy. Dunchuain, *Son of* Kennedy *had ſix Sons*, viz, *two* Kennedys, Riagan, Longargan, Ceiliochair, *and* Congalach; *from one of the* Kennedys *deſcended the* Conuings, *from the other* Kennedy *deſcended* O Kennedy; *from* Longargain *came the* Longargains; *from* Ceolliochair *came the* Ceilliochairs, *from* Riagan *came the* Riagains; *from* Eichiaruin *came the* Herns, *in* Iriſh Eichiaruins, *and* Magraths Congalach *died Iſſueleſs.*
Lorcan *from* Coſgrach, *Son of* Lorcan, *deſcended the following Families, the* O Hogain, O Shennaghan, *by ſome called* Fox, *the* Healy, *the* Murronys, *the* Glothiarns, *the* Aingiodhas: *From this* Lorcan *deſcended the noble Family of the* O Bryens *of* Dubthir *in* Leinſter.
Lachtna,
Corc,
Anluan,

Son of

Mahon,
Turlough, *from whoſe Son* Ailgenan *deſcended* O Meadhra, Engliſh Mary; *from him likewiſe deſcended the* Arthurs, *in* Iriſh Arturaigh.
Cathal,
Aodh Caomh, *from whom the* Henreaghtys *deſcended.*
Conall,
Eochaidh Ball Dearg *deſcended* O Hicky, Iriſh O Hicidhe,
Carthan Fionn, *from another Son of this* Carthan Fionn *named* Aongus *deſcended the following Families*, viz. Lonſy, Iriſh Loinnſigh, Sexton, Iriſh Seaſnain, Huainin, Cormucain, Riady, Slatry, Breachta *and* Tomraig, *&c.*
Bloid, *from whoſe Brother* Caiſin *deſcended the noble Family of* Siol Aodha, *i. e.* Macnemara, *from whom ſprung the* Clanchys; *from* Breanan, *another Son to* Bloid, *ſprung the* Hurlys, Mullowuys, *and* Kearnys, *&c.*
Cais. *This* Cais *had twelve Sons*, viz. Bloid, Caiſin, Lughaidh, Seadhna, Aongus Ceann, Athrach, Cormac, Carrthionn, Caineach Aongus Ceann Aitinn, Aodh, Loiſcionn *and* Dealbhaoth; *from* Bloid *ſprung the eldeſt Stock, from* Caiſin *ſprung the aforeſaid noble Family of the* Macnamara, *and from them the* Gradys, *the* Clanchys, *and* Clan Caiſin; *from* Aongus Ceann Athrach *ſprang* O Dea *and* Brody, Iriſh Macbruaideagha, *and from* Aongus Ceann Aitinn *ſprang the* Hiffernans, *the* Neaghtains *in* Engliſh Nortons, *and the* Hartagans; *from* Hugh, *Son of* Cais, *ſprang* Mac Cochlain; *from* Luighuig, *Son of* Cais, *ſprung the* Dobharchons *and the* Conraois, *in* Engliſh *called by ſome after the Name of* King, *as alſo* O Cuin *in* Thummond; *from* Dailgais *deſcended* Mac Leime, Ainle, Aſſiodha, Macanerhinig, Iriſh Macanthairchine, O Mulquiny, Iriſh O Mulchaoine, *and the* O Heaffies *in the County of* Limerick.
Conull Eachluath,
Luigheach Mean,
Aongus Tirigh,
Firchuirb,
Modha Cuirb,
Cormac Cas,
Oilioll Olum,
Vide Mac Carty More's *Pedigree.*

The

The PEDIGREE of *Mac Mahon* of *Thummond.*

Son of

TEige,
Turlough Roe,
Teige,
Turlough,
Teige Oge,
Teige More,
Donogh na Glaice,
Ruadhrighe Buidhe,
Diarmuid,
Donogh Carrach,
Murcuadh na Niongnadh. *This* Morough *was taken away by a Navy from* Corca Baiſcin, *and was never heard of ſince. He left no more Iſſue after him but the ſaid* Donogh Carrach aq° *the* Mac Mahons.
Morough,
Mahon, *from whom the* Mac Mahons *are ſo called.*
Turlough,
Teige,
Bryen Boiroimhe,
Kennedy,
Lorcan.
Lachtna,
Corc,
Anluain,
Mahon,
Turlough,
Cathal,
Aodh Caomh,
Conall,
Eachach Balldearg,
Carrthan Fionn,
Bloid,
Cais,
Conull Eachluath,
Luigheach Mean. *This* Luigheach Mean *got Hoſtages from all Parts of* Ireland *he was ſo powerful.*
Aongus Tireach,
Firchuirb,
Modha Cuirb,
Cormac Cas,
Oilioll Olum,
Vide O Bryen's *Pedigree.*

The GENEALOGY of the *Macnemara* of *Ros Roe.*

Son of

DAniel Donogh *and* Teige *the Sons of*
Siodha Macnemara,
Florence,
Florence,
Lochloinn,
Florence,
Siodha Cam,
Mac Con,
Conmeadha,
Mac Con,
Lochluinn,
Conmeadha More,
Niall,
Conmara,
Donall,
Conmara, *from whom the* Macnemara *took that Name.*
Eana,
Aiſſia,
Siodha an Eich Buidhe,
Maolcluite,
Coilean,
Urthoile,
Dungoile,
Eogan,
Athluinn,
Feargail,
Carrthach,
Caiſin,
Cais,
Conull Eachluath,
Luigheach Mean,
Firchuirb,
Modha Chuirb,
Gormac Cas,
Oilioll Olum.

Sir *Daniell O Carroll's* PEDIGREE to *Duach Donn Dalta Deagha* Monarch of *Ireland*, according to Letters from *Conacht.*

Son of

DAniel *and* John *Sons of Sir* Daniel O Carrol *by his Lady* Elizabeth, *eldeſt Daughter of* Thomas Jerviſe *in the County of* Southampton *Eſq; by his firſt Wife* Elizabeth, *Daughter of Sir* Gilbert Clarke *of* Chyliothe *in* Derbyſhire. *This Sir* Daniel *was by Patent created by the King of* Spain, *a Knight of the moſt military Order of St.* Jago, *for ſingular Services done to that Crown in the Time of War, he left the ſaid Service of* Spain *in a Diſguſt, and afterwards had, by a Patent from Queen* Anne *of Happy Memory, the Rank of Knighthood, and under her auſpicious Reign was Collonel of a Regiment of Horſe.*

John O Carrol *at five Years of Age was removed by* Oliver Cromwell *into* Conacht, *thereby to deſtroy the Intereſt of his Family, who were in all Ages known to ſtand for the Liberties of their Country. This* John *is married to* Margaret *Daughter of* O Crean Sligoe, *by his Wife* Margret, *Daughter to the Lord* Bermingham *of* At henry; *by this Marriage that Family of* O Carroll *was doubly allied to the noble Houſes of the Earl of* Antrim, *Earl of* Clan Rickard, *the Lords* Dillon *and* Mayo, *&c.*

Daniel O Carrol, *he was in great Eſteem with King* Charles *the Firſt, in whoſe Service he died, having rendred his Prince ſignal Services.*

Donogh O Carrol, *who was married to* Dorothy, *Daughter to* O Kennedy, *by* Margaret O Bryen Ara, *Daughter to* More Carrol Elly *of* O Neill Clanabuidhe. *who had for Mother the Daughter of the Earl of* Argile *in the* Highlands *of* Scotland. *This* Donogh O Carrol *had thirty Sons and one Daughter by the ſaid* Dorothy *his Wife the* Dau. *Name was* More, *who had been married to* Robert O Carrol, *of* Emly, *of whom are many Iſſue. This* Donough *preſented his* 30 *Sons in one Troop of Horſe all accoutred in Habiliments of War to the Earl of* Ormond, *together with all his Intereſt for the Service of King* Charles *the Firſt; moſt of thoſe died in foreign Service, having followed the hard Fate of King* Charles *the Second,* &c.

Kian O Carrol *the Second. In his Time two Brothers of the right Branch of* Feargan Ainim *or* William Ower *put a Garriſon into the* Leip, *being Part of his Right; alſo they gathered an Army on the Brink of the River* Briſnagh: *Upon which* Kian *marched with all his Forces againſt them, and joined Battel at a Place called* Tomaha, *where he routed them, and killed the two Brothers; he then marched and laid Siege to the Caſtle of* Lep, *as Part of his Eſtate, but he was unfortunately killed at the Siege: He was married to* O Mulaghluinn, *King of* Meath's *Daughter,* &c.

Thady *the Fifth was married to* Sara O Bryen Dau. *to* Teige More O Bryen, *Brother to* Douough More O Bryen *Earl of* Thummond, *and to Sir* Daniel O Bryen, *Lord of* Clare, *and left Iſſue,*

Donough, *who was the gallanteſt Horſeman of his Time, and a great Soldier, was married to* O Connor Failie's *Daughter, by whom he had Iſſue,*

Mulruany *the Fifth, who was called the Great, was married to the King of* Leinſter's *Daughter, by whom he had many Daughters, who were all married to the prime Nobility of the Nation, one of whom was married to the Lord* Muskery, *another to the Great Earl of* Deſmond, &c. Mulruany *died without Iſſue Male (but had one Shocht Son called* Feargan Ainim) *Predeceſſor of* William Ower.

John *had two Sons,* Mulruany *and* Donogh *the eldeſt.*

Mulruany na Feaſoige *the Fourth founded the fine Convent of* Roſcrea *for the* Franciſcan *or* Gray Friars, A.D. 1490; *he married* Bibania, *Daughter of* O Dempſy, *Lord of* Clanmalier, *by whom he had Iſſue,*

Thady *the Fourth,*
Thady *the Third,*
Roger,
Mulruady *the Third,*
Thady *the Second,*
Finn *the Second,*
Guillanbhealluig,

Donough

Son of

Donough O Carroll *the Great, King of* Elly, *and* Oirgiall *in the North, founded the famous Abby of* Melliford *in the County of* Louth, A. D. 1142, *the Abby of* Newry, A. D. 1148, *and* Cnocknafingan *Abby*, A. D. 1182. *He was a pious Prince; he gave* Ardmach *many Jewels, as an Offering, and he left a glorious Character behind him to Posterity.*
Mulruan, *the Second*,
Finn *the First*,
Donall,
Rioghbhradan,
Concairne,
Maonuigh,
Carrol, *from whom this ancient Family took the Name, given them by the pious* Bryen Boiroimhe, *Monarch of* Ireland, A. D. 1022. *It was this Monarch that gave Sirnames to all the* Irish *Families, and in Imitation of the same, the* Germans, French, Italians, *&c. in those Days began to fix Sirnames to distinguish Families from one another: It was from this* Carrol, *that* Elly *the Royal was call'd* Elly O Carrol, *to distinguish it from all others.*
Hugh,
Dubhlaoir,
Cnamhin,
Maonuigh,
Seachnusach,
Aingeadha,
Maolruana,

Son of

Ultan,
Ailtine,
Lonainn,
Indigh,
Feigh,
Tail,
Meaghair,
Amruidh
Druidh,
Eile Rioghdearg *the Royal, from whom the Country got the Name.*
Eirc,
Sabhornuigh,
Jomgoin, *from whose Brother* Teige *sprang* O Connor Cianachta,
Fionchaidh, *from whose Brother sprang the noble Family of* O Meaghair.
Conla,
Teige, *who had another Son, called* Cormac Gaileang, *from whom sprang the noble Families of* O Hara, O Gara, *as also a Family of the* O Flanagans, Dulchontas, Corcrans, *and a Sept of the* O Casies.
Kein *the First*,
Oiliol Olum,
Modha Nuagatt,
Modha Neid,
Deirg Deirgthine,
Eana Munchaoin,
Loigh More,
Muireadhach Muchna,
Eochaidh Garbh,
Duach Donn Dalta Deaghadh, *Monarch of* Ireland, A. M. 3912.
Cairbre,

Son of

Luisg Leathan,
Luigheach Luaigne,
Jonadmar,
Niaseadhamoin,
Eadamair Foltchaoin,
Firchuirb,
Modchuirb,
Cobthaigh Caomh,
Reachta Rioghdearg,
Luighcach Laigne,
Eochaidh,
Oiliolla Fionn,
Art,
Luidheach Laogadh,
Eochaidh Uairceas,
Luigheach Jardhoinn,
Eana Dearg,
Duach Fionn,
Seadhna Jonraig,
Breas Riogh,
Art Imlioch,
Eilm,
Rothachtach,
Roan,
Failbhe Ilchortach,
Cais Cead Chaingueach,
Faildergoid,
Muineamhoin,
Cas Clothach,
Firarda,
Rothachtaig,
Rosa,
Glas,
Nuagatt Deighlamh,
Eochaidh,
Faobhar Glas,
Conmaol,
Heber Fionn,
Milesius, *King of* Spain,
Vide Mac Carty More's *Pedigree.*

THE

GENEALOGY

OF THE

POSTERITY of *IR*,

Son of King *Mileſius*, two of *Ir*'s Poſterity that left Iſſue, *viz.* *Connall Cearnach*, and *Feargus*, Son of *Roſa Roe*; from *Conall Cearnach* ſprang the noble Families of the *Magenis* and the *Moors*, *Iriſh*, *O Mordha*; from *Feargus*, *O Connor Kerry*, *O Connor Corcamroe*, and the *O Farrils* with their ſpreading Branches.

The *Mageni*'s PEDIGREE.

Son of

ART Roe,
Aodha,
Donall Oge,
Donall More,
Aodha,
Art,
Aodha,
Art na Madhman,
Mortough Riaganach,
Eachmileadh,
Roger,
Giolla Colluim,
Duibhinnſi,
Aodha Ramhar,
Flathbheartach,
Eachmileadh,
Aongus,
Aodha,
Eachmileadh,
Aongus Oge,
Aongus More, *from whom* Magenis *took that Name.*
Eideadha,
Laignein,
Blathmhac,
Donall,
Connor,
Breaſal Bealdearg,
Aodhain,
Mongain,
Sarain,
Maine,
Fothaigh,
Connall, *from whoſe Brother*

Son of

Saran, *ſprang* Mac Cartain.
Caolbhaig,
Croin Badhraoi,
Eachach, *from whom* Jobh Eachach *got the Name,*
Luigheach,
Roſa,
Jomchadha,
Feidhlim,
Cais,
Fiachadh Aruidhe, *from whom* Dail Aruidhe *got that Name.*
Aongus Gaibhnion, *from whom ſprang* Mac an Gaibhnion, *in* Engliſh, Smith, *according to* Magenis's *Annals.*
Feargus Gaileang,
Tiobruide Tirigh,
Breaſal Breac,
Cirb Mail,
Rochraoidh,
Cathbhuadh,
Giallchadh,
Dunchadh,
Fionchadh,
Muireadhach,
Fiachadh Fionamhnuis,
Irial Glunmear,
Connal Cearnach, *from* Laoiſeach Ceann More, *another Son of* Connall, *ſprang the noble Family of* O Mordha, *in*, Engliſh, Moor, *who were Kings and Lords of* Leix; *from the ſaid* Connall *ſprang likewiſe* Mac Giollariabhaig, Mac an Bhaird, *and the* Lawlors.

Son of

Amergin,
Cais,
Fachtna,
Cathbhadh,
Cionga,
Roger Magnus, *from whoſe other Son*, Roſa Roe, *ſprang* Feargus, *Son of* Roſa Roe.
Sithridh,
Dubh,
Fomhor,
Airgiodmar,
Siorlamh,
Finn,
Bratha,
Labhradha,
Cairbre,
Ollamh Fodhla,
Fiachadh Fionnſgothach,
Seadhna Airt,
Airtri,
Eibhric,
Eibher,
Ir,
Mileſius, *King of* Spain.
Vide Mac Carty More's *Pedigree.*

The

The PEDIGREE *of O Connor Kerry.*

Son of

JOhn O Connor,
Connor Bacach,
Connor Fionn,
Connor,
John,
Connor,
Connor,
Connor,
Diarmuid,
Mahon,
Diarmuid Sluagach,
Mahon,
Corc,
Beathaig,
Connor,
Cathal,
Aodha,
Teige,
Roger,
Conluachra,
Diarmuid,
Connor,
Finn,
Maolseachluin,
Floin Fearna,
Colman,
Cobthaig,
Reachtabhrach,
Maoltuile,
Aodha,
Durthachta,
Seanuig,
Reathach,
Fearba,
Jomchadha,
Eibhric,
Mochduine,
Ulaimh,
Meisincon,
Sabhala,
Modha Airt,
Oirbhsionmar,
Eochadha,
Artri,
Aghnamuin,
Fiamhuin,
Dealbhnaoi,
Eana,
Lainne,
Ulsaigh,
Tamhain,
Ciar,
Feargus: *This* Feargus *had three noble Princes of great Valour, and Conduct; the first and eldest was* Ciar, *who obtained a large Territory of Land, in the County of* Kerry, *from him sprang the noble Families of* O Connor *Kings of* Kerry, *as also descended from him the* Scanlans *and* Brosnaghans; *from this* Ciar, *the County took the Name* Ciarruidhe, *in* English, Kerry; *from* Corc, *the second Son of* Feargus, *sprang* O Connor *Kings of* Corcamroe, O Loghlinn, *Kings of* Buirrinn, *and the Families* O Cathil, Conway, *in* Irish, Condhubh, Casie, Irish, Caisfhiagh, Tierny, Irish, O Tiaghurna, Nestor, Irish, Macanaistir, O

Son of

Marcachain, *and* O Tyn, *and the* Hargans *and* Flathertys *of* Thummond. *From* Conmac, *the third Son of* Feargus, *sprang the noble Family* O Farrill, *Kings of upper* Conmhaicne, *now County of* Longfort, Ranalds, *in* Irish, Magranuill *Kings of lower* Conmhaicne, *and* Dorcy, Irish, Magdhorchuidh, Mac Eochaidh, O Huallachain, Mac Seanloich, O Morain, O Rodachain, English, O Rody, O Dubhain, English, Duan, Mac Anoglaoich, O Maining, Gilmer, Irish, Macgiollamhir, *from* Ir *also sprang* Kenny, Irish, O Cionnuidhe, *otherwise called* Mac an Cheanuadh, Kennelly, Irish, O Cionnfhaoladh; Keithernys, Irish, Ceatherna, *and* Mac Eochaidh *in* Leinster, *and* Carrollans, *&c. The chief of each noble Family in* Ireland *was always stiled as King the only Title in use amongst the* Irish *to distinguish the Nobility from the inferior Gentry, untill the* English *introduced those Titles of Honour, as* Earl, Viscount, Baron, Knight, *&c.*

Son of

The GENEALOGY of the Posterity of *Heremon. Ugaine More*, the Stock of this Princely Race, had but two Sons that left Issue, *viz. Laogaire Lorc*, and *Cobthaig Caolbreag*; from *Cobthaig* descended the several Septs of the Race of *Heremon* in *Leath Cuinn*, and from *Laogaire* those of the same Race in *Leinster.*

The PEDIGREE of the great *O Neill* to *Heremon* with all his spreading Branches.

JOhn,
Hugh,
Feardorcha,
Counn Bacach,
Henry,
Eogan, *the Posterity of* Feidhlim Roe *parts here with* O Neill.
Niall Oge,
Niall More,
Aodha,
Donall,
Bryen Chatha an Duin,
Niall Roe,
Aodha an Maccaomh Toinleasg,
Mortough Moigh Line,
Teige Glinne,
Connor na Fiodhga,
Donall an Togdaimh,
Aodha Athlamh, *from whose Son* Donnsleibhe *sprang* Mac Suibhne Fanat, *and from him sprang* Mac Swyny Dtuath *and* Mac Swyny Badhuine.
Flathbhertach an Trosdain,
Mortough Midhig,
Donall Ardmach *from whose Brother* Aodha *sprang* Clan Aodha Bhuidhe, *by others* Mac Boyes.
Mortough na Gcochall Gcroiceann.
Niall Glundubh,
Aodh Fionnliath,
Niall Caille,
Aodha Dorndighe,
Niall Frasaich, *from whose Brother* Connor *sprang* O Kean, *in* Irish, O Cathain,
Feargaile,
Maoile Duin,
Maol Fithrigh,
Aodha Uairiodhnach,
Donall Ilchealgach,
Mortough, *from whose Brother* Maine *sprang* O Gormleaghadh.
Muireadhach, Eogan, *from this* Eogan, *sprang the illustrious Family of* O Neill, *Kings of* Tir, Eogain, English, Tireoin, O Heodhasa, O Conallain, O Craoibhe, English, Creagh, Mullineux, Irish, Maolagain, O Maolimhicil, English, Mulvihil, Horan, Irish, Clann Odhrain; *the said* Eogan *had five Sons that had Issue*, viz. Muireadhach, Oilioll, Feargus, Feidhlim, *and* Eochaidh Binnig; *from* Mortough, *Son of* Muireadhach, *sprang* Maglachluin, *in* English, Mac Loghlen; *from* Mongan, *Son of* Muireadhach, *sprang the* Donallys, *and from* Feargall, *Son of* Muirreadhach, *sprang the* Calfields, Irish, Cathmhaoil; *from* Oiliolla, *Son of* Eogan, *sprang* Mac Giolla Kelly, *and from* Feidhlim, *Son of* Eogan, *sprang* O Dubhdhiarma, *&c.*
Niall *of the nine Hostages, who had seven Sons*, viz. Laogaire, Eogan, Esanna, Cairbre, Maine, Conall Gulban, *and* Conall Creamthine; *from* Laogaire, *Son of* Niall, *sprang* O Conlivan, Irish, O Caoindhealbhain; *from* Eogan *sprang the Families aforesaid*; *from* Maine, *Son of* Niall, *sprang the* Sionach, O Hagain, O Roanain, Mac Conmeadha, *in* English, Mac Conmie, Ui Ineirge, Slamins, *in* Irish, Slamhain, Mulconry, Irish, Maolchonaire, Ciobhliochains, Shiels Cathalains, *the* Breens, Irish, Muinter, Bhraoin, Murrys, Cordhamhna, O Cuinn, O Taidhgain, O Roanain, *and* Deignain, Irish, Dubhgeanain. *From* Conall Gulban, *Son of* Niall, *sprang the renowned Family of* O Donail, *Kings of* Tirconaill, *and from* O Daniel *sprang* O Doharty, O Galaghar, *and* O Boyle, Irish, O Buidhill; *from* Conall Creamhthine, *Son of* Niall, *sprang* O Maoleachluin, Eana *and* Cairbre *left no Issue.*

From

Son of

From Fiachadha, *Son of* Niall, *ſprang* O Mulloy, O Maolmhuadh, Mageoghagan, *and the* Mac Cuillins, *in* Iriſh, Sliocht Gcoilin, *and* O Huiginn.
Eochaidh Muighmeodhin.
Muireadhach Tirigh,
Fiacha Sreabhtuinne,
Cairbre Liffeachair,
Cormac Ulfhada,
Art Aonfhir,
Conn Cead Chathach,
Feidhlime Reachtmar,
Tuathal Teachtmar,
Fiachadh Fionnola,
Fearadhach Fionn,
Criomthan Niadhnar,
Lugh Riabhndearg,
Mac na ttri Bfineamhna,
Eochaidh Feidlioch,
Finn,
Finlogha,
Roighnein Roe,
Eafamuin Eamhna,
Blathachta,
Labra Luirc,
Eadhna Aighnach,
Aongus Tuirmheach Teamhrach,
Eochaidh Foltleathan,
Oiliolla Caisfhialach,
Conla Cruadh-Chealgach,
Jaran Gleofathach,
Meilge Molbthach,
Cobthaig Caolbreag,
Ugaine More,
Duach Laighrach,
Fiacha Tolgrach,
Muireadhach Bolgrach,
Simeon Breac,
Aodhan Glas,
Nuadha Fionnfail,
Giallcha,
Oiliolla Olchaoin,
Siorna Saogalach,
Dein Rotheachtaig,
Maoin,
Aongus Olmuchaidh,
Fiacha Labhruine,
Smiorguill,
Eanbhotha,
Tiaghernmas,
Follain,
Eithriall,
Iriall Faidh,
Heremon,
Milefius, *King of* Spain,
Vide Mac Carty More's *Pedigree.*

O Domhnail's PEDIGREE.

AOdha,
Roger,
Aodha,
Maghnus,
Aodha Dubh,
Aodha Roe,
Niall Garb,
Turlough an Fhiona,
Niall Garbh,
Aodha,
Donall Oge,
Donall More,
Eigneachain,
Donogh,
Donall,
Aodha,

Son of

Teige,
Conn,
Cathbhar,
Giolla Crioſt,
Cathbharr,
Donall, *from whom* O Donail *took that Name.*
Eigneachain,
Dalaig, *from whom* O Daly *in* Conacht *took the Name: Others call them* Sioll Ndala.
Mortough, *this* Mortough *had two Brothers,* viz. Maolduin, *from whom ſprang* O Boyle, *in* Iriſh, O Buidhill, *and* Fianan, *from whom deſcended* O Doharty.
Feargus,
Seadhna,
Feargus Ceannfada,
Seadhna,
Conall Gulban,
Niall *of the nine Hoſtages,*
Eochaidh Moighmeoidhoin. *This* Eochaidh *had five Sons,* viz. Bryen, Fiacha, Oilioll, Feargus, *who were the four Sons of* Mongfine, *Daughter of* Fiodhaig, *the fifth Son was* Niall *of the nine Hoſtages, his Mother was* Carionn Caſdubh, *Daughter unto the King of* Britain; *and tho'* Niall *was the youngeſt Son of the five, yet he was allowed the firſt Place in Genealogy, in regard he was the moſt powerful, and that of his Poſterity there were more Monarchs of* Ireland *than of the other two Brothers that had Iſſue;* Feargus *and* Oilioll *died Iſſueleſs, and the two Brothers that left Iſſue, which were* Bryen *and* Fiachra, *we will trace their reſpective Genealogies, as followeth.*

Son of

Son, *deſcended* O Gealbhuidhe Maghnus *from whom deſcended* Mac Maghnus *of* Tirtuathail, *and* O Connor na Midhe, *from whom ſprang* Clan Con Aifne.
Roger na Soighbuidhe,
Aodha an Gaibhearnuig,
Teige an Eich Gil, *from whoſe Son* Mulruany *deſcended the famous Family* Mac Diarmuid *of* Moighluirg, *from whom ſprang* Mac Donogh *of* Coruinn *and* Tir Oiliolla.
Cathal,
Connor, *from whoſe Brother* Teige *the Family of the* Teiges *deſcended.*
Teige,
Cathal,
Connor,
Teige More,
Muirghioſa, *from whoſe Son* Cathal *ſprang* Mac Oirioghtaig.
Tumaltagh,
Jonarghtaig, *from whom ſprang* O Birn.
Muireadhach Muilleathan, *from whoſe Son ſprang* O Flanagan, Maol Breanoin, *and* O Maol Mocheirge; *from* Feargus *Son of the ſaid* Muireadhach *ſprang* Mac Samhragain.
Ragallach,
Uadhach,
Aodha, *from whom ſprang* O Flynn.
Eochaidh Tiormcharna,
Feargus, *from whoſe Son* Feargna *ſprang the noble Family of* O Ruork, *Kings of* Breifne, O Reyly, Iriſh, O Raghallaigh, *Kings of* Cavan, *from whom deſcended the* Rahillys, *according to the Annals of* Ireland *writ at* Ballimore *on fine Vellum three hundred Years ago, now extant in Trinity College* Dublin; *as alſo from the ſaid* Feargna *ſprang the noble Families of* O Donallan, Coſnamha, *and* Mac Tighernains; *from* Duach Teangamha, *another Son of* Feargus, *ſprang* O Flaherty *King of* Jar Conacht.
Muireadhach Mail,
Eogan Sreibh,
Duach Gallach,
Bryen, *from whoſe Son* Oirioſoin *ſprang the noble Family* O Mayly; *from* Earca Dearg, *another Son of* Bryen, Mac Branan, *and* O Hanly; *from the ſaid* Bryen *ſprang* Mac Teige, Magoireachtaig, Cruadhlaoch, *in* Engliſh, O Crowly, O Concheanain, Oth Fionnagain, O Hallurain, O Muirgheaſa, Mac Brady, Garvy, Iriſh, O Gairbfhia, O Flanagan, O Floin, Line, Fahy, Iriſh, O Fathaig, O Cnamhin, O Domhlein, O Breiflein, *and* Mac Aodh, *&c.*
Eochaidh Moighmeodhin,
Muireadhach Tireach,
Fiachadh Sreabhtine,
Cairbre Liffeachair,
Cormac Ulfhada,
Art Aonfhir,
Conn Cead Chathach,
Vide O Neill's *Pedigree.*

O Connor Roe's GENEALOGY, wherein all the Poſterity of *Bryen*, Son of *Eochaidh Moighmeodhoin*, will be included.

CAthal Oge,
Aodha,
Turlough Roe,
Teige Boye,
Cathal Roe,
Teige,
Turlough Roe,
Aodha,
Feidhlimidh, *from whoſe Brother* Turlough *ſprang the noble Family of* O Connor Donn.
Hugh *or* Aodha,
Eogan,
Roger,
Aodha,
Cathal Crobdearg,
Turlough More. *This* Turlough *had five Sons which had Iſſue,* viz. Cathal Crobhdearg, *from whom ſprang the noble Families* O Connor Roe, *and* O Connor Donn; *from* Bryen Laighneach, *the ſecond Son, ſprang the noble Family* O Connor Sligoe; *from* Aodha Dall, *the third*

The GENEALOGY of *Mageoghagan.*

Son of

COnnor *and* Conly, *Sons of* Calbhach,
Conly,
Conuill,
Neill,
Roſſa,
Conly,
Connor,
Laignigh,
Conly,
Hugh Boye,
Diarmuid,
Donough,
Mortough,
Congalach,
Congalach,
Mortough,
Donough,
Congalach Oge,
Congalach More,
Mortough,
Concalma,
Concoigchrithe,
Congalach,
Mortough,
Maolſeachluinn,
Coſgrach,
Anluain,
Congalach,
Donough,
Morough,
Amalgach,
Floin,
Eathach,
Eochaidh,
Eochaidh,
Criomhthan,
Giolla Colluin,
Amalgach,
Roger,
Ineirge,
Eochagain, *from whom* Mageoghegan *took the Name.*
Coſgrach,
Amulgach,
Tuathal,
Fiachadh,
Niall *of the nine Hoſtages, Monarch of* Ireland.
Vide O Neill's *Pedigree.*

O Sheagnaſy's PEDIGREE of the Poſterity of *Fiacha*, Son of *Eochaidh Muighmeodhoin*

DIarmuid,
Roger,
Diarmuid,
Giolla Dubh,
Diarmuid,
William,
John,
Owen,
Giolla na Naomh,
Roger,
Giolla na Naomh,
Randle,
Guilbuidhe,
Sheagnaſy, *from whom* O Sheagnaſy *took the Name.*
Donogh,
Conmidhe,
Fearguli,
Maolciarain,
Cais,
Maoltuile,
Siothmaine,

Son of

Nochba,
Eaghno,
Gabhran,
Tobhuigh, Branan,
Broinleath Dearg,
Morough,
Aodh,
Artgoile, *from whoſe Son* Ardgal *ſprang* O Dowd, O Heyn, Kilkelly, O Cearaigh, O Cleirigh, OFahy, O Braonain *of* Cineal Aodha, Muinter, Chomaltain, Keady, Iriſh, Muinter Cheadaig, *and the* Caffuogs, Iriſh, Muinter Chathmhogha *&c.*
Guarie an Oinigh,
Colman,
Cobhthaig,
Gabhneoin,
Conull,
Eogan.
Eochaidh Breac, *from whom deſcended* Muinter Chreachain, Muinter Leanain, Muinter Laithilthe, *and* Muinter Shuanaig,
Dathi,
Fiacha,
Eochaidh Muighmeodhin,
Fiachadh Sreabhthine, *whoſe Brother* Eochaidh Duibhlein *was Father of the three* Colla, *who were Princes of Conduct and Valour. From* Colla Uais, *the eldeſt, ſprang the noble Family of* Mac Donaill, *both in* Ireland *and* Scotland, *as alſo* Shiehy, *in* Iriſh, Clan Tſithgh, Dowel, Iriſh, Clan Dubhaill, Kerin, Iriſh, Clann Cheirin, Flynn, Iriſh, O Floinn, Tuirtre, *as before mentioned, as alſo* O Breaſail Macha, *&c.*
Cairbre Liffeachair,
Cormac Ulfhada,
Arr Aonfhir,
Conn Cead Chathach,
Vide O Neill's *Pedigree.*

Mac Donaill, Earl of *Antrim's* GENEALOGY.

RAndle,
Samhairle,
Aluſdrum,
Eoin Cathanach,
Donall Ballach,
Eoin More,
Eoin,
Aongus Oge,
Aongus,
Donaill, *from whom* Mac Donail *took the Name; from* Aluſdrum, *another Son of this* Donail, *the* Shiehys *deſcended.*
Randle,
Samhairle,
Giolla Bride,
Giolla Adamhnuin,
Solamh, *from whom ſprang the* Sollys, *in* Iriſh, Mac Solamh, *&c.*
Meadhruidhe,
Suibhne,
Niallgus,
Maine,
Goffra,
Feargus,
Eirc,
Criomhthan,
Eochaidh,
Colla Uais,

Son of

Eochaidh Dubhlein,
Cairbre Liffeachair,
Cormac Ulfhada,
Art Aonthir,
Conn Cead Chathach,
Vide O Neill's *Pedigree.*
From Colla da Chrioch, *ſecond Brother, deſcended the noble Families* Mac Mahon *of* Ulſter, *Kings of* Oirgiall; Maguire, *Kings of* Fearmanagh; O Kelly, *Kings of* Maine, *&c.*
Likewiſe from this Race ſprang O Madin, Iriſh, O Madaighin, Eagan, Iriſh, Mac Eagain, O Nallain, O Hanluain, *and the* Nortons, Iriſh, O Neachtain, *&c.*

The GENEALOGY of *Maguire* of the Poſterity of *Colla da Chrioch.*

COnconacht More, *who was ſlain at* Aghruim *in King* James *the Second's Behalf* &c.
Aodha,
Bryen,
Conconacht,
Conconacht,
Conconacht,
Bryen,
Philip,
Thomas More,
Aodha Roe,
Flathbherty,
Donn,
Donall,
Chriſtianus,
Donn More,
Randle,
Guire, *from whom* Maguire *took the Name.*
Cairrdhigh,
Oirdheiligh,
Guir,
Cairnaigh,
Luain,
Vairgioladh,
Criomhthan,
Feidhthigh,
Roichidh,
Colla da Chrioch,
Eochaidh Dubhlein,
Fiachadh Sreabthine,
Cairbre Liffeachair,
Cormac Ulfhada,
Art Aonthir,
Conn Ceadchathach,
Vide O Neill's *Pedigree.*

The GENEALOGY of *O Kelly.*

MAoleachluin,
Feadorcha,
Cealla,
Donall,
Aodh,
William,
Maoleachloinn,
William Boye,
Donogh Muimhneach,
Connor,
Donall,
Teige Tailteann,
Connor,
Diarmuid,
Connor,
Teige Chatha Bryen,
Morough,
Aodha,

Son of

Aodha,
Ceallaig, *from whom* O Kelly *took the Name*,
Fianachta,
Oiliolla,
Jonrachtach, *from whose Brother* Coſgrach *ſprang* Clan Aodhaghain.
Foithchiolla,
Dluthaig,
Diocholla,
Eogan Fionn, *from whoſe Brother* Buadhach *ſprang* O Madagain,
Cormac,
Cairbre Crom,
Fearadhach,
Luighaidh,
Dallain,
Breaſal,
Maine Mor,
Eochaidh Firdaghiall,
Donall,
Jomchaidh. *This* Jomchaidh *had three Brothers*, viz. Deaghadh Durn, *from whom ſprang* Mac Mahon *of* Ulſter; Rochadh, *the ſecond Brother, from whom ſprang* Maguire, Mac Tighernan *of* Clann Farrill; Fiachradh, *the third Brother, from whom ſprang* O Hanluain *and* O Niallain.
Conn Cead Chathach. *This* Conn *had two Brothers; from* Eochaidh Fionn, *one of them, deſcended* O Nuallain *in* Leinſter; *from* Fiachadh Suidhe, *the other Brother, ſprang* O Whalans, *in* Iriſh O Faolain, *and* O Bruic *in* Munſter.
Feidhlim Reachtmar,
Tuathal Teachtmar,
Fiachadh Fionola,
Fearaidhach Fionn,
Criomhthan Niadhnair,
Lughaidh Riabhndearg,
Mac na Dtri Fineamhna,
Eochaidh Feidhlioch,
Finn Fionlogha,
Roighnein Ruadh,
Eaſamhuin Eamhna,
Blathachta,
Labhra Luirc,
Eana Aighnach, *from whoſe Brother* Fiachadh Fearmara *ſprang* Conaire Mac Modha Lamhadh (*Brother in Law to* Conn Cead Cathach) *and he was Father to the three* Cairbre, viz. Cairbre Riada, Cairbre Muisk, *and* Cairbre Baſcaoin, *they and their Poſterity were called* Earnuide Mumhan; *from* Cairbre Riada *is* Dailriada *in* Scotland *called*; *from* Cairbre Muisk *is* Muskery *in* Munſter *called, of whoſe Poſterity is* O Failbhe, *in* Engliſh O Failvy *in* Deſmond, *an ancient and noble Family*, &c. *from* Cairbre Baſcaoin Corca Baiſgin *is called, and we find none of his Iſſue. From the ſaid* Cairbre Riada *ſprang thoſe Names in* Scotland, viz. Cineal Guaire, Magh Agnamhuin, Magh Eogain, Magh Boithrioch, Magh Giolla Eoin, *and* Magh Giolla Laghmhain, *&c.*
Aongus Tuirmheach Teamhrach,

Son of

Eochaidh Foltleathan,
Oiliolla Caisthiaclach,
Conla Cruadh Chealgach,
Jaron Gleoſathach,
Meilge Molbthach,
Cobhthaig Caolbreag,
Ugaine More,
Vide O Neill's *Pedigree.*

The following Noble BRANCH of the foregoing Princely Family of *O Kelly.*

DOnal O Kelly, *or* Dennis Kelly *of* Aghraan *in the County of* Galway *in the Kingdom of* Ireland *Eſq; is the only Son of* Charles Kelly, *commonly called Collonel* Charles Kelly, *who was bred in his Youth at St.* Omers, *where he went thro' the Courſe of his Studies with great Reputation, and became well verſed in the Knowledge of moſt of the* European *Languages, ſuch as* Greek, Latin, Italian, Spaniſh, French, Engliſh, *and* Iriſh. *In the Year* 1642. *he returned to* Ireland, *and having ſoon the Command of a Troop of Horſe under the Marquiſs of* Ormond, *diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the* Royal Cauſe *upon many Occaſions during the War: But when the* King *was* beheaded, *and* Ireland *had been reduced by the Uſurper, he left the Kingdom, and carried a Regiment of Foot, conſiſting of* 2000 *Men, into* Spain, *and his* Royal Maſter King Charles II. *being then in* France, *he ſoon repaired to him, and being followed by moſt of his Officers and Soldiers, they were formed into a Regiment, and placed again under his Command. Collonel* Charles Kelly *continued in* France *till Cardinal* Mazarine *made that infamous Peace with* Cromwell, *by which the* King *and* Royal Family *were obliged to quit that Kingdom, and retire into* Spain, *the only Power at Variance with the Uſurper; then, like a great many other gallant and loyal Gentlemen, he quitted that Service, and followed his Royal Maſter into* Spain; *where he remained till it pleaſed God to bring about the happy Reſtoration. In the Year* 1660 *he came into* England, *and was always highly eſteemed for his Learning, Loyalty, and great Services both at home and abroad. In the Reign of King* James II. *he was choſen Knight of the Shire for the County of* Roſcommon *in* Ireland, *and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy Council in that Kingdom. He was a Perſon of great Abilities, Piety, and univerſal Knowledge, and was juſtly eſteemed one of the wiſeſt as well as moſt accompliſhed Men of the Age.*

John O Kelly, *commonly called Collonel* John Kelly *(the Father of* Charles, *and Grandfather to the preſent* Dennis) *was likewiſe very active and zealous in ſupporting King* Charles *the Firſt's Cauſe, during the whole Courſe of the War of* Ireland, *and had ſuch a diſtinguiſhed Character for his Services from thoſe two eminent Royaliſts (the Marquiſſes of* Ormond *and* Clanrickard) *that he was reſtored by a particular Clauſe in the Act of Settlement) to all the Eſtate which he either had in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion in the Year* 1641, *which Eſtate was accordingly enjoyed by him, and ſtill remains in his Family. The ſaid* John O Kelly *was Son and Heir to* Colla O Kelly, *who in the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth *was Commander of the Foot under the Great* Richard, *Earl of* Clanrickard *(and then of St.* Albans *in* England) *at the Battle of* Kingſale *againſt the* Spaniards; *in which the ſaid* Colla O Kelly *behaved himſelf with the greateſt Conduct and Reſolution. This Family is the chief of the Name, and one of the moſt ancient in the Kingdom, and were ally'd to moſt of the beſt Families in it; for* Colla O Kelly *was married into the Family of the* Betaghs, *an ancient good one of the* Daniſh *Extraction; his Son* John *was married to the Daughter of Sir* William Hill *of* Ulenſtown, *in the County of* Meath, *by his firſt Wife, Daughter to* Flunket *of* Gypſtown *of the Earl of* Fingalls *Family*; Charles *was married to* O Kelly *of* Galway's *Daughter by* Ayles, *Daughter to* O Shaghnuſſy, *another ancient good Family in that Country; and the preſent* Dennis *is married to the honourable* Mary Kelly, *alias* Bellew, *eldeſt Daughter of* Walter, *late Lord* Bellew, *by the Right honourable* Frances Arrabella Bellew, *alias* Wentworth, *eldeſt Daughter of the Right Honourable Sir* William Wentworth, *and Siſter to the preſent Earl of* Strafford, *by whom he has Iſſue living two Daughters*, viz. Frances Arrabella *the eldeſt, and* Ann *the youngeſt.*

Son of

The PEDIGREE of the *Dailriada* in *Scotland.*

COnſtantin,
Coilein,
Duoh,
Maolcolum,
Couſtantin,
Kennedy,
Ailpin,
Eachach,
Aodha Fionn
Damanguirt,
Feargus,
Niſeamair,
Eirc,
Eochaidh Munramhar,
Aongus Firt,
Feidhlimidh Aiſlingtheach,
Aongus Buidhneach,

Feidhlim

Feidhlim Roinic,
Ceann Cormac
Sruthluaithe,
Fidhfeige,
Eoguir Chirr,
Eochaidh Andoith,
Fiachadh Cathmhaoil,
Foirdheid,
Eirc,
Eochaidh Riada,
Fiacha Fearmara,
Aongus Tuirmheach Teamharach,
Eochaidh Foltleathan.
Vide O Neill's *Pedigree.*

Of the noble Families of *Leinſter* deſcended from *Logaire Lorc*, Son of *Ugain More*, of the Poſterity of *Heremon:* We will begin with the *Cavanaghs*, tho' not the eldeſt of *Cathaoir More*'s Poſterity, but becauſe there were more Kings in *Leinſter* of their direct Line than any of the reſt.

Mac Morough's PEDIGREE.

Son of

MOrough,
Donall Spaineach,
Donogh,
Charles Carrach,
Mortough,
Art Boye,
Donall Riabhach,
Gearald,
Art Oge,
Art More,
Mortough, *from whoſe Brother* Arthur *ſprang* Sliocht Diarmuda Lamhdheirg, viz. Morough Mac Bryen *with his Deſcendents.*
Maurice,
Mortough,
Donall Caomhanach. *From this* Donall *the noble Family of the* Cavanaghs *deſcended; the ſaid* Donall *had two Brothers,* viz. Eamon, *and* Art; *this* Art *was put to Death by* Rodoric O Connor, *and left no Iſſue; from* Eamon *deſcended the* Cinſealachs *famous for ſeveral worthy Merits,* &c.
Diarmuid na ngall, *from whoſe Brother* Morough na Ngaoidhil *ſprang* Mac Daibith More.
Donogh,
Morough Maol na mbo
Diarmuid,
Donall,
Ceallach,
Cionaoth,
Cairbre,
Diarmuid,
Aodha,
Ruagallach,
Oncon,
Faolchon,
Faolain,
Siolain,

Son of

Eogan Caoch,
Nathi, *from whom the* O Ryans *deſcended, a Sept moſt free and hoſpitable.*
Criomhthan,
Eana Cinſealach, *from whoſe Son* Feidhlim *ſprang the noble Families of the* O Murphys, *and* O Dowling; *and from the ſaid* Eana's *Brother ſprang the noble Families of the* Byrns *and* Tools, *in* Iriſh O Broin *and* O Tuathail.
Breaſal Beallach,
Fiachadh Baiceada, *who was the youngeſt of all* Cathaoir More's *Sons, from whom ſprang* O Duffy.
Cathaoir More, *from whoſe eldeſt Son,* viz. Roſſa Failge, *ſprang the noble Family of* O Connor Falie, *and from* O Connor Falie *ſprang the famous Families of* O Duin, *in* Engliſh, Dun; *and* O Dempſy, *Lords of* Clanmalier, *of the ſame Race or Line ſprang* O Branain, O Riagain *in* Leinſter, Mac Colgain, Clan Carbry, O Maolchiarain, O Bearra *of* Leacach, O Hartaigh, *and one of the Families of* O Floinn, *&c. From* Daire Barrach, *another Son of* Cathaoir More, *ſprang* O Gormain, O Moony, Iriſh O Maonaigh, Muillin, Iriſh, O Maolain; *from* Cuchorp, *another Son of* Cathaoir More, *ſprang* O Feadhail *of* Forthuath.
Feidhlime Fiorurglas,
Cormac Gealtagaoth,
Niachaorb
Conchorb, *from whoſe Son* Cairbre Clutheachair, *ſprang the honourable Family of* O Dwir, *Kings of* Cairbry, Coillnamanach, *&c. and from him alſo ſprang* O Donagain Araighe.
Connor Abhraruadh,
Finfileadh,
Roſa Roe,
Nuadha Neacht: *This* Nuadha *had three Sons,* viz. Feargus Fairge, *the Anceſtor;* Baoiſgne *from whom ſprang* Cumhall, *the Father of* Fionn, *the General of all the train'd Bands of* Ireland, *called* Fiana Eirion. Baine, *the King of* England's *Daughter, was Mother unto* Cumhall, *and to* Feidhlime Reachtmar,
Seadhna Siothbhach,
Luighdheach Loithfinn,
Breaſal Breac. *From this* Breaſal's *Son* Conla *ſprang the noble Family of the* Fitz Patricks, *in* Iriſh Mac Giolla Phadruig, *Kings of* Oſſery.
Fiacha Fobhric,
Oiliolla Glas,
Fiacha Foghlas,
Nuagatt Follamhuin,
Alloit,
Art,
Modha Airt,
Criomhthan Coſgrach,
Feidhlime Fortriun,
Feargus Fortamhail,
Breaſal Breogamhuin,
Aongus Follamhuin.

Son of

Oiliolla Brachain,
Labhra Loingſeach,
Oiliolla Aine,
Laogaire Luirc,
Ugaine More,
Vide O Neill's *Pedigree.*

The PEDIGREE of *Maurice O Connor Falie* Eſq; being originally deſcended from *Roſſa Failge* the eldeſt Son of *Cathaoir More* Monarch of *Ireland.*

DOnogh *and* Maurice O Connor *Eſqs, the Sons of Coll.*
John O Connor,
Donough,
John,
Donough,
John,
Diarmuid,
Charles, *from whoſe Brother* Turlough *ſprang the noble Family of* Teige an Troithin, *&c.*
Conn,
Calbhach,
Morough,
Mortough,
Mortough,
Mortough,
Maolmordha,
Mortough,
Donough,
Conaifne,
Mortough,
Congalach,
Dunſleibhe,
Brogarbhan,
Connor,
Congalach,
Finn,
Maolmordha,
Connor,
Flanagan,
Cionfhaoith,
Mugruim,
Floin da Chongal,
Diomuſach,
Congalach,
Foranan,
Maolumhaigh,
Cathal,
Bruidhe,
Eogan,
Nathi,
Roſſa Failge,
Cathoir More, *Monarch of* Ireland,
Feidhlime Fiorurglas,
Cormac Gealtagaoith,
Niadh Chorb,
Conchorb,
Modha Chuirb,
Connor Abhraruadh,
Finnfile,
Roſſa Roe,
Nuadha Neacht
Seadhna Soithbhaic,
Luigheach Loithfin,
Breaſal Breac,
Fiachadh Foibhric,
Oiliolla Glas,
Fiachadh Foghlas,
Nuadhatt Follamhuin,
Alloit,
Art,
Modha Airt,
Criomhthan Coſgrach,
Feidhlime Foirtriun,

Feargus

Feargus Fortamhail,
Breasal Breogamhuin,
Aongus Follamhuin,
Oiliolla Brachain,
Labhra Loingseach,
Oiliolla Aine
Laogaire Luirc,
Ugaine More *Monarch of* Ireland, *and Ancestor to all the royal Race of* Heremon.

The PEDIGREE of the *Fitz Patricks*, Kings of *Ossery*.

Son of

BRyen,
Teige,
Florence,
Bryen,
Bryen,
John,
Florence na cul Choille,
Florence,
Donall Dubh,
Florence Bacach,
Donall More,
Moighe Laighis,
Donall Clanach,
Sgaunlan,
Giolla Padruig *from whom* Mac Gioll Phadruig *took the Name* Fitz Patrick.
Donough,
Ceallach,
Carroll, *from whose Son* Bryen *sprang the valiant Family of* O Breanan Jobh Duach, *and* Clan Oisdighin,
Dongaile,
Anamchaidh,
Concearna,
Faolan,
Croanmaol,
Ronan Rioghfhlatha,
Colman More,
Bigne Caoch,
Laighnig Faoiligh,
Sganlan More,
Cinnsiolach,
Roman Duach,
Conull,
Cairbre,
Neadhbuain,
Eohaidh Lamhdhiott,
Aingidhe,
Laogaire Bearnbuadh, *one of the stoutest Heroes of his Time.*
Aongus Ossery,
Criomhthan,
Eirc,
Eana,
Oiliolla,
Luigheach,
Labhra,
Carthan,
Nuadhatt,
Conla, *from whom sprung the following Sirnames, according to the Poem that begins with these Words,* Naas na Riogh Riogha na ttulach, viz. Muinter Baoithin, Muinter Duineamhla, Muinter Osain, Muinter Mairinain, Muinter Tuachair, Muinter Chrithin, Muinter Dhulbhain, Muinter Lionaig, Muinter Urgusa, Muinter Chreadmachain, *the* Nunanes, *the* Muineaghans, *a Sept of the* Breens, *the* Cobhraoi, *and several others*, &c.
Breasal Breac,
Fiachadh Fobhric,
Oiliolla Glas,
Fiachadh Foglas,
Nuadhat Follamhuin,
Alloit,
Art,
Modha Airt,
Criomhthan Cosgrach,
Feidhlime Fortriun,
Feargus Fortamhail,
Breasal Breaghamhuin,
Aongus Follamhain,
Oiliolla Brachain,
Labhradh Loingseach,
Oiliolla Aine,
Laogaire Loirc,
Ugaine More.
Vide O Neill's *Pedigree*.

The GENEALOGY of *O Dwyre*.

Son of

PHilip
Anthony,
Diarmuid,
Thomas,
Connor,
Thomas,
Thomas,
Connor,
Thomas,
Thomas,
Giolla na Naomh,
Giolla na Naomh,
Loghlin,
Gioila na Naomh,
Lorcan,
Ceallaig,
Giolla na Naomh,
Ceallalg,
Lorcan,
Aodh,
Donogh,
Lorcan,
Dwyre, *from whom* O Dwyre *took the Name.*
Spiolain,
Suibhny,
Dunchadh,
Duadhfhlaith,
Collan,
Colman,
Crath,
Roger,
Griollan,
Lubna,
Lughna,
Muiriny,
Fionnchadha,
Firrath,
Firruadearg,
Firine,
Luigheach,
Airimbair,
Cairbre Cluitheachair,
Conchorb,
Modha Corb,
Connor Abhraruadh,
Finnfille,
Rossa Roe,
Nuadha Neacht,
Seadhna Siothbaic,
Luigheach Loithfinn,
Breasal Breac.
Vide Fitz Patrick's *Genealogy*.

The PEDIGREE of *O Heidersgoil*, in which we will insert all the noble Families that sprang from *Ith*, Son of *Breogan*, which *Ith* was Uncle to King *Milesius*.

Son of

FLorence,
Connor,
Connor,
Florence,
Mac Con,
Mac Con,
Donough,
Magh Crath,
Donough More,
Fothadh,
Finn,
Mac Con,
Fothadh,
Heidersgeoil, *from whom* O Heidersgeoil *took the Name.*
Finn,
Nuadhatt,
Dungoile,
Maoltuile,
Dungusa,
Aongus,
Foluchta,
Flanain,
Cobhain,
Cobrain,
Flannain,
Branuimh,
Heidersgeoil,
Nathi,
Aongus,
Maccon,
Macniadh,
Luidheach,
Daire Firuillne,
Eadamhrach,
Deaghadh Dearg,
Deirgthine,
Nuadhadh Airgtheach,
Luchtaine,
Logha Feidhlig,
Osa,
Sin,
Maithfin,
Logha,
Eadamhain,
Mail,
Luigheach,
Ith,
Breogan. *This* Breogan *was King of* Spain, *and was the Grandfather of King* Milesius. *From* Luigheach, *the Son of* Ith, *descended* Mac Amluidhe, Callruidhe, Mac, Flanchuidhe, *of* Dartruidhe, O Cobhthaig, O Curnin Mac Aillin *in* Scotland aq° O Haillinan, O Floin Arda, O Baire Arran, &c. *from* Mac Aillin *sprang* O Fathaidh, *&c.*

The Regall Pedegree of HEBER the Son of King Milesius

1 Milesius Espaine — Milesius King of Spain

2 Heber Fion — Heber White Mon. of Ireland Anno Mundi 2737.

3 Conmeol mac Eibin — Conmaol Mon. of Ireland A.M. 2790

4 Eochaigh Robarthach — Eochaich Mon. of Ireland A.M. 2910.

5 Muireadh Deaghlamh Nuagad — Son of Eochaich Prince of Ireland.

6 Glasgic Nuagad — Glas Son of Nuagad Pri. of Ireland

7 Rosa mc Glais — Rosa Son of Glas Prince of Ireland

8 Rotesta mc Rosa — Rotheachty S. of Rosa Mon. of Ireland

9 Airtneadha — Airtneadha Prince of Ireland

10 Laiseltach — Laiselthach Prince of Ireland

11 Fingeamoin — Muncamon Monarch of Ireland A.M. 3370.

12 Aldergoid — Aldergoid Mon. of Irel. A.M. 3705

13 Cas ceas chaingneach — Cas Prince of Ireland

14 Failbhe mc Cais — Failbhe Son of Cas Pr. of Ireland

15 Roan mac Failbhe — Roan Son of Failbhe Pr. of Ireland

16 Rotafaic — Rothachtach Mon. of Ireland A.M. 3233

17 Eilim mac Rotafaicc — Eilim Son of Rotheachtach M. of Irel. 3249

18 Art mc Eilim — Arthur Son of Eilim Pr. of Ireland

19 Breas mc Art — Breas Son of Arthur Pr. of Ireland

20 Seadhna Fionnaigh — Seadhna Pr. of Ireland

21 Duach Lion — Duach Fion Mon. of Irel. A.M. 3348

22 Eanadh Eanda Dearg — Eanda Derg Monarch of Ireland A.M. 3357.

23 Luighdheach — Luighdheach Monarch of Ireland A.M. 3369

24 Eochaigh Fungeosa — Monarch of Ireland A.M. 3394

25 Iughaire Ianibeag — Monarch of Ireland A.M. 3411

26 Art mac Luighdheach — Mon of Ireland A.M. 3548

27 Oilioll Fion — Mon. of Ireland A.M. 3441

28 Eochaidh mac Oilioll — Eachach Prince of Ireland

29 Lughaidh Laghe — Mon. of Ireland A.M. 3490

30 Reagha Riabhonuis — Monarch of Ireland A.M. 3566.

31 Eobhrach — Eabhraicc Eaomh Eobhthaicc Eaomh Pr. of Ireland

32 Modha Nuadh — Monarch of Ireland A.M. 3653

33 Fearcorb — Fearchorb Mon. of Ireland A.M. 3705

34 Rosmor Foltchaom — Mon of Ireland A.M. 3745.

35 Miaroda — Miadhaim Monarch of Ireland A.M. 3806

36 Jonadhmar — Jonadhmar Monarch of Ireland A.M. 3880.

37 Lughaidh — Eochaidh Luaighne Mon. of Ireland A.M. 3894.

38 Cearbre — Cearbre Prince of Ireland

39 Duach Dalgadach — Monarch of Ireland A.M. 3912

40 Eochaicc Feabh — Eochay Prince of Ireland

41 Fiacha — Eochaidh Guchuine Prince of Ireland

42 Mofebhis — Mofebhis Prince of Ireland

43 Loich mor — Loich mor Prince of Ireland

44 Eana Cuin — Eana Munchavin Pr. of Ireland

45 Deirg — Dergtheine Prince of Ireland

46 Deirg — Derg Prince of Ireland

47 Modha Neid — Modha Neid Prince of Ireland

48 Modamuadh — Modha Nuagad K. of half Ireland

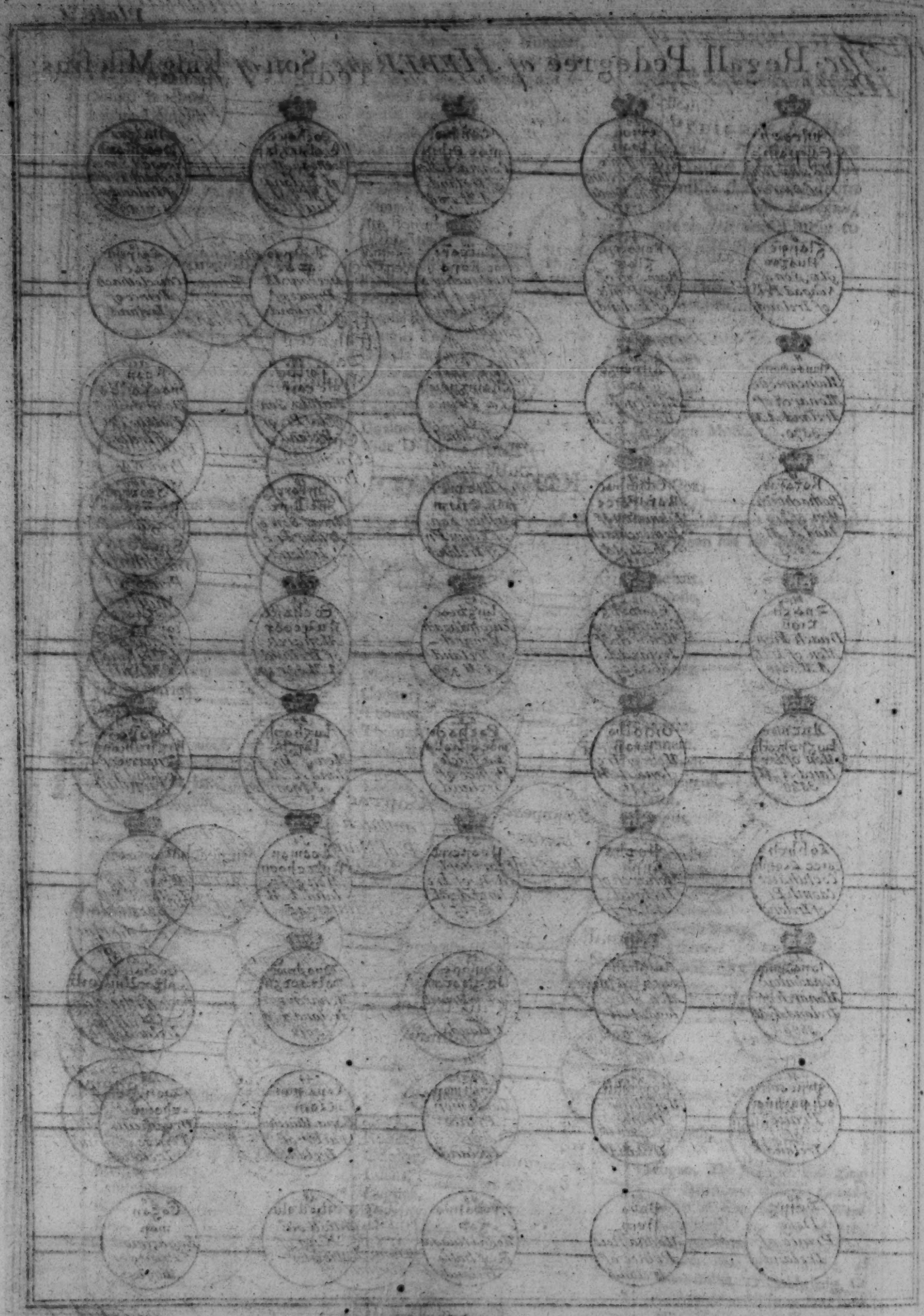
49 Oilioll Olum — Oilioll Olum King of Munster

50 Eogan mor — Eaganmor Prince of Munster

To the R.t Hon.ble the Earl of Clancarty

This Plate is humbly dedicated by His Lordships most Obedient Serv.t

Der.d O Connor



HEBER the Son of Milesius his Pedigree continued.

51 Fiachaḋ Mr. Lleathan Fiachay = Prince of Ireland.

52 Oilioll Flaṁbeż Oilioll Flanbeg Prince of Mun.

53 Luiḋgheċ Luidhgheach Prince of Munster.

54 Coirc Corc Prince of Munster.

55 Naḋ.fr. = =aoch Nadfraoch Prince of Ireland.

aqs Mr. Interi Urteeir Mr. ghaḋacain & Clan the Dabiḋ Tē

ḋ'ge Ceġb obstr. l Ō = Donabain & O' Cuilt Cḟpeac

aqs O'Donchmoṙ & Ō Donell an Ġleanna & Ō Maelġanna Comṗceġt

56 Aonġus Æneas - Prince of Ireland.

aqs the Heihers Meighans & Mac Davids in Thumond

Dary Cearb aqs O'Donavan & O'Cuillean Carbry

aqs O Donachoe More Ō Donachō of Glin Fleśk the Mahonys & Moriartys

aqs Ō Cloiṁ & Mr. Interi Dala na ghuinan

aqs the O'Keffes and the - Dalys in Munster.

aqs Macarty More and O Sullevan More

aqs Macaiṙ Ṁor Ażur Ō Suille = bam mor

59 Aoḋh - Dubh Hugh the Black P. of Mun

58 Criṁ - ṫa Criomhan Prince of - Munster.

57 Feiḋlim Feidhlim - Prince of Munster.

60 Failbeṙt Failvy - P. of Mun

61 Colgan Colgan P. of Mun.

62 Naiḋr.ṁ Nadfraoch P. of Mun.

63 Flolġs Faolgus P. of Mun

64 Sneaḋża Sneadhusa Prince of Munster

68 Donchaḋ Dinnis - P. of Mun

67 Ceallaċan Ceallaghan P. of Mun

66 buaḋaċan Buachan Pr. of Munster

65 laṙna - Lachtna Pr. of Munster

aqs Fl. Fion= ḋuine aqs Fionduins

aqs Sioll coṁll aċain= aqs. the Ceall= =aghans

69 Sḟoṙbṙeaṫ Iustin - P. of Mun

70 Caṙṫaċ Carthach P. of Mun

71 Mr. ṗeaḋaċ Mortough P. of Mun.

aqs Mac Uiṁl Coiḃ aqs. the Mac Auliffes

75 Coṁac Charles P. of Mun

74 Domnall Daniell - P. of Mun.

73 Diġnṁ; D Cille baine P. of Mun

72 Coṁac Cormac P. of Mun

aqs Rioġ ſi Deaṙmuṁan ſicle an Caṗṫ Caiṁbṙeach

aqs the Kings of Desmond and the Macartys of Carbry

76 Domnall Daniel Prince of Desmond

77 Domnall Daniel Prince of Desmond

78 Coṁac Charles Prince of Desmond

82 Domnall an ċeaḋ-ıġṫ Daniel the first Earle

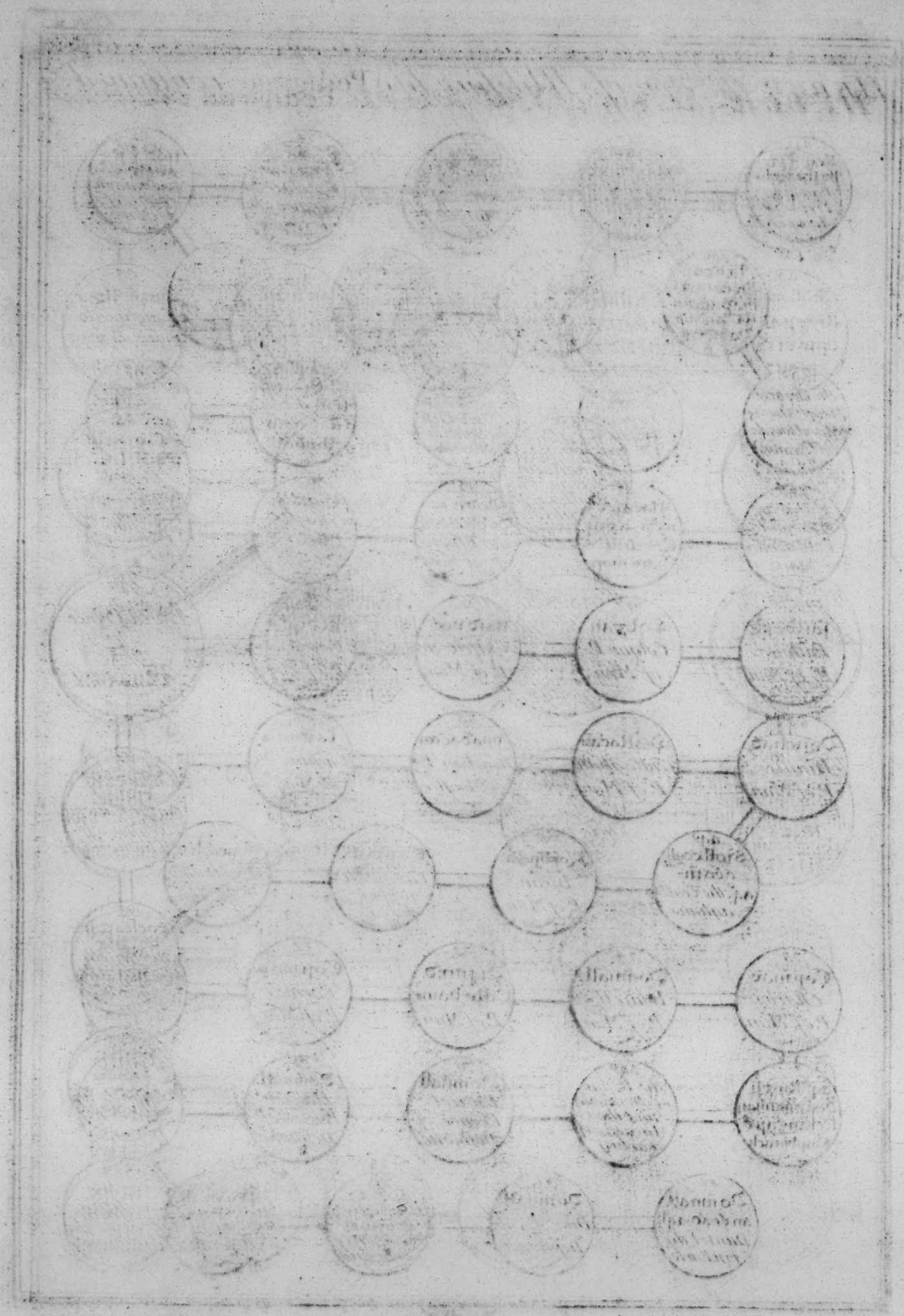
81 Domnall Dan.l Pr. of Desmond

80 Taḋg na Ṁaiṅ= ıṙṫeċ Thady Pr. of Desmond

79 Domnall Dan.l Pr. of Desmond

To the Right Hon: Gerald Lord Kingsale & Lord Courcy of Rynerone.

This Plate is — humbly dedicated by his most Obedient Servant. Der.d ō Connor.



HEBER the Son of Milesius his Pedigree continued.

83 Oiliollolum Oilioll olum King of Mu

84 Conmac car an Dana mc Doiliolloiliū gattaimg rlior

85 Noda = chorb Modha Chorb Pr. of Thumond

86 Firicrib Firchurb Prince of Ireland

87 Aongur tirig Aongus Tirigh Pri. of Irelā

44th Rioghlāidh Ir tuaith tuad man7c

Conmac Cas the Second Son of Oilioll Oluⁿ that had Issue

This Luighaidh Brought Hostages from all parts of Irel. till he was promis'd tribute

Are an luigh ro tug feill leir ar fac ait Deiriū 4 fealt ciorcaindo

88 Luigh Mesm Luighaidh meain Prince of Ireland

44th the Illustrous family of the ô Bryens Kings and Lords of Thumond

44th ô Caſin- o Heffernans ô Neaghtains ve Norons ô Heas o Dealbhaoth ô Coghlan- and Kings

90 Cas, Caſ Prince of Thumond

89 Conull Eachluath Conall Eachluath Pr. of thumond

From another Brother of Eochaidh descended the Lonsigs Sextons Huainins Cormacain Riady and Slatry

from a brother of this Caſin descended the Noble family of the Mucnemarra clanci Hurlie ô Dea Mullonnie and Grady

D.s bpat 4 Don blod ro caſ- an ottain el- mie na Mama Soll- brlanach ohigter, le ô Deagh ô Mſoldomnaice Slatt 7 rada

91 Blwid Prince of Thumond

D.s bpat 4 Eile Don eoch ro tain mc Iomſigh mc uainide mc mc Searnain mc Riada mc Conmacain ū m. Slatepiad

From a brother to this Eochaidh Descended the Hickies

D.s bpat 4 Don eoch ro tainn 7 ohicidhe

92 Captan Fionn Carthan Fionn Prince of Thumond

97th Toirdelb Terrence Prince of Thumond

98th Catal- Cathal Prince of Thumond

96 Noda Cloin Aodha Caomh Prince of Thumond

94 Conrll Conuill Prince of Ireland

93 Eochaidh baldg 7 Eochaidh Baldearg Pr. of thumd

mc Don toirdealbaig Mc Ailgeanan ô ttainig o Meadhad

This Terrence had a ſon named Algeanan from whom descended ô Mearah

98 Mat Fargn Mahon- Prince of Thumond

99 Anluain Anluain Prince of Thumond

600 Core Corc Prince of Thumond

Brien Boiroimhe Monarch of Ireland from whom the o Briens

104 bpian boſſe- oirne Ard Rioſ Eſpion anno xti 1022 44o Sioll mbpiain

103 Cinedoig Kinedy Prince of Thumond

44o The Sheanchans Hogans Healys Murrony's & others

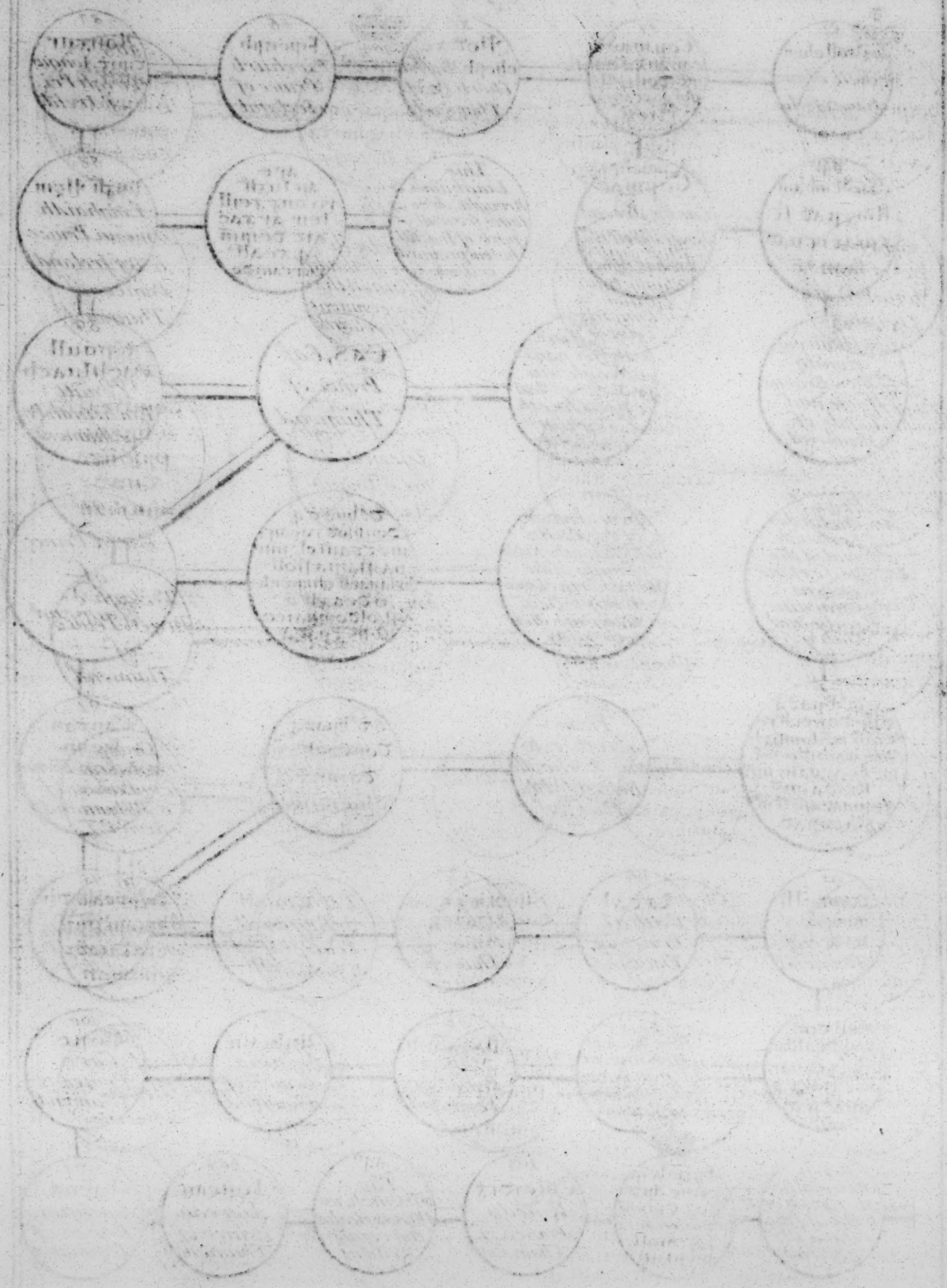
102 Iorcan Lorcan Prince of Thumond

963 Larna Lachtna Prince of Thumond

To the Most Noble Prince Jo.n Duke & Earl of Mountague, K.t of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

This Plate is humbly dedicated by his Graces most Obedient Servant

Der.d ô Connor.



HEBER the Son of Milesius his Pedigree continued

102 Ban boiroimhe Ard Rioġ Eirinn ann dom. 1022

103 Clan Bain Murcad Tadg Donchad Domhnall Concuba Agus Flann Princes

104 Toirdelb mc Tadg da ġabh Rioġas Eirinn re Bailiantg A.D. 1094

105 Diarmud ô Briain Prionsa Tuadmuman

Bryen Boiroimhe Monarch of Ireland

Bryen Boiroimhe's Sons (Viz) Morough Thady Daniel Connor & Flann all Princes

Terlagh Son of Thady assumed the Government of Ireland

Diarmuid ô Bryen Prince of Thumond

none of em had Issue but two (Viz) Thady from whom the Stock of the o Bryens and Dinnis from whom the ô Bryen of Cuanach and ô Bryens of Atharla

m Beirl Rioġ Ar Gdis dioḃ mg Tadg ô Beirl an Ceap a Donchad ô Beirl Ob an Oġ Tuan ac Ard ô Bain Eadg

From said Prince Terlagh descended the ô Bryens Mac Mahons

106 Toirdealb ô Briain Prionsa Tuad=muman

108 Donchad Cairbreach Prionsa Tuad=muman

Daniel mor ô Bryen Last King of Cashel in Munster & of the Confadins

107 Domnall mor ô Briain Rioġ Deasmach Cairil Muman aq. mnt s Confadin

Terlagh ô Bryen Prince of Thumond

Dinnis Cairbreach Prince of Thumond

109 Concubar na Siudhuine Prionsa Tuad=muman

Connor na Siudhuine Prince of Thumond

110 Tadg Caoluisge aq. Siol=m Briain=Aradh P.T.

Thady Caoluisge from whom ô Bryen Arah P.T.

113 Matgamain Mc Conmidhe Prionsa Tuad=muman

Mortough ô Bryen Prince ô Bryen of Thumond

112 Imlech=tach ô Briain Prionsa Tuad=muman

Terlagh ô Bryen Prince of Thumond

111 Toirdealb ô Briain Prionsa Tuad=muman

Mahon Macnmhuidhe Prince of Thumond

aq. the o Bryens of Carrick o Gcoinioll

114 Brian Catha an Aonuig Prionsa Tuad=muman

Bryen chatha an Aonuig Prince of Thumond

aq. the o Bryens of Cumrach

Thady o Bryen Prince of Thumond

116 Tadg ô Briain Prionsa Tuad=muman

Terlagh o Bryen Prince of Thumond

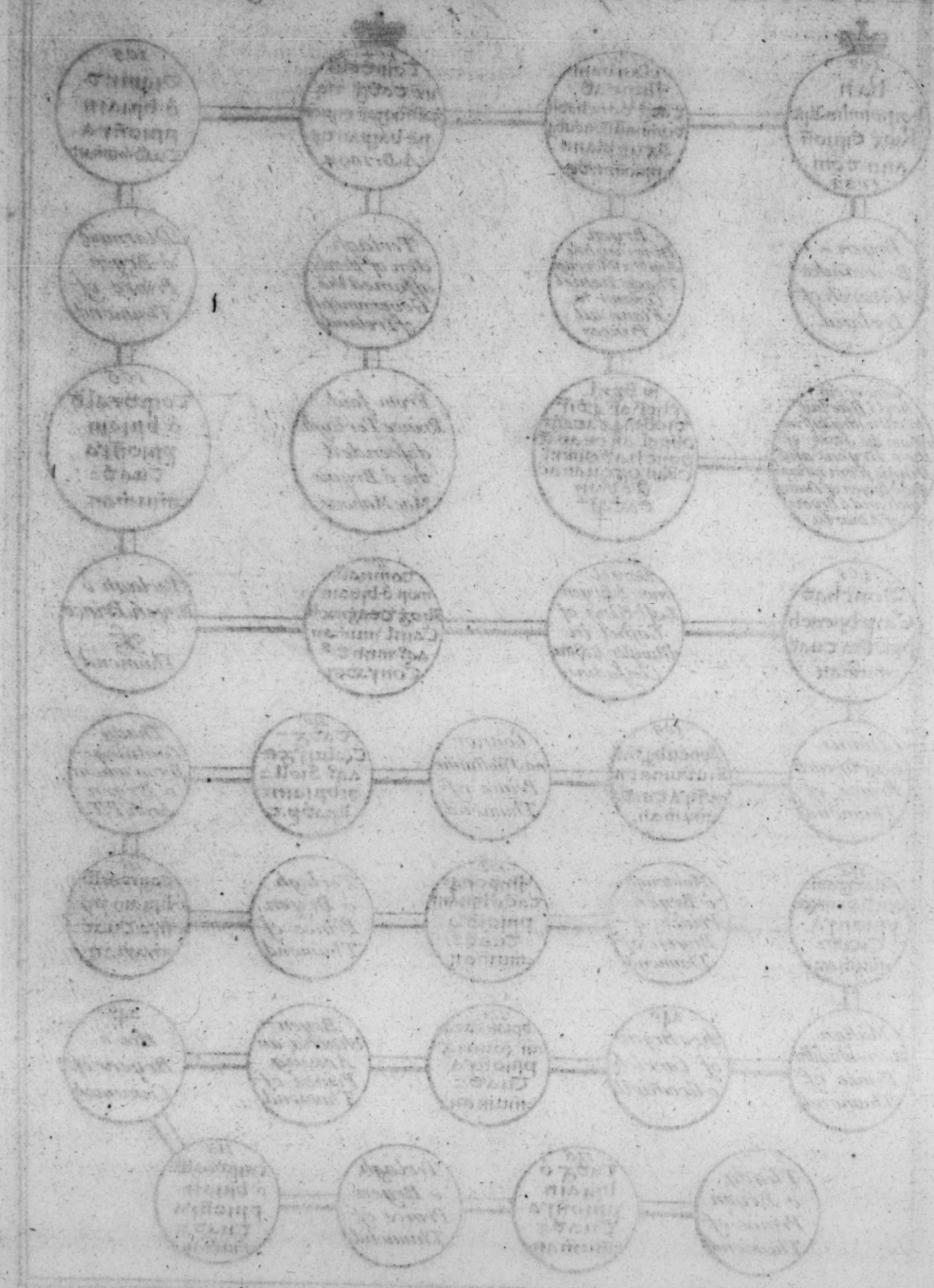
115 Toirdealb ô Briain Prionsa Tuad=muman

To the R. Hon.ble the Earle of Inchiquin.

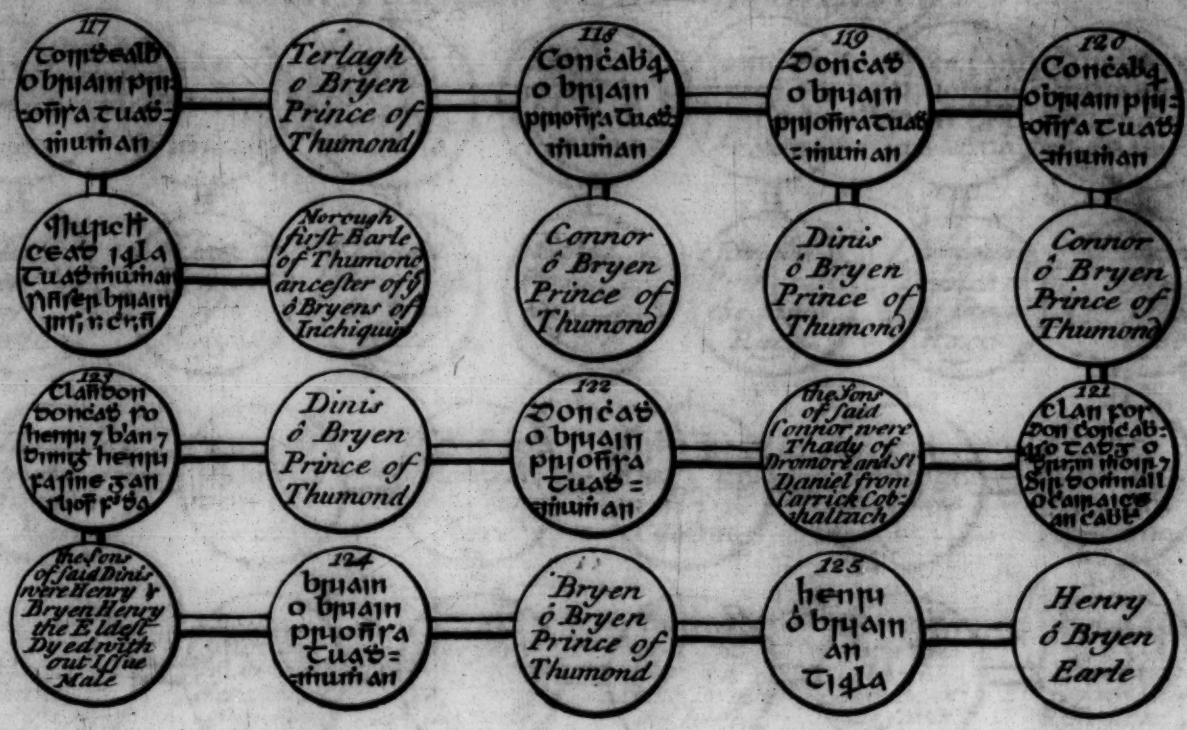
This Plate is — by his Lordships humbly dedicated

most Obedient Serv.t

Der.d ô Connor.



HEBER the Son of Milesius his Pedigree ended

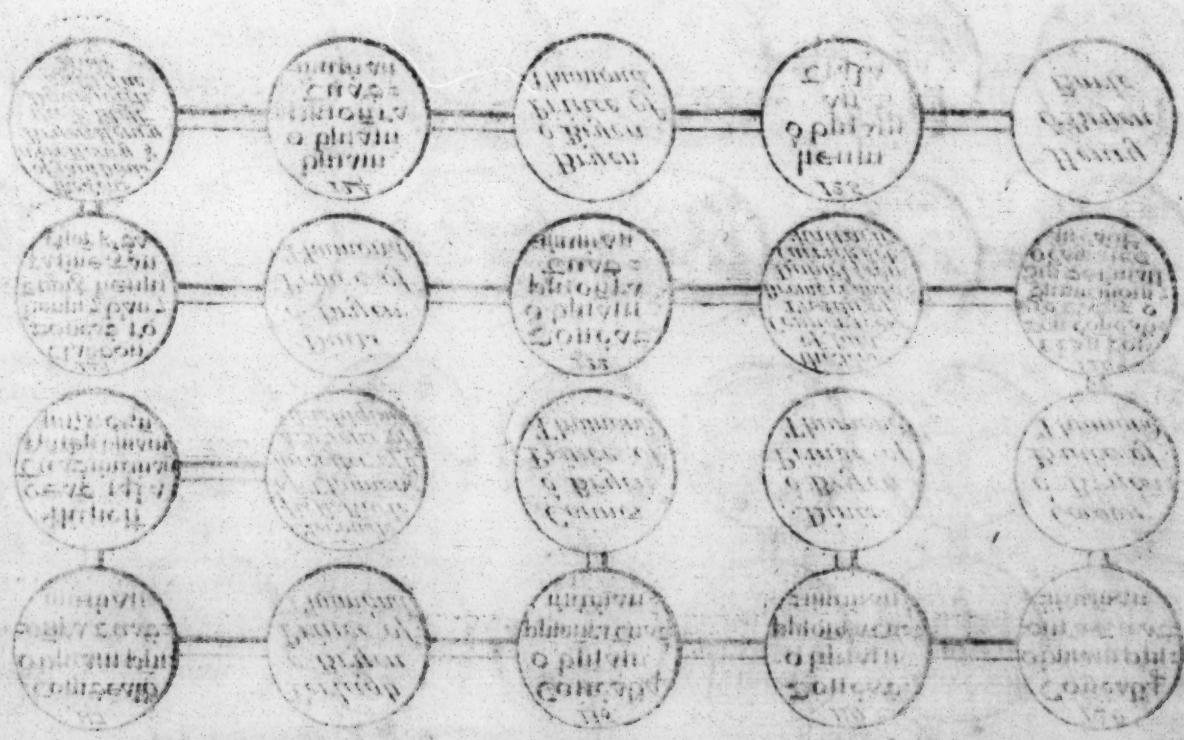


The End of the Royal Line of the moſt Noble & warlike Family of the ó Bryens, *commonly called the* Dailgcaiſian *Race that flouriſhed with Succeſs & Honour ſome Hundred Years: from whom deſcended the Brave & Magnanimous* Bryen Boiroimhe *Monarch of* Ireland, *who in his invincible Iriſh Forces overcame the* Norwegians *and* Danes — *in forty nine Battles, but was at laſt Slain at y^e Head of his Army: His Son the moſt Valiant Prince* Donogh ó Bryen *ſucceeded in y^e Command and obtain'd a compleat Victory. The* Eugenians *ſoon after parted him, and before his Souldiers were recover'd of their Wounds he was challenged by a Prince in* Leinſter, *either to Fight, or ſend him Hoſtages.* Donogh *reſolved to anſwer him & to animate his Troops, declared that if but one Man of 'em would ſtand by him he would engage y^e whole Army. This inſpired the Souldiery with freſh Courage, who, placing their wounded between y^e Sound Men, with their Rear Supported by Strong Piles, & with Swords drawn, offer'd Battle to the Prince of* Leinſter. *But he, ſurpriſed at this uncommon Bravery quitted the Field. This* Iriſh *Monarch firſt diſtinguiſhed y^e Several Scribes by Proper Names, He reſtored y^e Biſhops to their Sees, founded many Churches & Schools, repaired & revived y^e Decayed Univerſities, & laid ſeveral Cauſeways thro' out the Iſland, as is particularly mentioned in y^e Second part of this Hiſtory.*

To Matth^w Hefferman of London, Gen^t.

This Plate is moſt Humble *dedicated by his Servant*

Der.^d ô Connor.



The Genealogie of y^e Lineal line of y^e Ancesters of Myles Shocht ô Carroll vide D^r. Keatings History.

Oiliol olum Rioġ Muman

Oiliol Olum King of Munster

Cian ꝓꝛionnſa Muman

Kian Prince of Munster

Taḋġ ꝓꝛionnſa don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna

Thady Prince of the same Race

Conla ꝓꝛionnſa don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna

Conla Prince of the same Race

Tomċaḋ ꝓꝛionnſa don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna

Tomchadh Prince of the same Race

Tomġuin ꝓꝛionnſa don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna

Tomguin Prince of the same Race

Sabḃaiṅ ꝓꝛionnſa don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna

Sabhairn Prince of the same Race

Druaḋ Prince of the same Race

Druaḋ ꝓꝛionnſa don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna

Eile Rioġ-ḋeaṅ Pr. of the same Race

Eile Rioġ ḋeaġ ꝓꝛ. don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna

Eirc Prince of the same Race

Eirc ꝓꝛionnſa don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna

Aimiṛ ꝓꝛ. don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna Aimṛidh Pr. of the same Race

Meaċaġ ꝓꝛ. don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna Meachanar. of the same Race

Tail ꝓꝛ. don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna Tail Pr. of the same Race

Feiṛ ꝓꝛ. don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna Feidh Pr. of the same Race

Inis ꝓꝛ. don ꝺꝛuil ċ[eaḋ]na Inis Pr. of the same Race

Lonan ꝓꝛ. don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna Lonain Pr. of the same Race

Maonuiġ Maonuigh Prince of the same Race

Seaċnuſaċ Shaghnuſſy Prince of the same Race

Aingeaḋa Aingeadha Prince of the same Race

Maolṛuaḋna Maolruadhna Prince of the same Race

Ulltaiṅ ꝓꝛ. don ꝺꝛuil ċeaḋna Ultain Pr. of the same Race

Ailtiṅe ꝓꝛ. don ꝺꝛuil ċ[eaḋ]na Ailtine Pr. of the same Race

Cnaiṁiṅ Cnamhin Prince of the same Race

Dubḃluiḋe Dubhluidhe Prince of the same Race

Aoḋa Hugh Prince of the same Race

Ceġbuill Carroll aq.^o ô Carroll

Maonuiġ Maonuigh Lord of his Country

Conċoṁaiṅ Conchornuig Lord of his Country

Gille an ḃeaṫa Guille Ld. of his Country

Duṅċaḋ Dunis Lord of his Country

Maolṛuaḋnuiġ Mulrony Ld. of his Country

Fiṅ Fionn Lord of his Country

Domnall Daniel Lord of his Country

Rioġḃṛ. ḋon Rioġ ḃṛoḋan Lord of his Country

Fionn Fionn Lord of his Country

Taḋġ Thady Lord of his Country

Maolṛuaḋna Mulrony Lord of his Country

Ruġṛiḃe Roger Lord of his Country

Taḋġ Callain Thady Ld. of his Country

Taḋġ aiḃle Thady Ld. of his Country

Taḋġ ô Carroll 7^c

William Oḃ. W^m Ower 7^c

Feaġ Aiṁiṁ Feargan Ainum 7^c

Maolṛuaḋna Mulrony Ld. of his Country

Seaġan John Lord of his Country

Maolṛuaḋna Mulrony Ld. of his Country

Maolṛuaḋna Mulrony ô Carroll 7^c

Maolṛuaḋna Mulrony ô Carroll 7^c

Seaġan John ô Carral 7^c

Seaġan John ô Carroll 7^c

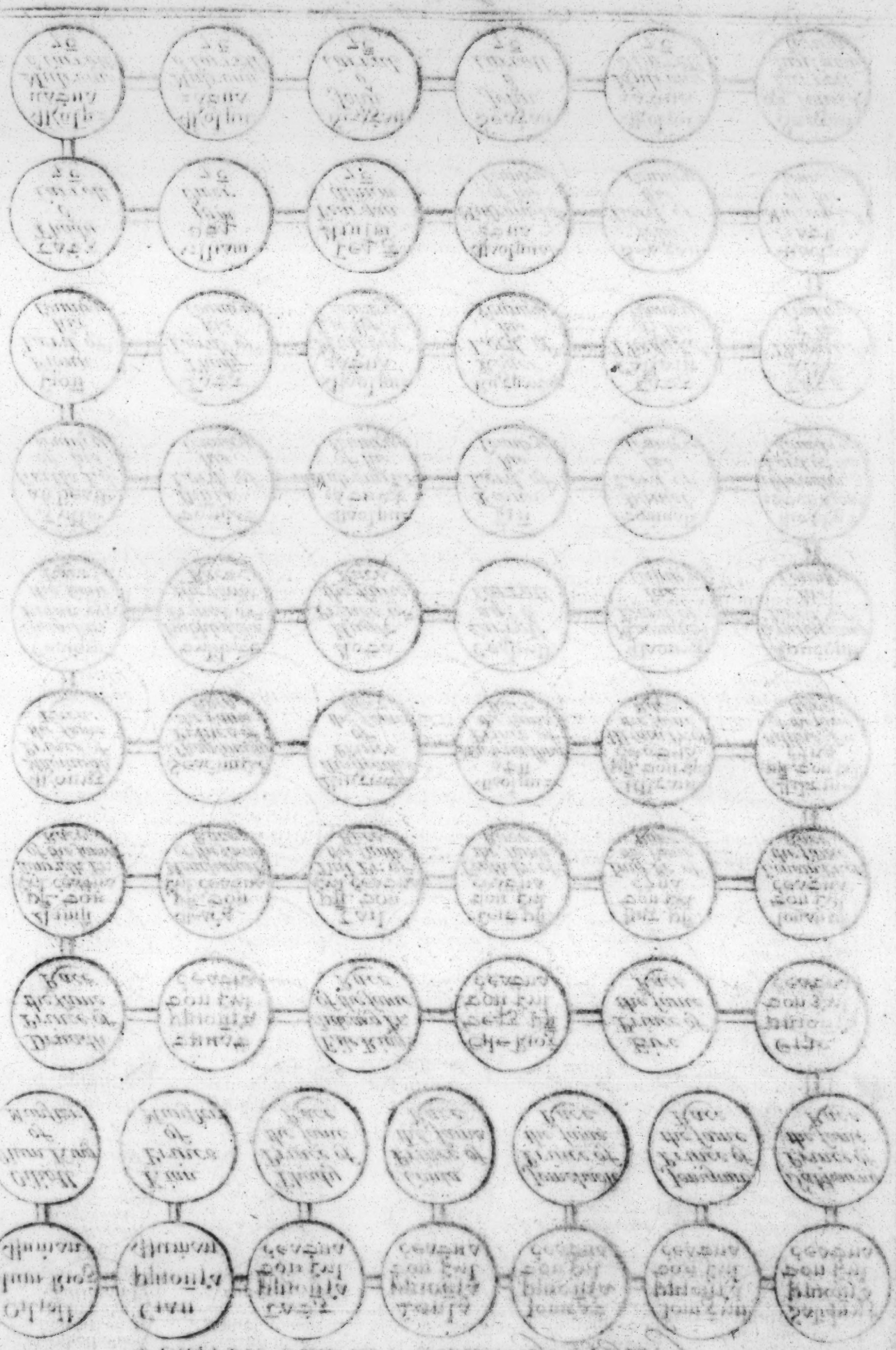
Maolṛuaḋna Mulrony ô Carroll 7^c

Seaġan oġ John ô Carroll Jun.^r now living

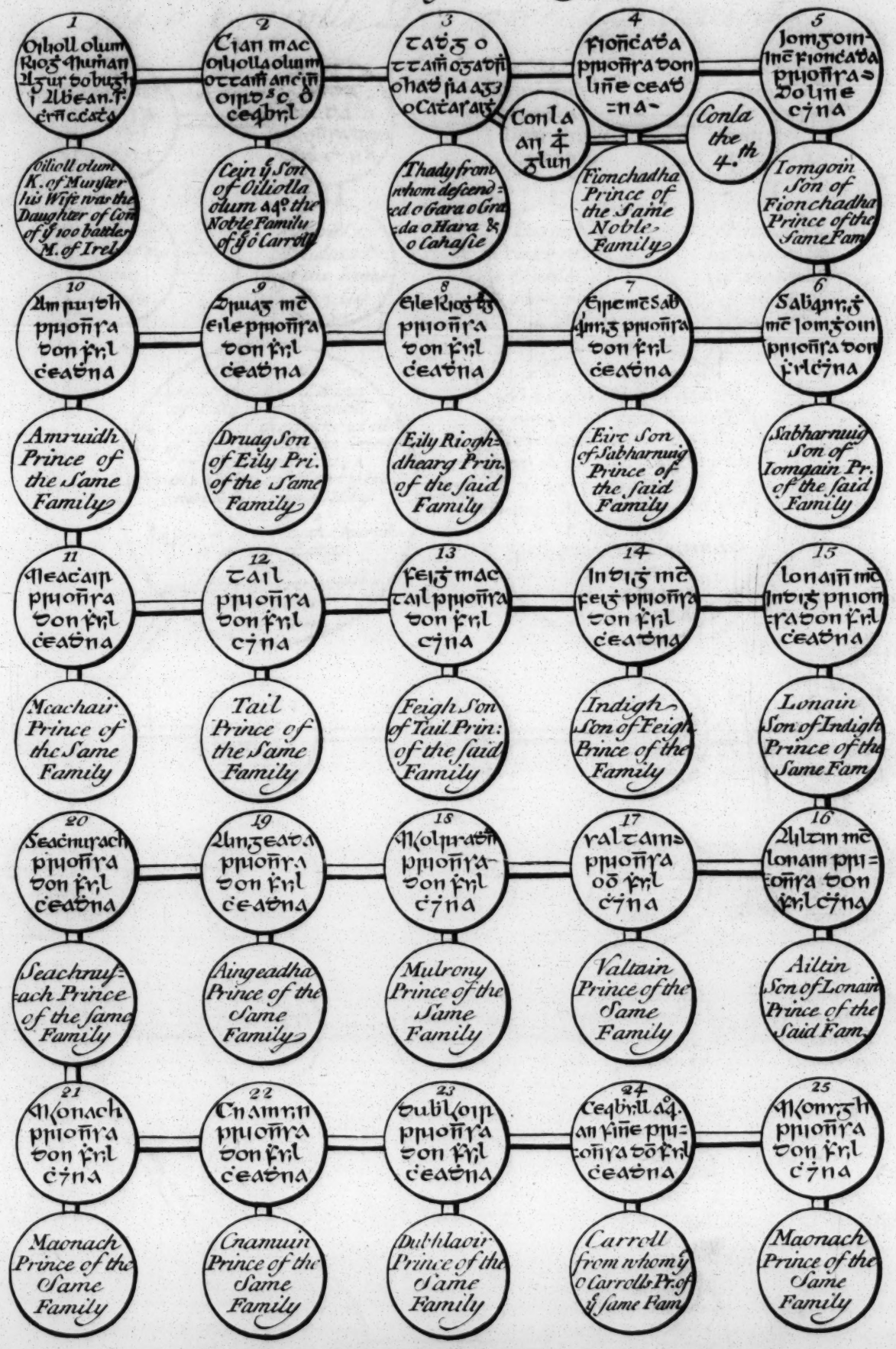
To Meills ô Carroll Ely Esq.^r this his Plate & Arms

Is humbly dedicated by his most Obedient Servant

Der.^d o.^r Connor.



The Pedigree of the Princely Family of the ô Carroll's



To ye Hon.ble Sr. Dan.l ô Carroll.

This Plate is — humbly dedicated
by his most Obedient Servant.

Der.d ô Connor.

IN FIDE ET IN BELLO FORTES

The ô Carrolls Pedigree Continued.

26 Concoinne ppuonra von fril ceadna

Concorna Prince of the same Family

27 Aoda bpadain ppuonra von fril cina

Aodha Bradain Pr. of the same Family

28 Domnall ppuonra von fril ceadna

Daniel Prince of the same Family

29 fin mc vomn ppuonra von fril ceadna

Finn Son of Daniel Pr. of the same Family

Mulrony the great ô Carroll King of Elly and Oirgiall he founded the famous Abby of Mellifordin the County of Louth anno 1142 also the Abby of Nenry 1148 cnocknasingan Abby anno 1182 he gave Ard Magh Church a great many Jewells and left a very worthy Character after him

30 Molruain mon ô Leabrl Riogh Elige 7 oir Fiall tog ab Mainist. Mellifont accon da lugha anno 1142. 7 Mainist. neuing 1148 7 Mainist. cnocnarinsan ano 1182 tug mg an cceadna lomad Moine do ceampul Ardmacha

31 Doncadh ppuonra von fril cina

Dinis Prince of the same Family

32 bealluig ppuonra von fril ceadna

Bealluig Prince of ỹ same Family

33 Fril ppuonra von fril ceadna

Goill Prince of the same Family

34 fin mc Fril ppuonra von fril cina

Fion Son of Goill Prince of ỹ same Fa.

35 Tadg ppuonra von fril ceadna

Thady Prince of the same Family

40 Molruain ppuonra von fril ceadna

Mulrony Prince of the same Family

39 Tadg ppuonra von fril cina

Thady Prince of the same Family

38 Tadg ppuonra von fril ceadna

Thady Prince of ỹ same Family

37 Ruaidri ppuonra von fril ceadna

Roger Prince of the same Family

36 Molruain ppuonra von fril ceadna

Mulrony Prince of the same Family

re an Molruain so dog Mainistir Rosa cre dona bratrib A.D. 1490 do posad f. ri Diomusaid tighernacloin nalien leis

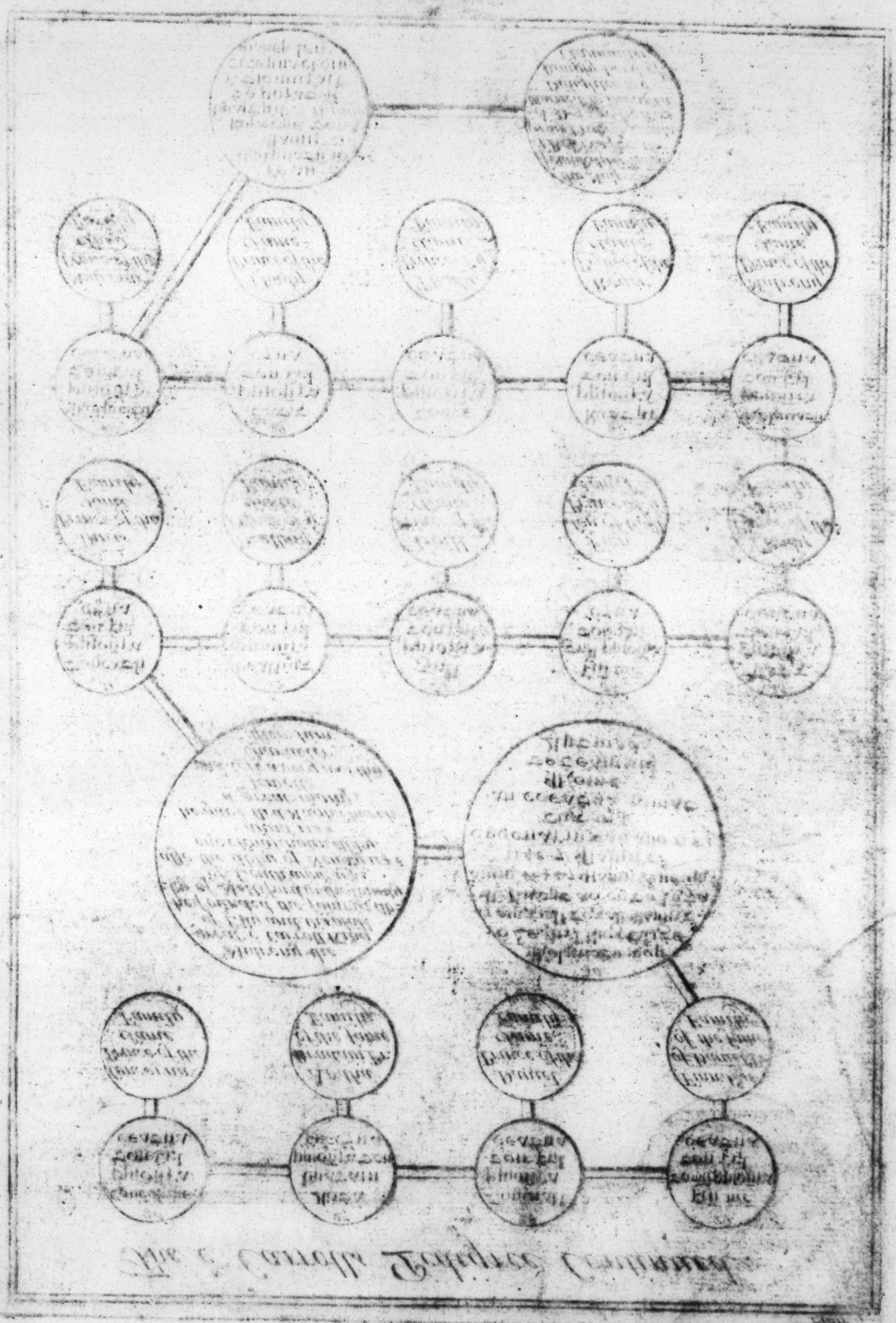
this Mulrony founded ỹ Convent of Roscrea for the Gray Francis cants A.D. 1490 he was Married to Bibania Daughter to ô Dempsy Lord of Clanmalier

To the Hon.ble Major In.o Roch

This Plate is — humbly dedicated

by his most Obedient Servant

Der.d ô Connor



The Ô Carrolls Pedigree Ended.

Plate 6.

41 Seaᵹan o Ceᵹbiᵲl ppiomᵲa don ᵲᵲl ceadna

John ô Carroll Prince of the Same Family

42 Mᵴolruaᵴn moᵲ leᵲporaᵴ ᵲ. Rioᵹ laiᵴᵲᵲ do bᵲ niopan ᵲaiᵹle noć do poraᵴ leᵲ pᵲuoin ᵲan ᵲleᵲᵲuon ᵹan ᵴeaᵴ ᵲarᵲioᵲ ata ᵲᵲl ᵲᵲioᵲ ᵲᵲl ᵹan ainm

Mulrony the great Lady was Dau. to the K. of Leinster by whom he had Several Daughters who were Mar.ried to the Chief Nobility of Ireland of whom the nice is shocht ffirgan ainm

42 Donchaᵴh ᵴeᵹbᵲaᵲaᵹ do Mᵴolruaᵴnaᵴ anᵲᵲᵹcaċ aᵹuᵲ an Sᵴoiᵴᵲᵲn do bᵲeaᵲᵲ da ainm an Dumᵲeᵲ leᵲ poraᵴ ᵲ. ᵲ. Conċaᵴaᵲ ᵲaiᵴᵹe

Dinis the Brother of Mulrony who was the best Horse man and Souldjer of his Name in his time he was Married to ô Connor Falies Daughter

43 Taᵴᵹ o Ceᵹbiᵲl ᵲ. do poᵲ ᵲ. Taᵴᵹ moᵲ n= =bᵲuain ᵴeᵹbᵲaᵲaᵹ Donċaᵴ moᵲ ᵲ. bᵲuain 1414 Tuaᵴmuman

Thady ô Carrol the 5.th who was Married to Thady ô Briens Daughter the Brother of Donogh More ô Brien Earl of Thumond

44 Lian ô Ceᵹbiᵲl 2. do poraᵴ leᵲ hinᵹᵴᵲᵲ ᵲ. Mᵴoilreaclᵲᵲ do ᵲᵲoᵲ Mᵴoilreaclᵲᵲ mᵲ Mᵴoilruaᵴᵲᵲ ᵲᵲ ᵴeᵹ Rioᵹ eᵲᵲon ᵲ do ᵴᵲᵲ ᵲeᵴᵲioᵲ ᵲᵲᵲ ᵹan ainm

46 Dinnis ô Carroll was Married to Dorothy Dau. to o Kennedy by whom he had thirty Sons and were presented in one Troop by their Father with all his Interest to ỹ Duke of Ormond for the Service of King Charles 1.st

47 Seaᵹan o Ceᵹbiᵲl anoᵲ naḃeaᵲ do poraᵴ leᵲ ᵲ. ᵲ. Cᵲeain Sliᵹiᵲ le Mᵴeaᵹeaᵴ beᵲ= =minᵹᵲam ᵲ. tiᵹᵲna Athenᵲᵹ

43 Donaċaᵴ ô Ceᵹbiᵲl do poraᵴ leᵲ ᵲᵲiᵲ ᵲ. nCiᵴleiᵲiᵹ leᵲ na paiḃ Tᵲoċaᵴ maċ aiᵴᵹe, ᵲ Tuᵴaᵲ on Mᵴeᵲᵲuaᵴ ᵴaᵴ ᵴeᵲᵲᵴa Mᵴoin ᵴoᵹaltaᵴ do ᵲiᵲc uᵲᵲmuᵲian do conᵹnaḋ leᵲᵲ an ccᵲeaᵴ Rioᵹ Colmaċ

Lian or Kein the 2.nd was Married to ỹ Dau. of ô Mulaghlin of the Posterity of Macl Seachluin Monarch of Ireland and was Slain by the Posterity of Feargan ainm when he Besieged them

48 Siᵲ Domnall o ceᵹbiᵲl ᵲᵲᵹ Tiobᵲoll Tᵲᵹaiᵲ Riᵲᵲᵴe doᵲᵴuᵹaᵴ oᵲᵲᵴᵲ S.ᵲ Jaᵹo le paᵲiont o Rioᵹ ᵲillib ᵲan ᵲᵴpain Tᵲ ᵲuᵹ paᵲᵲion Riᵲᵲᵴe o ḃan Rioᵹain Alᵲᵲa ceaḋna

S.ᵲ Daniel o Carroll who was By Patent Created by K. Philip of Spain A Knight of the most Noble Military order of S.t Jago for Services done in War for that Crown, and was likewise by Patent Adopted in ỹ Rank of Knighthood by the late Q. Anne

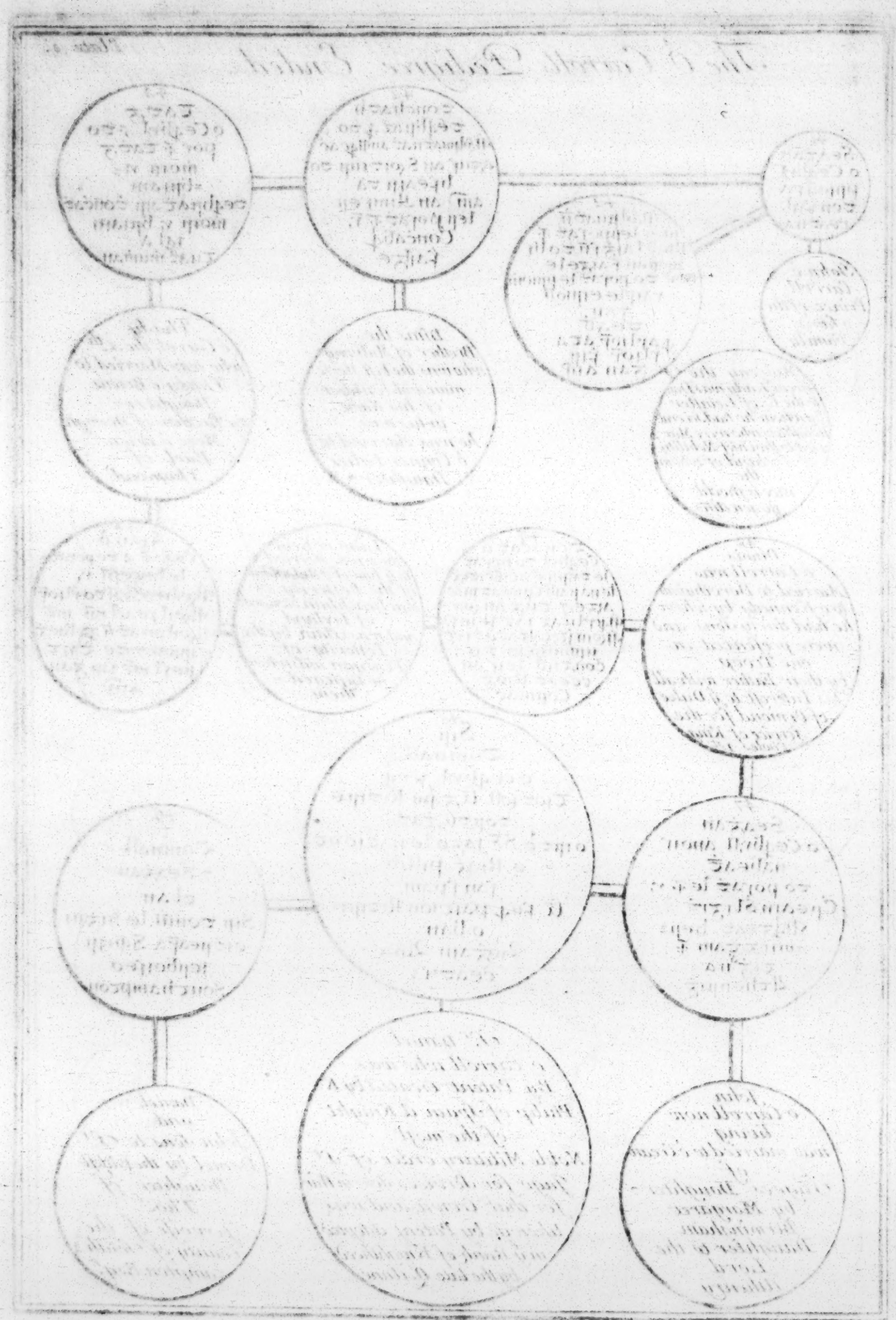
49 Domnall ᵲ Seaᵹan clan Siᵲ Domnall le hiᵹin oiᵴᵲeaᵲa Squiᵲ Jerboiᵴeo Southampton

Daniel and John Sons to S.ᵲ Daniel by the Eldest Daughter of Tho.s Jervoise of the County of South= =ampton Esq.ᵲ

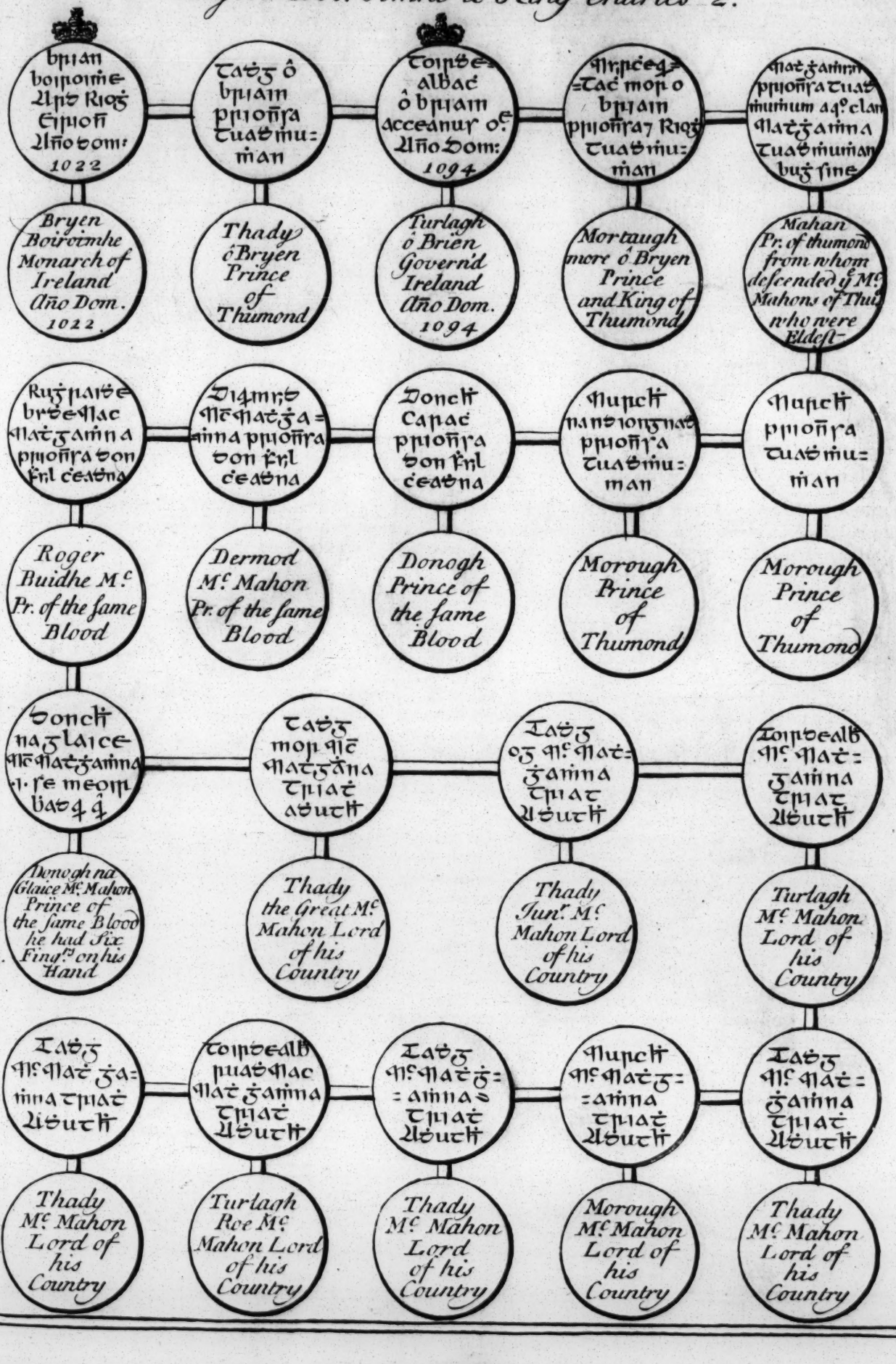
To the R.t Hon.ble the Lord Athanry Primear Bar. of Ireland

This Plate is humbly dedicated by his Lordships most Obedient Ser.t

Der.d ô Connor



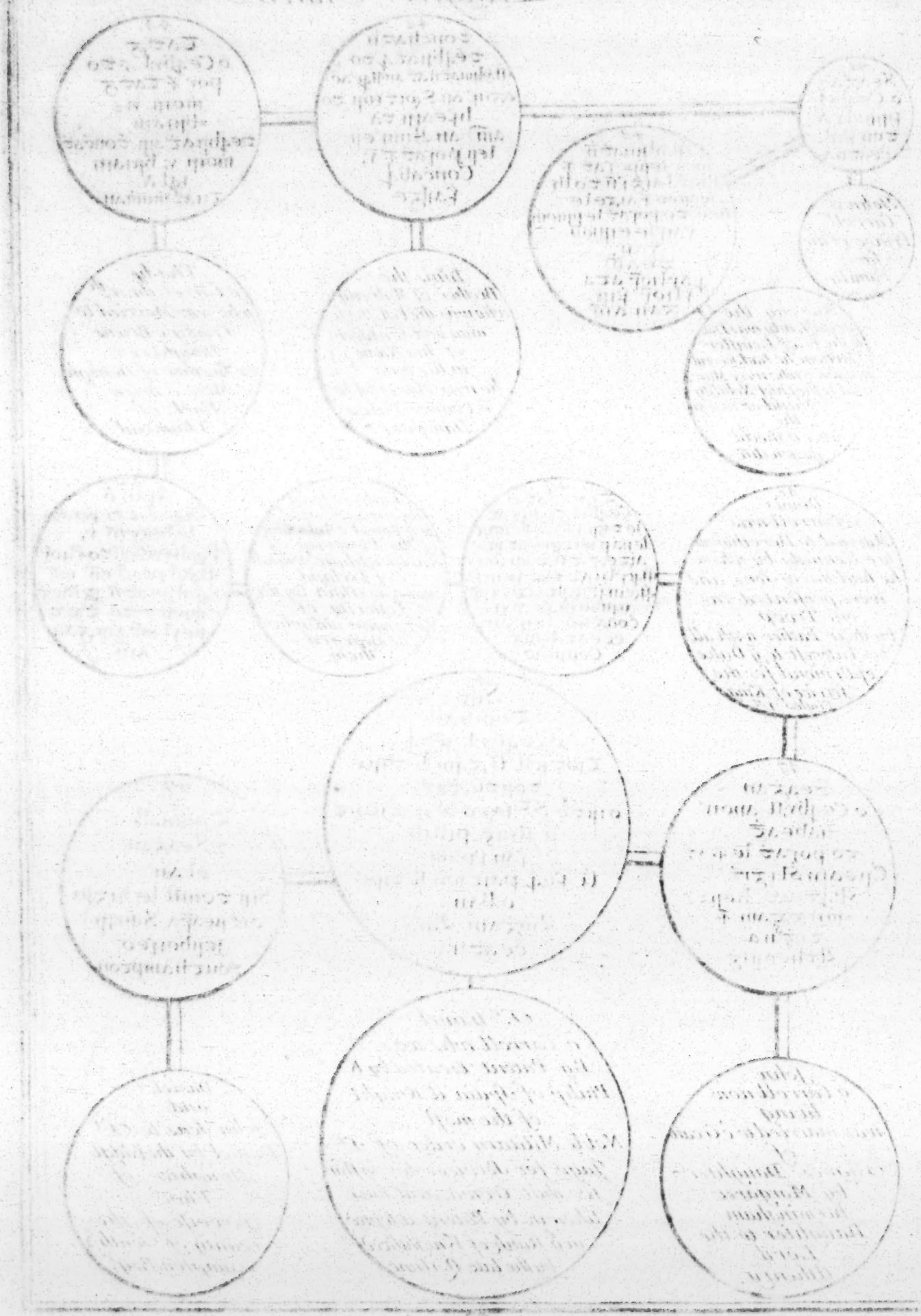
The Lineal Pedigree of the Princely and Ancient Family of the Mac Mahons of Thumond down from the renowned Monarch Bryen Boiroimhe to King Charles 2.d



To Bryen Mac Mahon of ye County of Clare in the Kingdom of Ird. Esq.r

This Plate is dedicated by his most Obedient Servant

Derd ô Connor



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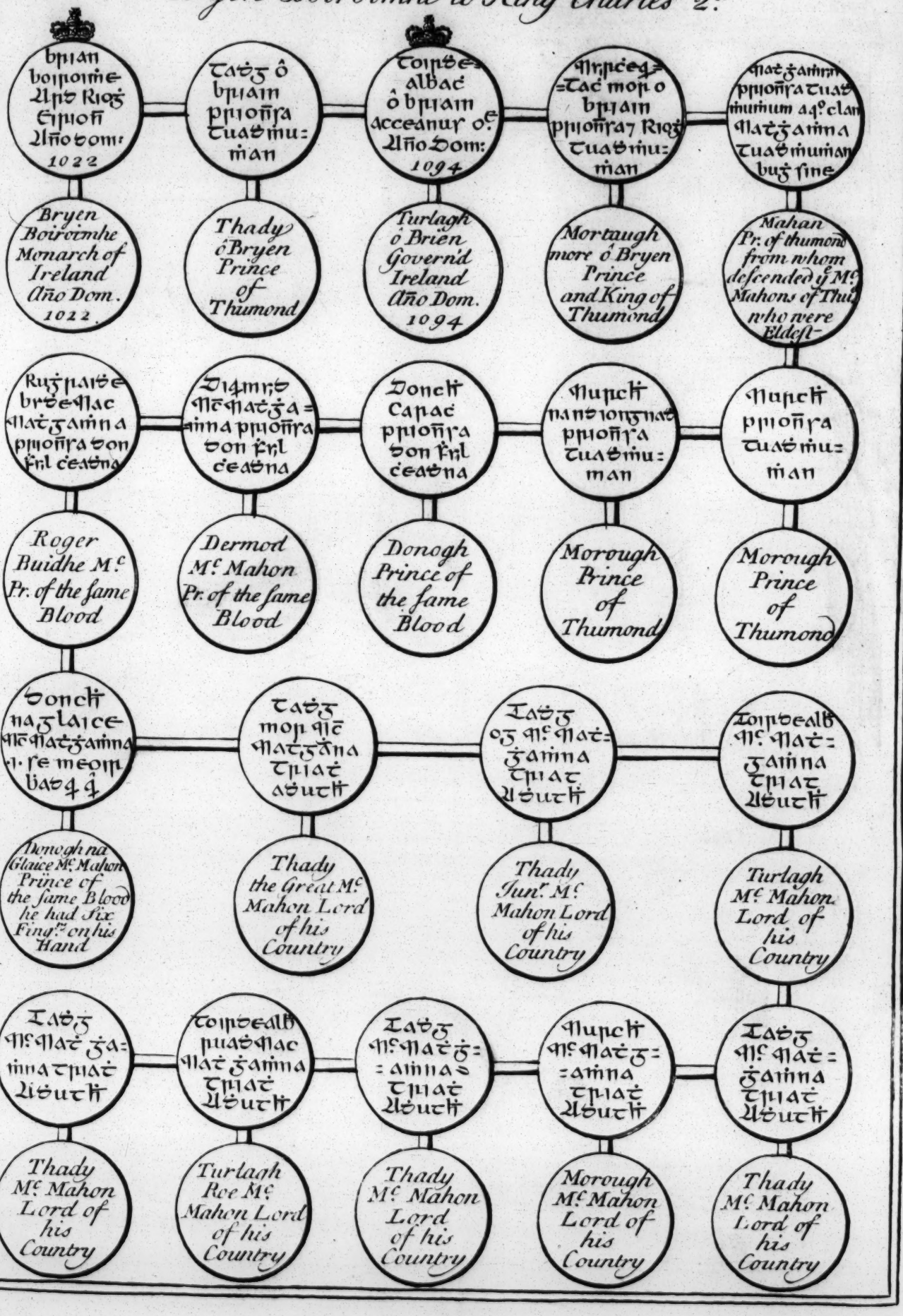


To Bryen Mac Mahon of ye County of Clare in the Kingdom of Ird. Esq.r

This Plate is dedicated by his moſt Obedient Servant

Derd ó Connor

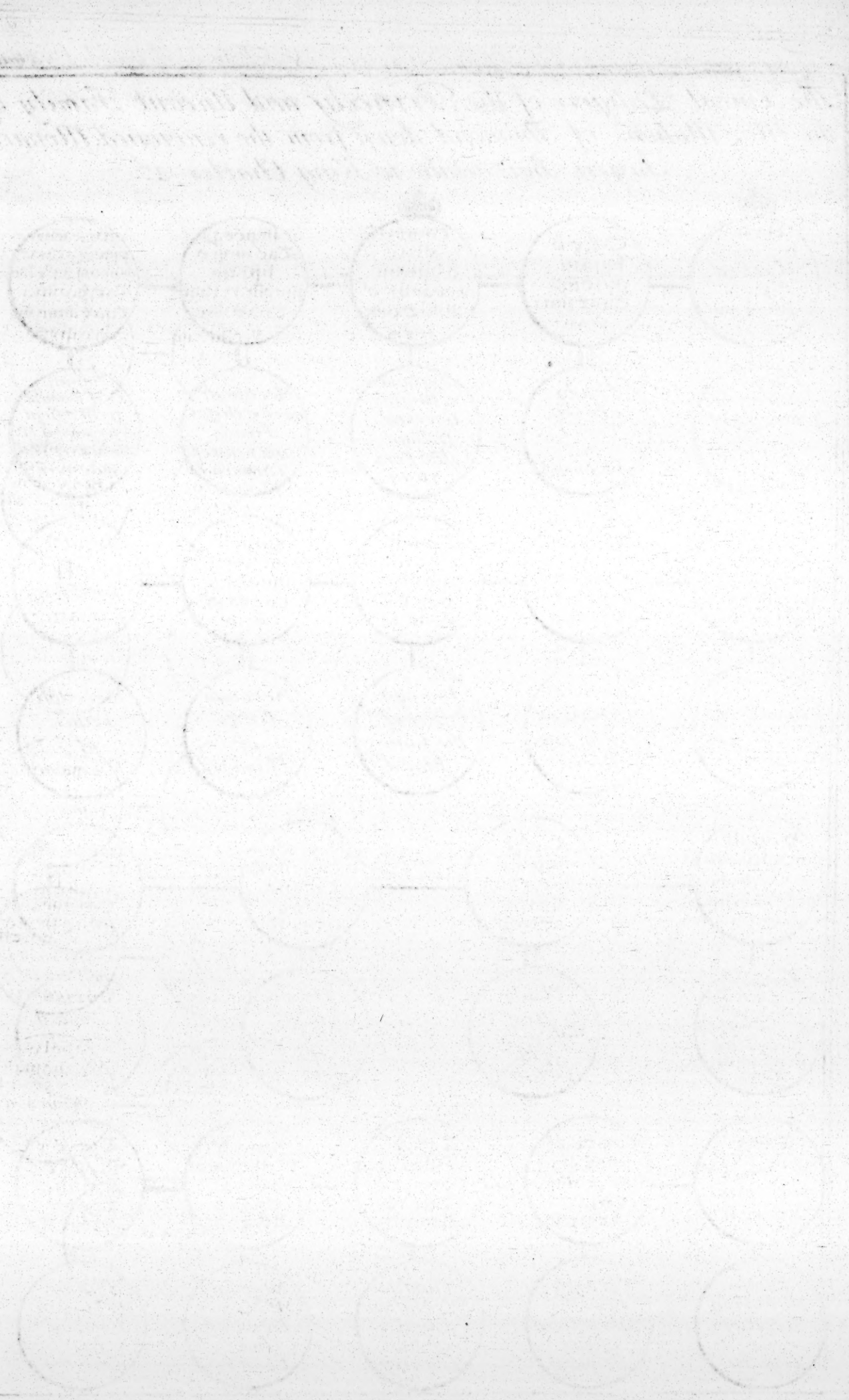


Plate 10.

The Lineall Pedigree of the Noble PRINCELY Family of the Macnemarras of Rosruadh in Munster of the Royal Hiberian Race

Oilioll Olum Rioġ Mumian
Oilioll olum King of Munster

Corme Cas Rioġ Mumian
Cormac Cas King of Munster

Modha Cuirb Rioġ Tuadmuan
Modha Cuirb King of Mun:

Fir: Cuirb Rioġ Tuadmuan
Firchuirb King of Mun:

Aongus Tireach Rioġ Tuadmumian
Aongus tireach King of Munster

Carthach Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Carthach Pri. of the same Race

Cairin Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Caisin Prince of the same Race

Car Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Cas Prince of the same Race

Conall Eachluath Rioġ don Tir Ceadna
Conall K. of the same Country

Luighdheach Mean Rioġ don Tir Ceana
Luighdheach K. of the same Country

Feargall Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Feargall Prin: of the same Race

Athlinn Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Athluin Prince of the same Race

Eogan Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Eogan Prince of the same Race

Dungaile Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Dungaile Pr. of the same Race

Urthoile Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Urthoile Prin of the same Race

Eana Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Eana Prince of the same Race

Aifia Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Aifia Prince of the same Race

Fiodach Eicbrighe P.
Fioda of the Yellow Steed Prince &c

Maoilchluits Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Maoilchluits Pr. of the same Race

Coileann Prionnsa don Fhirċeana
Coileann Prin. of the same Race

Aodha ag. Siol Aodha
Aodha from whom Siol Aodha Descended

Meanmhan Tighearna Dha Dhuthaigh
Meanman Lord of his Country

Domnall Tighearna Dha Dhuthaigh
Donall Lord of his Country

Conmaga ag an Fhile
Conmarra from whom the Name is called

Domnall = Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Daniel Macnemarra Lord of a Country

Maccon Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Mac con Macnemarra Lord of a Country

Lochlin Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Lochlin Macnemarra Ld. of his Country

Omeadha Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Conmeadh More Macnemarra Ld. of his Country

Niall Macnamara Tighearna Dha Dhuthaigh
Niall Macnemarra Ld. of his Country

Conmaga Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Conmarra Macnemarra Ld. of his Country

Omeadha Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Conmeadh Macnemarra Lord of a Country

Maccon Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Mac con Macnemarra L.d of a Country

Fiodha Cam Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Fioda Cam Macnemarra Ld. of a Country

Finghin Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Florence Macnemarra Ld. of a Country

Lochlin Macnamara Tighearna Dha Dhuthaigh
Lochluin Macnemarra Ld. of his Country

Domnall Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Daniel Macnemarra Ld. of a Country

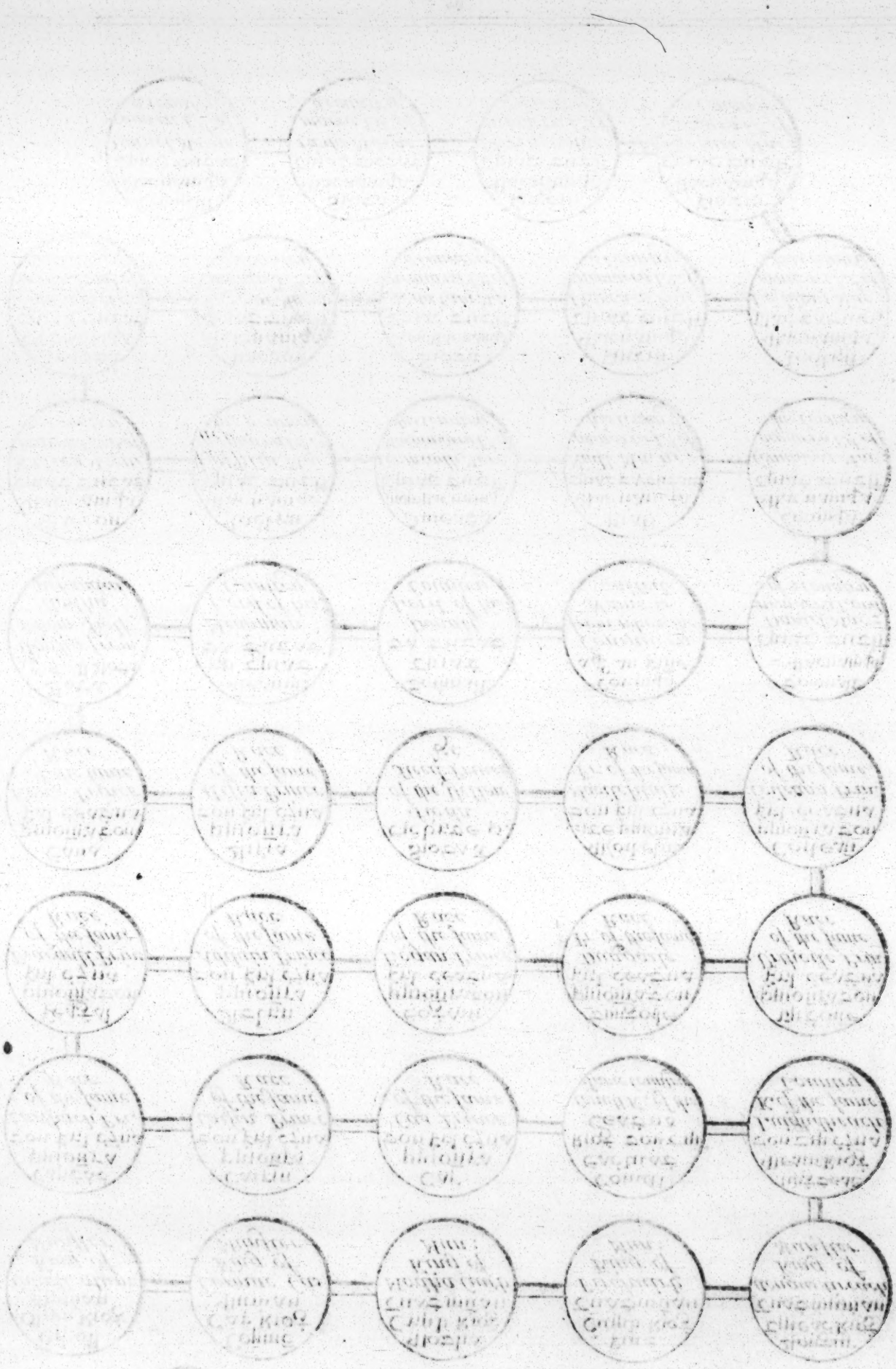
Fiodha Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Fioda Macnemarra Ld. of a Country

Finghin Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Florence Macnemarra Ld. of a Country

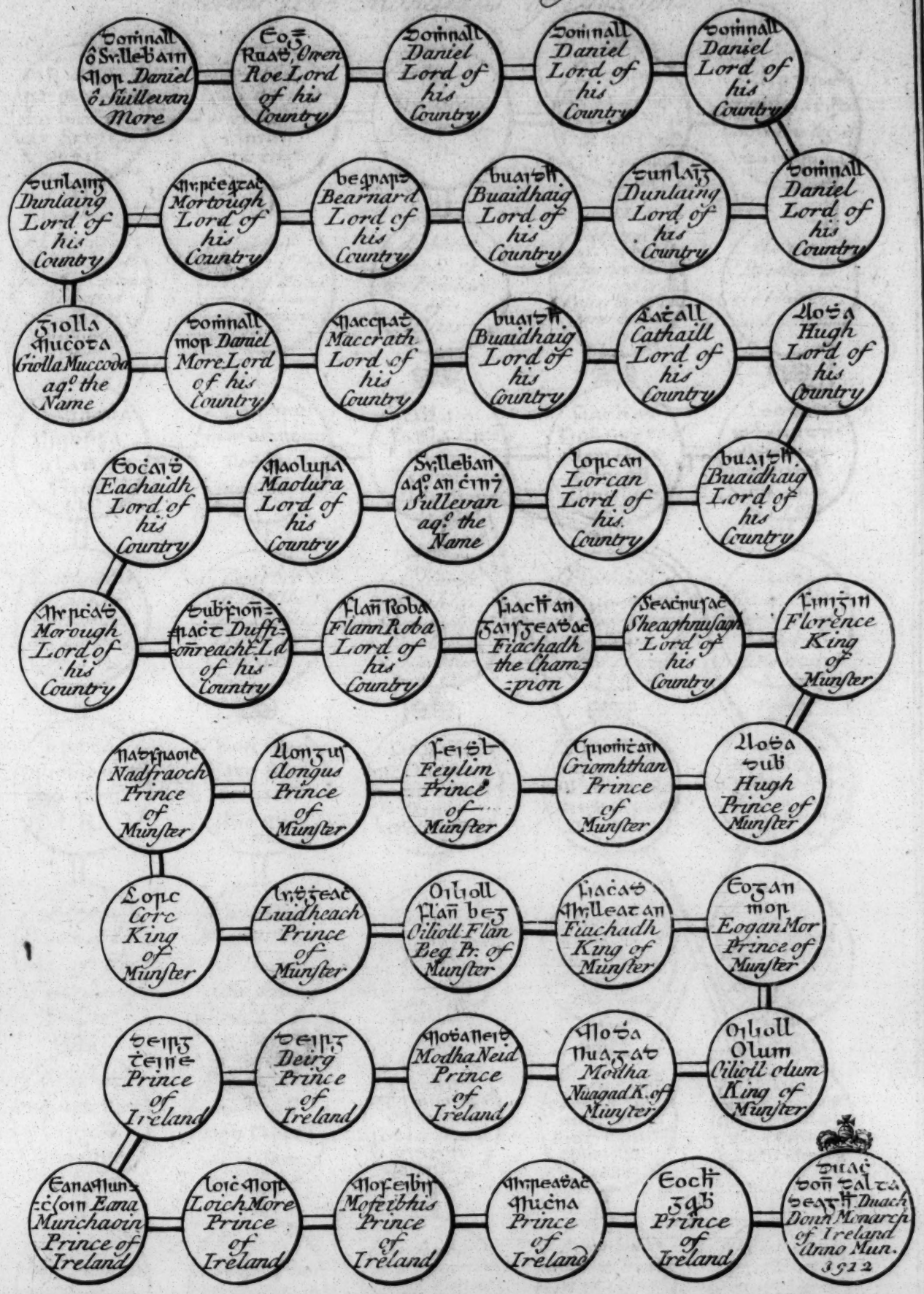
Finghin Macnamara Tighearna Dhuthaigh
Florence Macnemarra Ld. of a Country

To Jn.o Macnemarra of the Kingdom of Irld Esq.r

This Plate is humbly dedicated
by his most Obedient Servant
Der.d O Connor



The Pedigree of the Princely Family of ô Sullevan More — to Duach Donn Monarch of Ireland.



To Martin Bossile of ye Kingdom of Ireland Esq.r

This Plate is — humbly dedicated
by his most Obedient Servant.
Der.d ô Connor.

The Regall Pedigree of ó Connor Kerry of whose Ancesters were Twenty five Monarchs of Ireland

IR Mac Mil Espaine do bádaḃ ag Sgeilg Mhicil

IR the Son of King Milesius of Spain was Drowned at Sgeily Michaël

Eibher Fuḋ Coiṫ ult mac Roin do Eirion ge tem

Eibher who got ye Province of Ulster as his Share of Ireland first

Eibhric Fionnsa Coiṫeaḋ ult

Eibhric Prince of the Provence of Ulster

Leṫmna Ulṫ Sobáce dá ceaḋ Rioġ Eir do rioġ IR Uḋomu 2870

Cearmna and Sobhairce the two first King of Ireland of the Posterity of IR Anno Mundi 2870

Airtre Fionnsa ulaḋ do ṡliocṫ IR

Airtre Brother to Sabhaire and Cearmna

Labraḋa Fionnsa ulaḋ do ṡliocṫ IR

Labhradha Prince of Ulster of the Posterity of IR

Cairbre mac Ollamuin Fodla Fionnsa ult

Cairbre Son of Ollamhuin Fodhla Prince of Ulster

Ollam Fodla Ard Rioġ Eirion Uḋo Mun 3082

Ollamh Fodhla Monarch of Ireland Aḋo Mun 3082

Fiachaḋ Fionġoṫach Ard Rioġ Eirion Uḋo Mun. 3050

Fiachadh Fionfgothach Monarch of Ireland Aḋo Mun. 3050

Seaḋna mc Airtre Ard Rioġ Eirion Uḋo Mun. 3045

Seadhna Son of Airtre Monarch of Ireland Aḋo Mun. 3045

Bratha Fionnsa ulaḋ do ṡliocṫ IR

Bratha Prince of Ulster of the Posterity of IR

Fion mac Bratha Rioġ Eirion Uḋo Mun. 3302

Fion Son of Bratha Mon. of Ireland Aḋo Mun 3302

Fianaṫa mc Ollamuin Fodl Ard Rioġ Oc Uḋomu 3112

Fianachta Son of Ollamh Fodhla Mon. of Ireland Aḋo Mun 3112

Slanoll an dara mc do Ollam Fodla Rioġ Eirion Uḋo Mun. 3128

Slanoll Second Son of Ollamh Fodhla Mon. of Irel. Aḋo Mun. 3128

Geide Ollġothach an treas mc do Ollam Fodl Rioġ Eirion Aḋo Mun. 3143

Geide Ollghothach third Son to Ollamh Fodhla Mon. of Irel Aḋo Mun. 3143

Airġiod mc Ard Rioġ Eirion Uḋo Mun. 3457

Airgead mar Monarch of Ireland Aḋo Mun 3457

Siorlam mac Finn Rioġ Eirion Uḋo Mun. 3378

Siorlamh Son of Finn Mon. of Irel Aḋo Mun. 3378

Fiachaḋ mc Fianoṫaġe Ollamuin Fodla Rioġ Eirion Uḋo Mun 3160

Fiachadh Son of Fianachta Son of Ollamh Fodhla Mon. of Ireland Aḋo Mun 3160

beaṙgalaġ Geide mc Ollamuin Fodla Rioġ Eirion Uḋo Mun. 3184

Bearngall Son of Geide Son of Ollamh Fodhla Mon. of Ireland Aḋo Mun 3184

Oilioll mc Slanoll mc Ollamuin Fodla Rioġ Eirion Uḋo Mun. 3196

Oilliol Son of Slanoll Son of Ollamh Fodhla Mon. of Ireland Aḋo Mun. 3196

To the R.t Hon.ble ye Earl of Thumond

This Plate is —— humbly dedicated by his Lordships most Obedient Servant

Der.d ó Connor

VIGILET DEUS DEUS

The Regall Pedigree of the ó Connor Kerrys ended

Fomhar Prince of Ulster — Dubh Prince of Ulster — Sithrighe Prince of Ulster — Roger Monarch of Ireland áno Mun. 3850 — Rosa Ruadh Pr. of Ulster — Feargus Prince of Ulster — Ciar Prince of the same Family

Eochamuin Prince of the same Race — Fiadhmuine Prince of the same Race — Dealbhnuidhe Prince of the same Race — Eana Prince of the same Race — Laimne Laimne Prince of the same Race — Astamuin Prince of the same Race — Modha tait Prince of the same Race

Artri Prince of the same Race — Eochaidh Prince of the same Race — Oirbsionmar Prince of the same Race — Modhallirt Prince of the same Race — Saul Saul Pr. of the same Race — Meisgcon Mesion Pr. of the same Race — Modha tait Prince of the same Race

Seanaisg Prince of the same Race — Reachtach Prince of the same Race — Feqba Feqrba Prince of the same Race — Iomcha Iomchaidh Prince of the same Race — Eimric Eimbric Prince of the same Race — Mocaine Mochaine Prince of the same Race — Umlain Umhlamh Prince of the same Race

Durthacht Prince of the same Race — Hugh Prince of the same Race — Maoltuile Maoltuile Prince of the same Race — Reachtabhrat Reachtabhrat Prince of the same Race — Cobtaice Cobhthaig Prince of the same Race — Colmain Colmain Prince of the same Race — Flan Feqna Flinn Fearna Pr. of ye same Race

Thady Prince of the same Race — Roger Prince of the same Race — Conluacha Conluachora Prince of the same Race — Diarmuid Prince of the same Race — Concabq Connor Prince of the same Race — Fin Fionn Prince of the same Race — Malachy Pr. of the same Race

Hugh Prince of the same Race — Cahil Cahil Prince of the same Race — Concabq Connor Prince of the same Race — Meicbeathg Mac Beathaig Prince of the same Race — Corc Corc Prince of Kerry — Mahon Mahon Prince of Kerry — Diarmuid Sluaiac Diarmuid Prince of Kerry

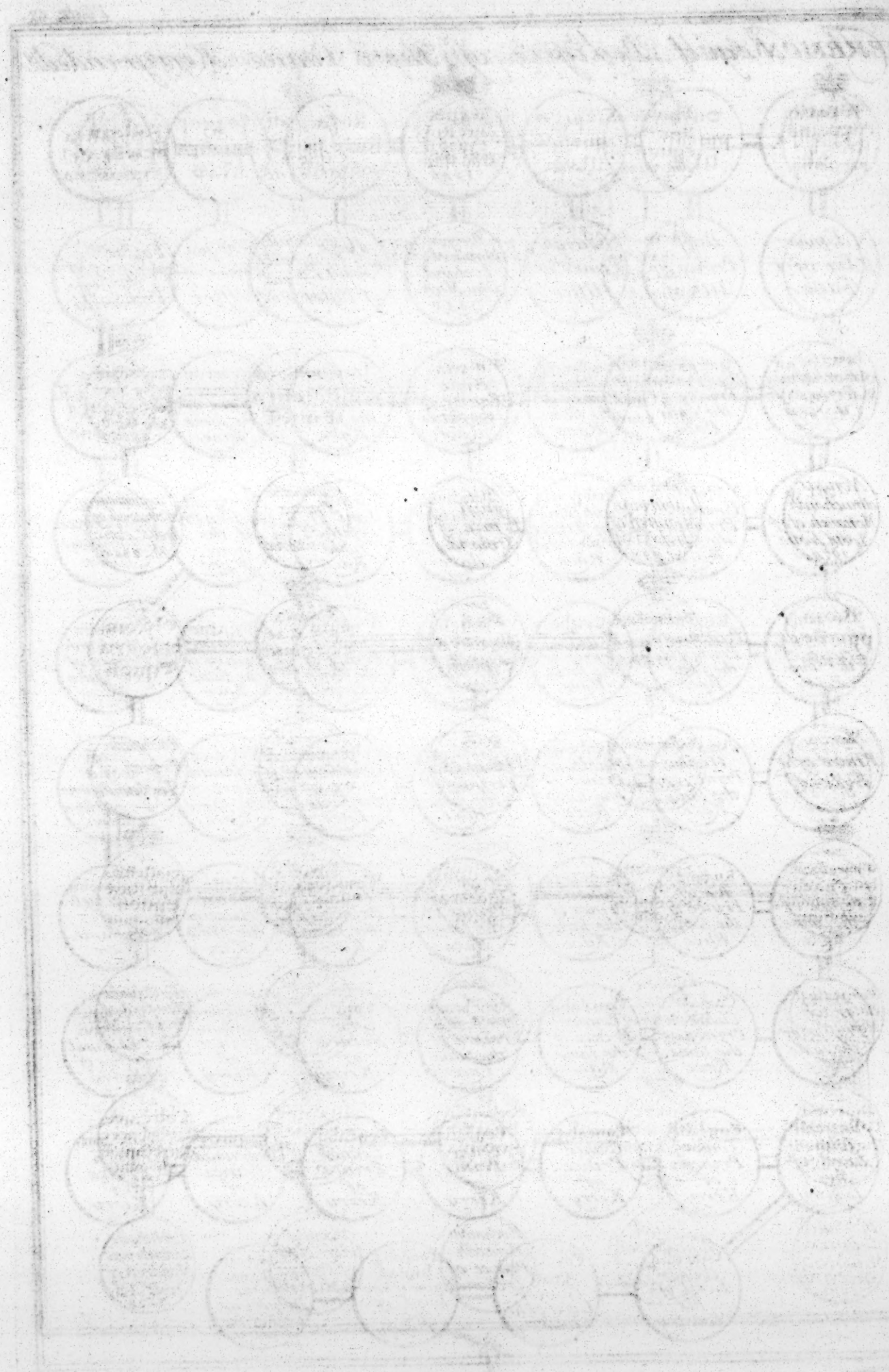
John Lord of his Country — Concabq Connor Prince of Kerry — Concabq Connor Prince of Kerry — Concabq Connor Prince of Kerry — Concabq Connor Prince of Kerry — Diarmuid Prince of Kerry — Mahon Prince of Kerry

Concabq Connor Lord of his Country — Concabq Fion Connor Lord of his Country — Concabq bacac Lame Connor Lord of his Country — Seaan an Fiana John the Hospitous Lord of his Country

To Daniel ô Callaghan of Cluain Meen Esq.r

This Plate is humbly dedicated by his most Obedient Servant

Der.d ô Connor



HEREMON Son of King Milesius his Regall Pedigree & 49.o. & y Great ó Neill

1 Mileadh Easpaine Rioghnaraine
Milesius King of Spain

2 Eireamoin Ard Rioghe Eirionn & Ann Mundi 2738
Heremon Monarch of Irelt. Anno Mundi 2738

Mumhne & Laighne Ablactatio Eirionn A.M. 2752

3 Irial Faidh Ard Rioghe Eirionn ano M. 2756
Irial the Prophet M. of Ireland A.M. 2756

Muimhne Luighne and Laighne Sons of Heremon Joynt M. of I. A.M. 2752

4 Eithriall Ard Rioghe Eirionn A M. 2766
Eithriall Monarch of Ireland A.M. 2766

5 Follain Prionnsa Eirionn
Follain Prince of Ireland

6 Tighearnmhar Ard Rioghe Eirionn ano Mundi 2816
Tiagarnmhas Monarch of Irelt. Anc. M. 2816

7 Eanbotha Prionnsa Eirionn
Eanbhothe Prince of Ireland

8 Smiorguil Prionnsa Eirionn
Smiorguill Prince of Ireland

9 Fiachadh Labhruine Rioghe Eirionn A.M. 2930
Fiachadh Labhruine Monarch of Irelt. A.M. 2930

10 Aongus Olmucaidh Rioghe Eirionn A.M. 2975
Aongus Olmuchaidh Monarch of Irelt. A.M. 2975

11 Maoin Prionnsa Eirionn
Maoin Prince of Ireland

12 Roteagtaigh Rioghe Eirionn A.M. 3020
Rotheachtaidh Monarch of Irelt. A.M. 3020

13 Den Prionnsa Eirionn
Den Prince of Ireland

14 Siorna Saogalach Rioghe Eirionn A.M. 3212
Siorna Saagalach Monarch of Irelt. A.M. 3212

15 Olchoin Prionnsa Eirionn
Olchaoin Prince of Ireland

16 Giallchada Ard Rioghe Eirionn ano Mun. 3241
Giollchada Monarch of Irelt. A.M. 1241

17 Nuada Fionnfail Rioghe Eirionn ano Mu. 3272
Nuadha Fionnfail Monarch of Irelt. A.M. 3272

18 Aodhan Glas Prionnsa Eirionn
Aodhan Glas Prince of Ireland

19 Simeon Breac Rioghe Eirionn ano Mun. 3342
Simon Breac Monarch of Irelt. A.M. 3342

20 Muireadhach Bolgrach Rioghe Eirionn ano Mun. 3353
Muireadhach Bolgrach Monarch of Irelt. A.M. 3353

21 Fiacadh Tolgrach Rioghe Eirionn ano Mun. 3434
Fiachadh Tolgrach Monarch of Irelt. A.M. 3434

22 Duach Laighrach Rioghe Eirionn ano Mun. 3480
Duach Laighrach Monarch of Irelt. A.M. 3480

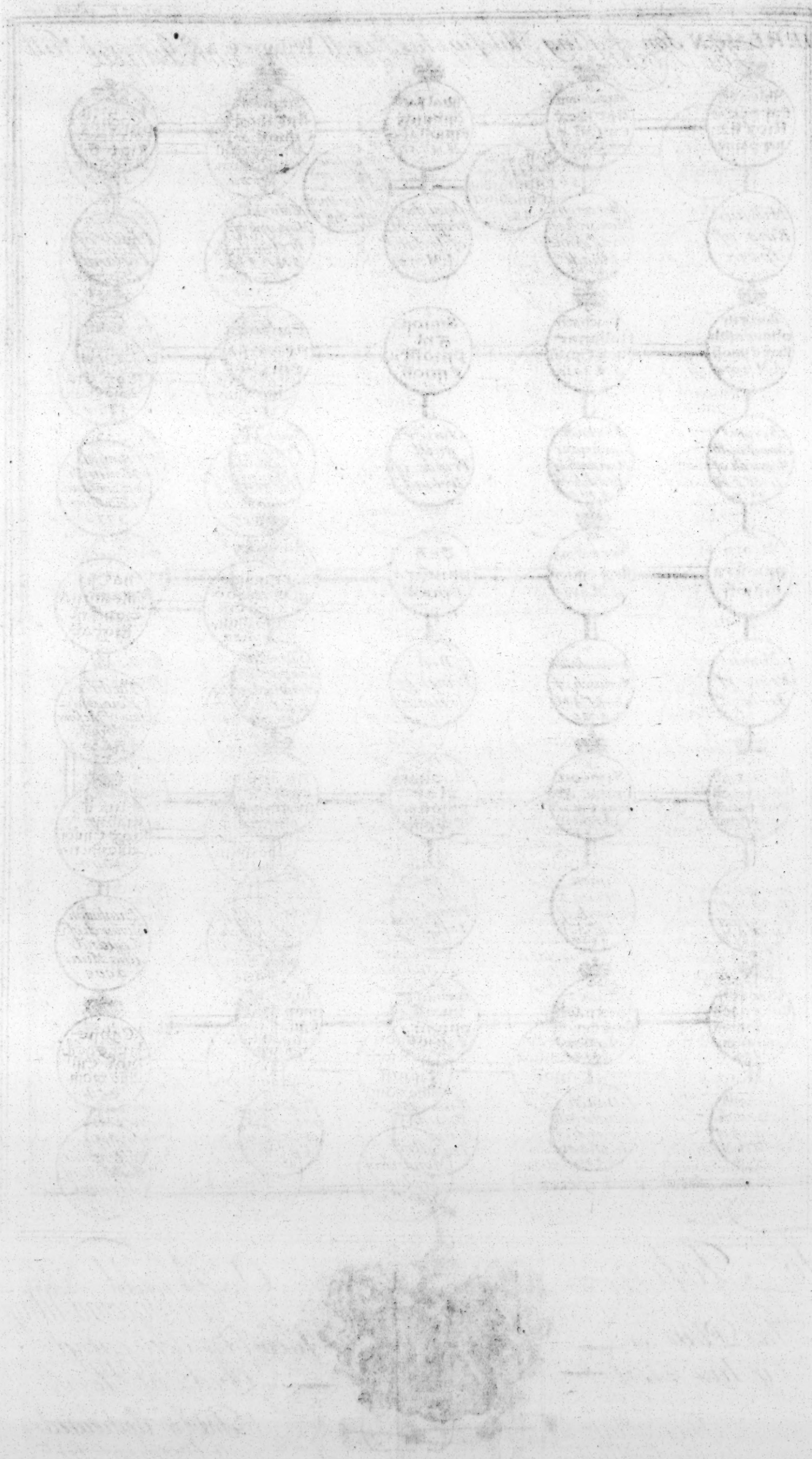
23 Eochaidh Buaidh Prionnsa Eirionn
Eochaidh Buaidh Prince of Ireland

24 Iugoine mor Rioghe Eirionn ano Mundi 3586
Vgaine mor Mon. of Ireland A.M. 3586

25 Cobthaice Caolmbreac Rioghe Eirionn Anno Mu. 3618
Cobhthaice Caolmbreac Monarch of Irelt. A.M. 3618

To John — O Neill Esq.r

This Plate is — humbly dedicated
by his most — — Obedient Servt.
Der.d ó Connor.



The Royal Pedigree of Heremon continued

Meilge ppionnsa Eirionn
Meilge Prince of Ireland

Jarun Gleofathach Rioġ Eirr Uñoġhun. 3698
Jarun Gleofathach Mon. of Irld año Mundi 3698

Conla Rioġ Eirr. Uñoġhun. 3716
Conla Mon. of Irld Annō Mun. 3716

Oilioll Caiscliaclach Rioġ Eirr. Uñoġhun. 3720
Olioll Monarch of Irld. Uño Mun 3720

Eochas Foltleatan Rioġ Eirr. Uñoġhun. 3750
Eochadh Monarch of Irld dño Mun 3750

Easamuin Eamna ppionnsa Eirionn
Easamum Eamhna Prince of Ireland

blatacsa ppionnsa Eirionn
Blathachta Prince of Ireland

labpa luipe ppionn. Eirionn
Labhra Luire Prin. of Ireland

Eaṫa na Aiġnaċ Rioġ Eirr. Uñoġhun. 3815
Eanda Monarch of Ireland dño Mun. 3815

Aongus Tpiub Rioġ Eirr. Uñoġhun. 3773
Aongus Monarch of Ireland dño Mun. 3773

Roiġhnein Ruas ppionnsa Eirionn
Roighnein Roe Prince of Ireland

Finlogsa ppionnsa Eirionn
Finloga Prince of Ireland

Finn ppionnsa Eirionn
Finn Prince of Ireland

Eochas Feisliocċ Rioġ Eirr. Uñoġhun. 3940
Eochadh Feidhlioch Monarch of Irld. dño Mun 3940

na tpi Fineamna do Fṙi Rioġas
The three Fineamhnas of the same Royal Race

Tuaṫal Teaṙmaiṁ Rioġ Eirionn año dom 79
Tuathal Monarch of Ireland dño Dom 79

Fiachu Fionnoṁ Rioġ Eirr. Uño dom 24
Fiachadh Fionn Mon. of Ireland dño Dom 24

Feaṙaiḋaċ Fionn Rioġ Eirionn Uño dom 4
Fearadhach Monarch of Ireland dño Dom. 4

Cpiomṫan maṡna Rioġ Eirionn Uñoġhun. 4021
Criomhthan Monarch of Ireland dño Mun 4021

Lugṫ Riabṅoṡ Rioġ Eirionn Uñoġhun. 4000
Lughaidh Monarch of Ireland dño Mun. 4000

Feiṡl Reaṙmaiṁ Rioġ Eirr. año dom 113
Feidhlim Reachtmor Mon. of Irld dño Dom 113

Coiceaṫ ċaṫaċ Rioġ Eirionn Uño dom 125
Cion of the uo Battle Mon of Ireland dño Dom. 125

Aiṙt ṁon Fiṅ Rioġ Eirionn Uño dom 152
Art Monarch of Ireland dño Dom 152

Cormac Rioġ Eirionn Uño dom. 213
Cormac Monarch of Ireland dño Dom 213

Cáiṙbṙe Liffeaċaiṙ Rioġ Eirr. Uño dom. 254
Cairbre Liffeachair Monarch of Ireland dño Dom 254

To the R.t Hon.ble the Lord Viscount Mayo
of the Kingdom of Ireland

This Plate is humbly dedicated
by his Lordships most Obedient Ser.t
Der.d Ô Connor

The Royal Pedigree of Heremon ended

Muireadhach tireach Mon. of Irld Ano Dom 319

Eochaidh Muighmeadhoin Mon. of Irld Ano Do 353

Niall of the nyne Hostages Mon. of Irld Ano Dom 377

Eogan Pr. aq. Mac Laghlen Dongaile and the Kellys

Muireadhach Prince of Ireland

Mortough Monarch of Ireland Ano Dom

Niall Frasach Mon of Irld Ano Dom 784

Feargal Monarch of Ireland Ano Dom 704

Maoldun Prince of Ireland

Maolfithreach Prince of Ireland

Aodha Uairiodhnach Mon. of Irld Ano Dom 593

Daniel Ilcealgach Mon. of Irld Ano Dom 552

Aodha Dorndighe Mo. of Ireland Ano Dom 815

Niall Caille Mon. of Ireland Ano Dom. 853

Hugh Finliath Mon. of Irld Ano Dom 897

Niall Glundubh Mon. of Irld Ano Dom 951

Mortough na gachal groicean Pr. of Irld.

Daniel O Neill Mon. of Ireland Ano Dom 984

Concabhar na Fiodhbuidhe Princ of the same Race

Flaithbeartach Loca habh Prince of the same Race

Domnall an Tochdain Prince of the same Race

Aodha Uallain Prince of the same Race

Flaithbheartach an Throsdain Prince of Tyrone

Muireadhach Mor Prince of Ireland

Tadhg Glune Prince of the same Race

Muireadhach Mac Flainne Pr. of the same Race

Aodha O Neill an Macloin Tonleasg Prince of Tyrone

Niall Glundubh Prince of the same Race

Flathartagh an Trasdain Prince of Tyrone

Mortough Prince of Ireland

henry O Neill Lord of Tyron

Eogan O Neill Lord of Tyrone

Niall og King of Ulster

Niall mor King of Ulster

Domnall O Neill King of Ulster

brian Catha an Bum Prince of Tyrone

Con mor O Neill Lord of Tyrone

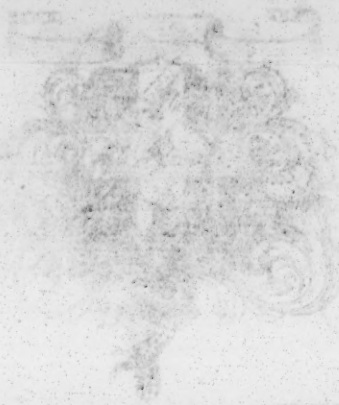
Con bacach O Neill Lord of Tyrone

Feradhach O Neill Lord of Dunganan

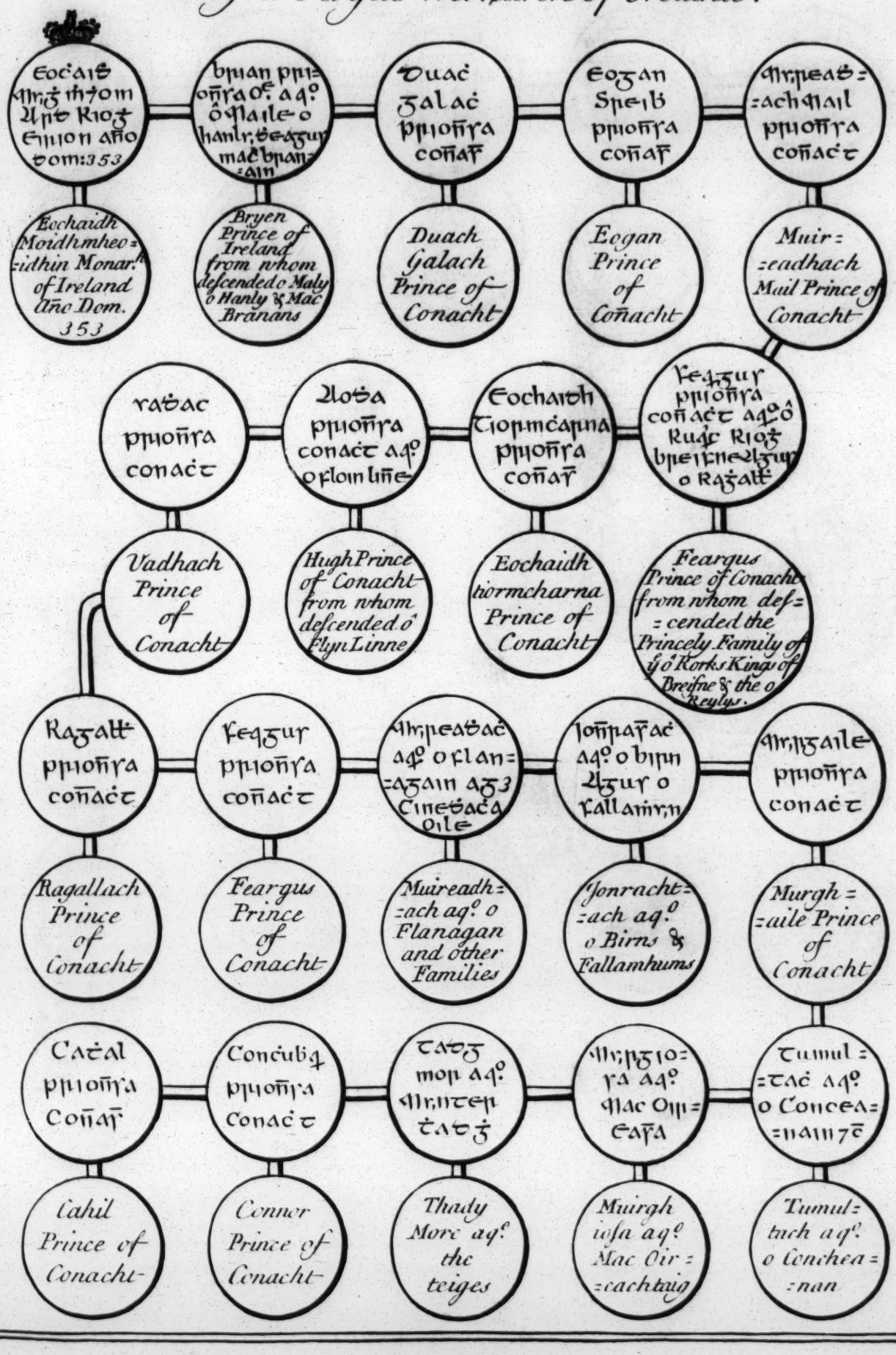
Eogan Ruadh O Neill General of the Irish Army Ano Dom. 1649

To John Purcell Esq.r

This Plate is by his most humbly dedicated Obedient Servant Der.d O Connor



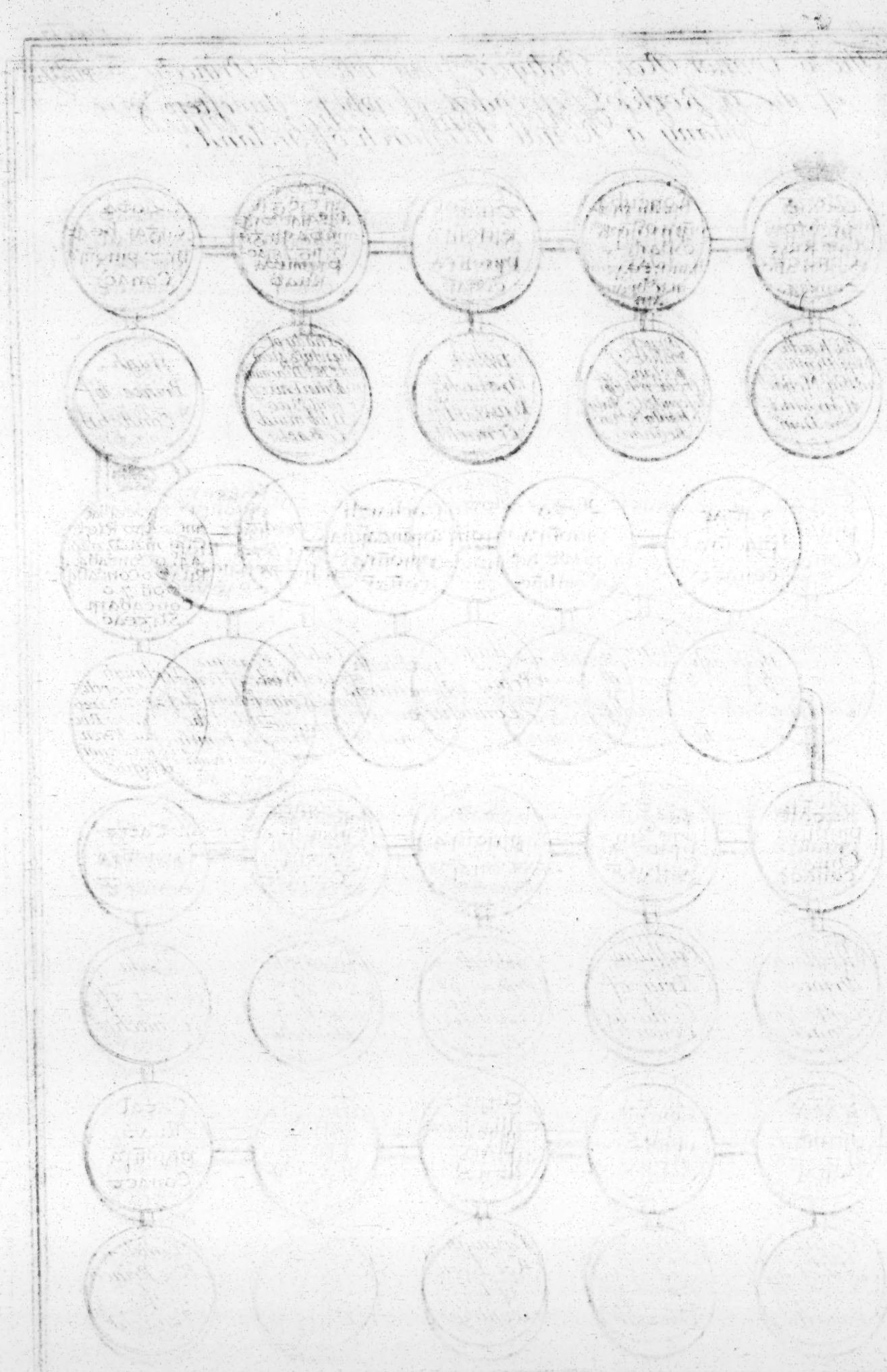
The ó Connor Roes Pedigree from whom ỹ Princely Family of the o Rorks Descended of whose Ancesters were many a Royal Monarch of Ireland.



To the Hon.ble Colon.l Paget

This Plate is — humbly dedicated
by his most Obedient Servant —

Der.d ó Connor.

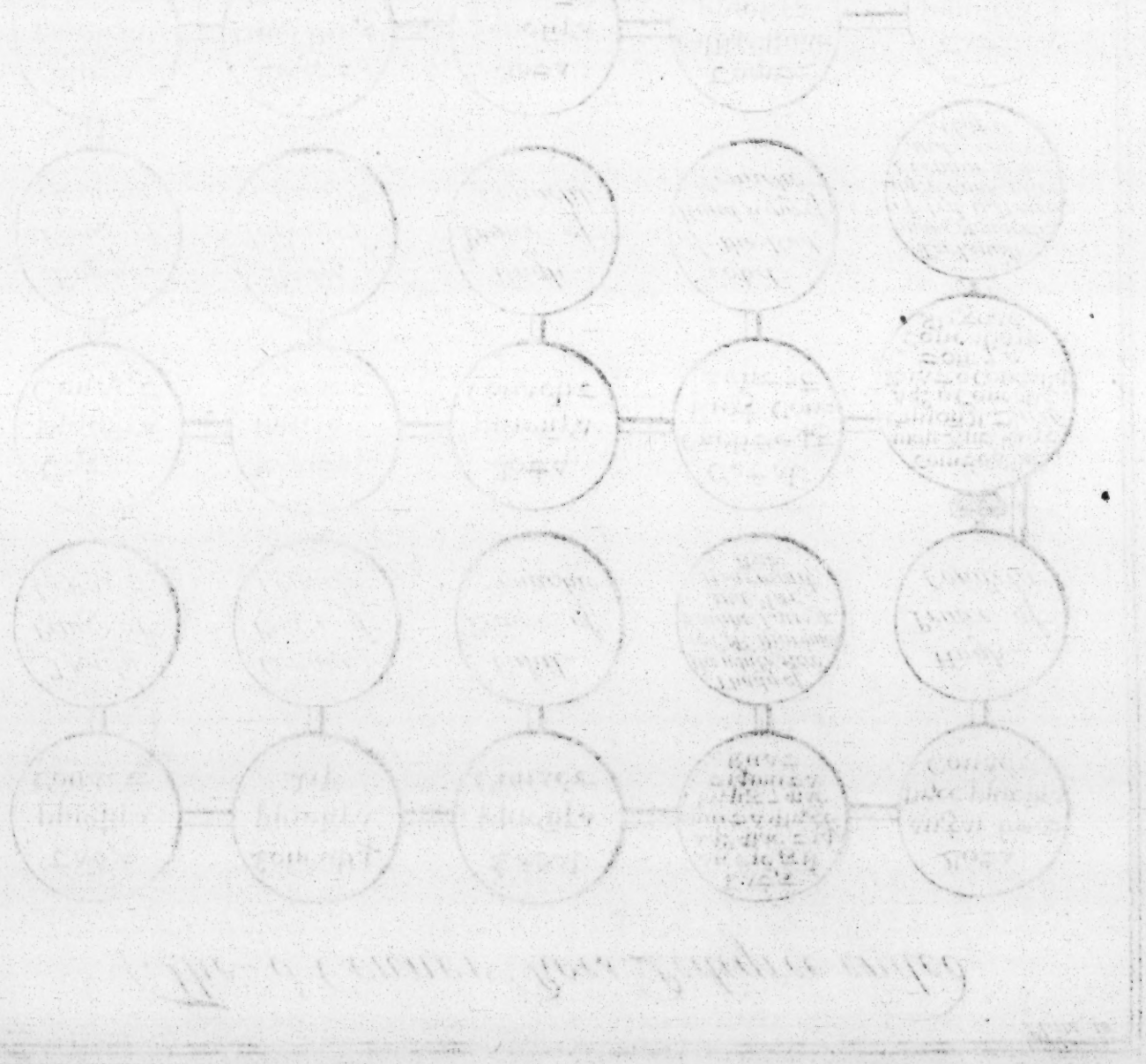


The ô Connor Roes Pedigree ended

Tadg Prionsa Conacht	Loncubg Prionsa Dar	Lacal Prionsa Conacht	Tadg an eich fil ag. Mac Dia==muda Mr. Fe=lyn, 1337 Mac Diarmuda Ruad	Aoda anfai beg=mec Prionsa Conacht
Thady Prince of Conacht	Connor Prince of Conacht	Cahil Prince of Conacht	Thady of the white steed ag.o M.c Diarmuid Muighe Luirg and Mac Diarmuid Roe	Hugh Prince of Conacht
Eogan Prionsa Conacht	Ruaidri Prionsa Conacht	Aoda Prionsa Conacht	Cathal Crobdeag Rioġ Con=acht 7c	Toirdealbac mor Ua Rioġ Eirinn A.D. 1126. ag.o o Concabar Ruad o Concabar Donn 7 o Concabair Sligeac
Eogan Prince of Conacht	Roger Prince of Conacht	Hugh Prince of Conacht	Cahil of the Red Hand King of Conacht	Terlaugh more Monarch of Irel. A.D. 1126 ag.o ô Connor Roe o Connor Donn and o Connor Sligoe
Aoda Prionsa Conacht	Feid=lime Rioġ Conacht	Aoda Prionsa Conar	Toirdealbac Ruad Prionsa Conacht	Tadg Prionsa Conacht
Hugh Prince of Conacht	Feidhlim King of Conacht	Hugh Prince of Conacht	Terlaugh Roe Prince of Conacht	Thady Prince of Conacht
Cathal Flaith Abuth	Aoda Flaith Abue	Toirdealbac Ruad Flaith Abuth	Tadg bude Flaith Abuth	Cathal Ruad Prionsa Conacht
Cahil Lord of his Country	Hugh Lord of his Country	Terlaugh Roe Lord of his Country	Thady Lord of his Country	Cahil Roe Prince of Conacht

To the R.t Hon.ble the Lord Viscount Roch
of Fermoy in y.e Kingdom of Ireland —

This Plate is humbly dedicated
by his Lordships most Obedient Ser.t
Der. ô Connor



The Lineal Genealogie of the Ancient and Princely Family of the Fitz-Patricks down from the Origin

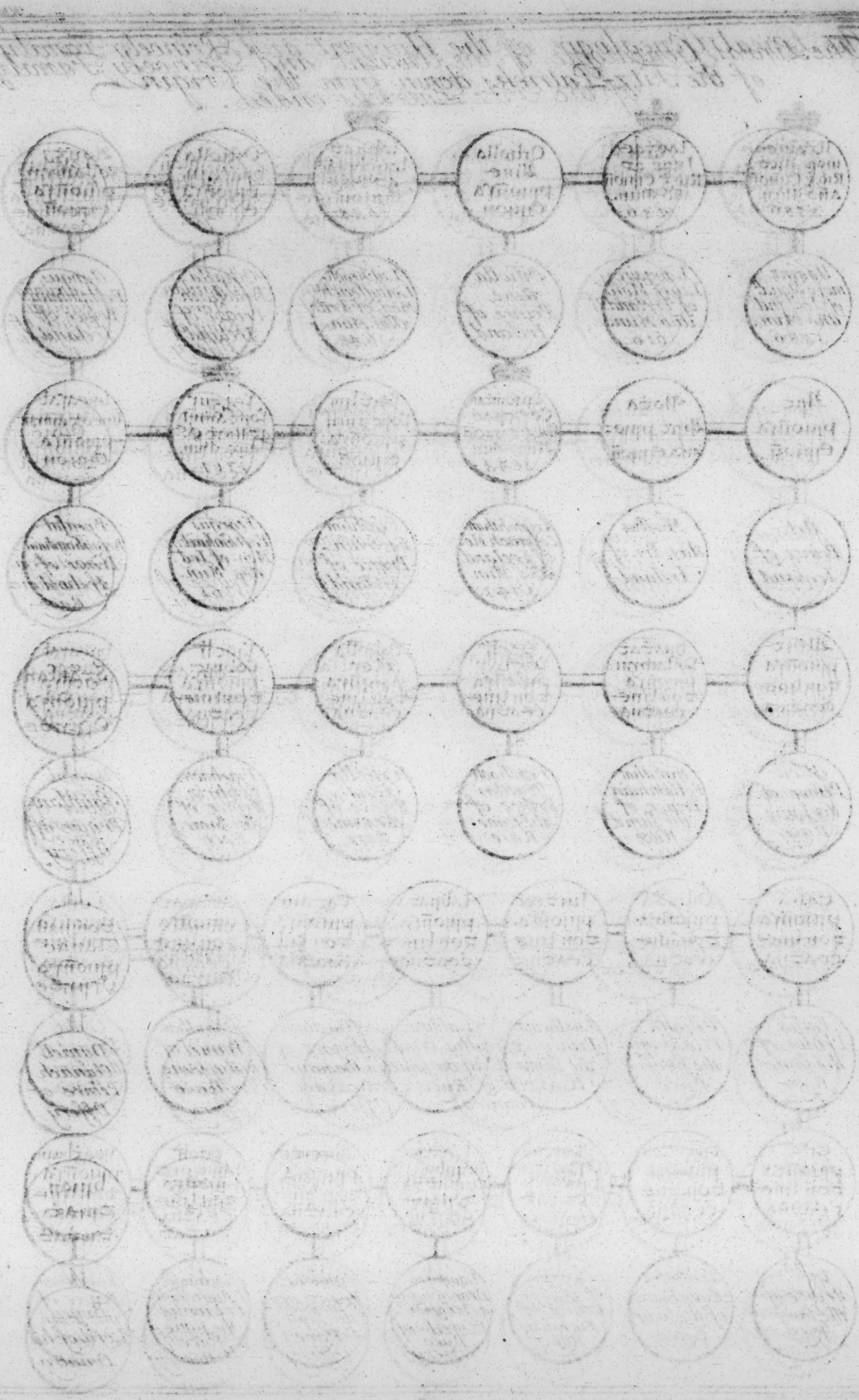
Ugaine mor. Mon. of Ireland Ano Mun. 3586	Laogaire Lure Mon. of Ireland Ano Mun. 3616	Oilioll Aine Prince of Ireland	Labhradh Loingseach Mon. of Ird. Ano Mun. 3648	Oilioll Brachain Prince of Ireland	Aongus Follamhuin Prince of Ireland
Art Prince of Ireland	Modha Airt Pri. of Ireland	Crimhthan Cosgrach Mo. of Ireland Ano Mun 3843	Feidhlim Fortriun Prince of Ireland	Fearguis Fortamhuil Mon. of Ird. Ano Mun. 3761	Breasal Breaghamhuin Prince of Ireland
Alloit Prince of the same Race	Nuadhat Follamhuin Prince of the same Race	Fiachadh Foghlas Prince of the same Race	Oilioll Glas Prince of the same Race	Fiachadh Fobhric Prince of the same Race	Breasal Breac Prince of the same Race
Eana Prince of the same Race	Oilialla Prince of the same Race	Luidheach Prince of the same Race	Labhradha Prince of the same Race	Carthuain Prince of the same Race	Nuadhat Prince of the same Race	Conla Prince of the same Race
Eirc Prince of the same Race	Criomhthan Prin. of the same Race	Aongas of Fiadhe Prince of the same Race	Laogaire Bearnbuadh a Champion & Pr. of ye same Race	Aingidhe Prince of the same Race	Eachaidh Lamhdhoit Prince of the same Race	Neaghtan Prince of the same Race.

To the R.t Hon.ble the Lord Gowran

This Plate is by his Lordships humbly dedicated

most Obedient Serv.t

Der.d ô Connor.



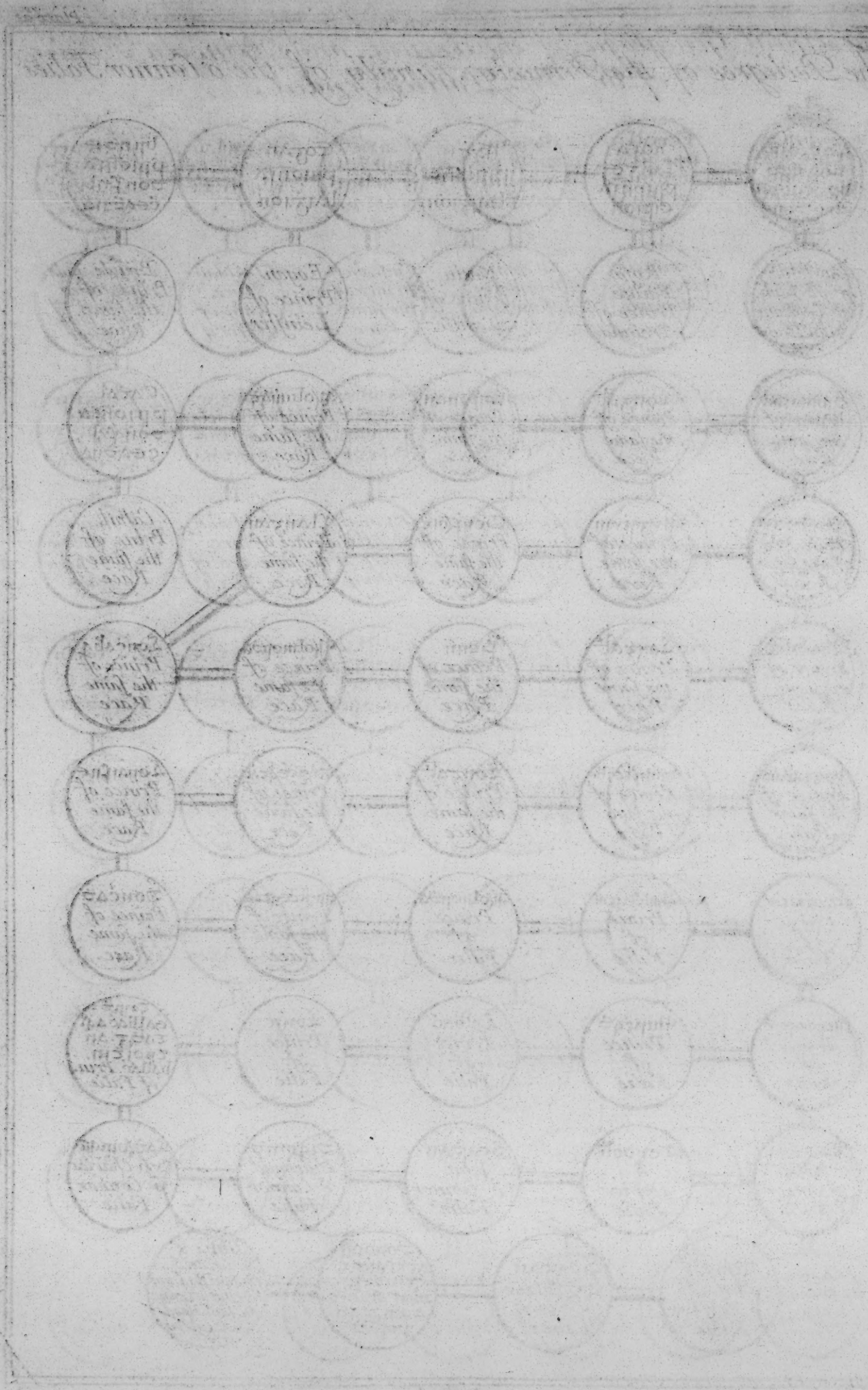
The Lineal Genealogie of the Ancient and Princely Family of the Fitz Patricks ended.

Cabre prionsa don line ceadna	Conall prionsa don line ceadna	Romain duac pr. don line ceadna	Cinreal prionsa don line ceadna	Sganlan mor Rioġ Osserye &c.	Laiġnig Faoilig-prionsa don line ceadna
Cairbre Prince of the same Race	Conall Prince of the same Race	Romain Duach Pri. of the same Race	Cinsealach Prince of the same Race	Sganlan More King of Offery	Laighnig Faoilig Prince of the same Race
Conceagna prionsa Osserye	Faolan prionsa Osserye	Cronmhaol prionsa Osserye	Roanan Rioġ Flata prionsa Osserye	Colman mor prionsa don line ceadna	Bigne Caoch prionsa don dara ceadna
Concearna Prince of Offery	Faolan Prince of Offery	Cronmhaol Prince of Offery	Roanan Rioghflatha Prince of Offery	Colman More Prince of Offery	Bigne Caoch Prin. of the same Race
Anamchi prionsa Osserye	Dungaile prionsa Osserye	Ceġbull a quo Ob Carroll-ain prionsa don dara ceadna	Ceallac prionsa don dara ceadna	Donca prionsa Osserye	Sganlan prionsa Osserye
Anamchadh Prince of Offery	Dungaile Prince of Offery	Carroll descended from ye Ô Breanans Pr. of the same Race	Ceallach Prince of Offery	Dinish Prince of Offery	Sganlan Prince of Offery
Finġin mac Cuilcoille duc Osserye	Sean duc Osserye	Bran duc Osserye	Bran duc Osserye	Finġin duc Osserye	Tadg duc Osserye	Bran duc Osserye
Florence of Cul choill Lord of Offery	John Lord of Offery	Bryen Lord of Offery	Bryen Lord of Offery	Florence Lord of Offery	Thady Lord of his Country	Bryen Lord of his Country
Finġin duc Osserye	Domnall dub duc Ossuras	Seaghan mon duc Ossuras	Seaghan bacac prionsa Osserye	Domnall mor prionsa Osserye	Domnall Clanac prionsa Osserye
Florence Lord of his Country	Daniel the Black Lord of his Country	Ieffry the White Lord of his Country	Ieffry the Lame Prince of Offery	Daniel the great Prince of Offery	Daniel Clanach Prince of Offery

To the Hon.ble Colon.l Cosby

This Plate is humbly dedicated by his most Obedient Servant

Der.d ô Connor



The Pedigree of the Princely Family of the ô Connor Falies

Charles the great Mon. of Ireland Ano Dom 122

Rosa Failge Prince of Ireland

Nathi Prince of Leinster

Eogan Prince of Leinster

Bruide Prince of the same Race

Seaghan John ô Connor Falie

Donoch ô Connor Falie

Seaghan John ô Connor Falie

Diarmuid ô Connor Falie

Charles ô Connor Falie

Donogh ô Connor Falie

Seaghan or John ô Connor Falie

Donoch agus Arthur ô Gilbert and their Uncle Owen Roe ô Connor married

Denis & Maurice ô Connor Esq. now liveing in London the said Maurice not yet Married

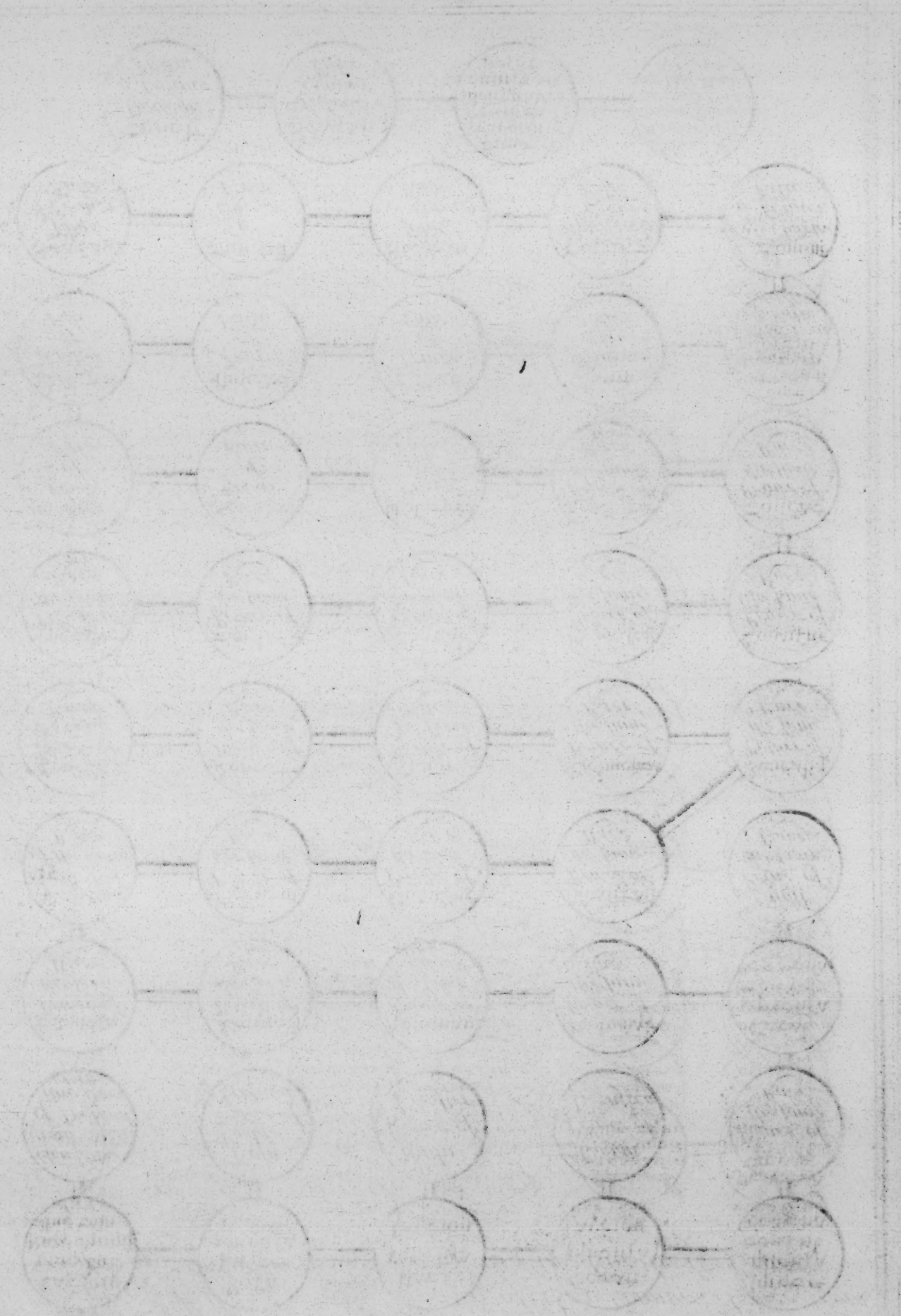
Prince of the same Race

Prince of Falie

To Meills ô Carroll Esq.r
in y.e Kingdom of Ireland

This Plate is humbly dedicated
by his most Obedient Servant
Der.d ô Connor

Seabac or Canaly



The Pedigree of the Princely Family of the ô Connor Sligoes from Conn of the Hundred Battles to King Charles ye 1.st time

Conn ceadcathach Rioġ Eirinn anno dom. 125
Conn of the hundred Battles Mon of Irld Anno Dom 125

Art Oinfiġ Rioġ Eirinn Anno Dom. 152
Art Monarch of Ireland Ano Dom. 152

Cormac Fulfada Rioġ Eirinn Anno Dom 213
Cormac Monarch of Ireland Ano Dom. 213

Laighre Liffeachair Rioġ Eirinn Anno Dom 254
Cairbre Liffeachair Mon of Irld Ano Dom. 254

Fiachaċ Sraibtine Rioġ Eirinn Anno Dom 282
Fiachy Monarch of Ireland Ano Dom. 282

Muireadhach Tireach Rioġ Eirinn Anno Dom 315
Muireadhach tireach Mon of Irld Ano Dom. 315

Feargus Prionnsa Conaċt
Feargus Prince of Conacht

Muireadhach Mail Prionnsa Conaċt
Muireadhach Prince of Conacht

Eogan Sreibh Prionnsa Conaċt
Eogan Sreibh Prince of Conacht

Duach Gala Prionnsa Eirinn
Duach Gala Prince of Conacht

Bryan Prionnsa Eirinn
Bryen Prince of Ireland

Eochaid Airgtheamhan Rioġ Eirr. anno Dom 353
Eochaidh Monarch of Ireland Ano Dom 353

Eochaid Eochaidh Prince of Conacht

Hugh Hugh Prince of Conacht

Uathach Uathach Prince of Conacht

Ragallach Ragallach Prince of Conacht

Feargus Feargus Prince of Conacht

Muireadhach Muireadhach Prince of Conacht

Cathal Cahill Prince of Conacht

Concabhar Connor Prince of Conacht

Taġ Thady Prince of Conacht

Muirioġa Muirioġa Prince of Conacht

Tumultach Tumultach Prince of Conacht

Henrachty Henrachty Prince of Conacht

Taġ Thady Prince of Conacht

Hugh Hugh Prince of Conacht

Roger Roger Prince of Conacht

Turlough Turlach Mon of Ireland ano Dom 1126

Bryan Bryen Prince of Ireland

Andrew Andrew Prince of Conacht

Cathal Cahill Lord of his Country

Donnall Daniel Lord of his Country

Murtough Mortough Lord of his Country

Donnall Daniel Prince of Conacht

Taġ Thady Prince of Conacht

Bryan Bryen Prince of Conacht

Donnall Daniel Lord of his Country

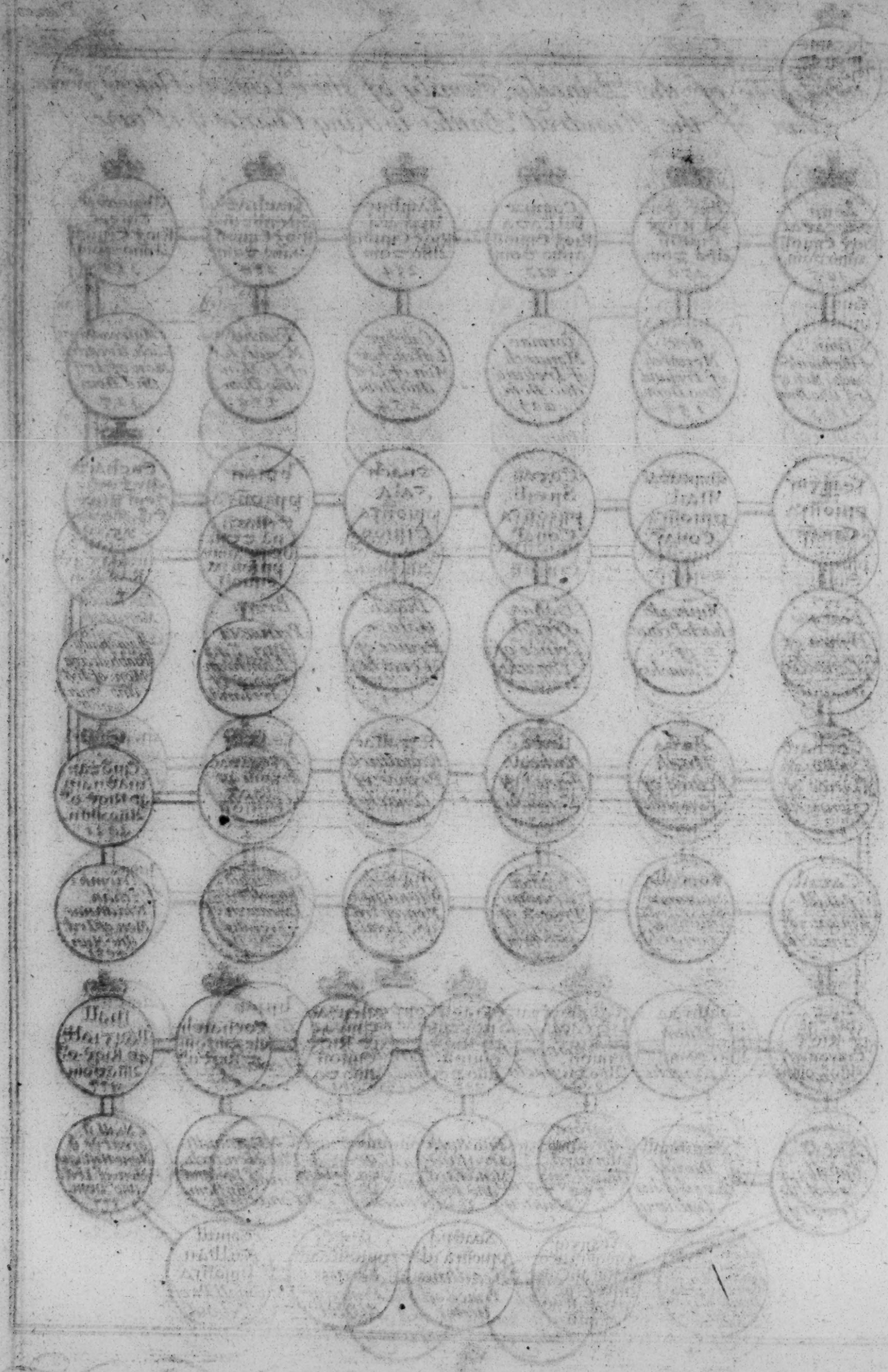
Donċaḃ Dinis Lord of his Country

To S.r Laurence Trant Barronet

This Plate is — humbly dedicated
by his most Obedient Servant —

Der.d ô Connor

AQUILA NON CAPIT MUSEAS



The Genealogy of the Noble Family of the Boyles, in Irish ô BUIDHIL.

Plate 23

Jugaine mor qd Rioġ Año Mundi 3586
Cobthi Colmbreec Ard Rioġ Eirion A. M. 1618
Meilge Molbtae Prionnra Eirion
Jarann Gleofatać qd Rioġ & Año Mun. 3698.
Conla Cruadh Cealgach qd Rioġh & A.M. 3716
Oilioll Caċ-al' Fiaclać qd Rieirion Ano Mun. 3720

Eugaine the great Mon. of Irld Ano Mun. 3586
Cobhthach Caolbreag Mon. of Irld Anno Mun. 3618
Meilge Prince of Ireland
Jaran Gleofathach Mon. of Irld. Año Mun. 1698
Conlacrid adh chenlgach Mon. of Irld. An. Mu 3716
Oilioll Cassfiaclach Mon. of Ireland Año M. 3720

Eafamhuin Eamhna Prionnra Eirion
blat-achta Prionnra Eirion
labra luirc Prionnra Eirion
Eanna Aighnacać Rioġ Eirion Año Mun. 3698
Aongus Tuirmheać qd Rioġ o. Año Mun. 3773
Eochaid Foltleatan qd Rioġ qe Año Mun. 3750

Eafamhuin Eamhna Prince of Ireland
Blathachta Prince of Ireland
Labhradh Luirr Prince of Ireland
Eanda Aighnach M. of Irelđ Año Mun. 3698
Aongus tuirmheach Mon. of Irld Año Mun. 3773
Eochaidh Foltleathan Mon. of Irld Año Mun. 3750

Rioġneim Ruaḋ Prionnra Eirion
Finloga Prionnra Eirion
Finn Prionnra Eirion
Eoch Feiblioc qd Rioġ o. Año Mun. 3940
Mac Na Ttri Uiffeamna Prionnra Eirion
luġaiḋ Riaḃ nderg qd R. o. Año Mun. 4000

Roigh nein Ruadh Prince of Ireland
Finloga Prince of Ireland
Finn Prince of Ireland
Eochaidh Feidhlioch Mon. of Irld año Mun. 3940
Mac Na Dtri Fiz-Eamhuin Prince of Ireland
Luadhaidh Riabh dearg Mon. of Irld Año Mun 4000

Conn Ceadcha atha Mon. of Int. Año D. 125
Feiġl-Reafing Ard Rioġ Eirion Año Dom. 113
Tuatal Teafmg qd Rioġ Eirion Año Do. 79
Fiacaḋ Fionolać qd Rioġ Eirion Año Dom. 27
Fegabać Fion qd Rioġ Eirion Año Do. 4
Cruḋtan niadnair qd Rioġ o. Año Mun. 4021

Conn Ceadcha atha Mon. of Int. Año D. 125
Feidhlimi Reachtmar Mon. of Irld. Año Dom. 113
Tuathall Teachtmar Monarch of Ireland Año Dom. 79
Fiachadh Fionalaḋh Mon. of Irld Año Domi: 27
Fearaid-hach Fion Monarch of Ireland Año Do. 4
Criomh-than Niadhnar Mon of Irld Año Mun 4021

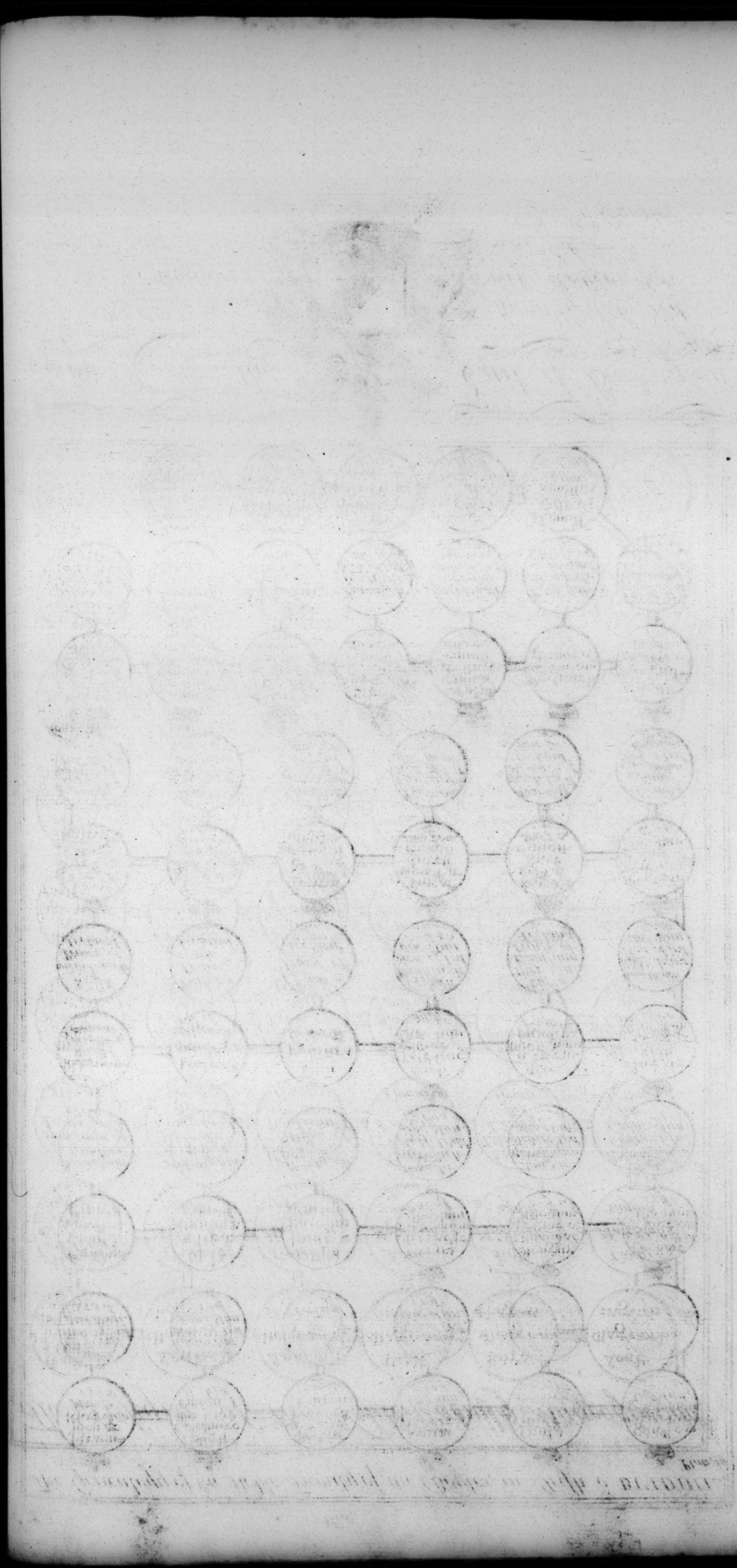
Art ỏ Lonesom Mon. of Irld Año Dom. 152
Cormac Monarch of Ireland Año Dom. 213
Cairbre Liffeachair Monarch Año Dom. 254
Fiachadh Sreafane Mon. of Irld año Dom 283
Mortough tire ach Mon. of Irld Año Dom 319
Eochaidh Monarch of Ireland Año Dom 353
Niall ỏ great of ỏ Nyne Hoſtage Mon. of Irld. Año Dom. 377

Feargus Fr. of ulster from whom descends ỏ Ancient & Noble Family of the Boyles in Irelđ in Irish ỏ Buidhil
Feargus Prionnra ult o Tuaiṁ an Cine oin Deine o O Briain an Eirin
Seaḃna Prionnra ult Seadhna Prince of Ulster
Feargus Prionnra ult Fergus Prince of Ulster
Conall Gulban Prionnra Conall Pr. of Ireland
Art ỏ Lonesom Mon. of Irld Año Dom 152
Cormac Monarch of Ireland Año Dom. 213
Cairbre Liffeachair Monarch Año Dom. 254
Fiachadh Sreafane Mon. of Irld año Dom 283
Mortough tire ach Mon. of Irld Año Dom 319
Eochaidh Monarch of Ireland Año Dom 353
Niall ỏ great of ỏ Nyne Hoſtage Mon. of Irld. Año Dom. 377

To the R.t Hon.ble the Earl of Burlington

This Plate is — by his Lordships humbly dedicated most Obedient Serv.t

Der.d ỏ Connor.



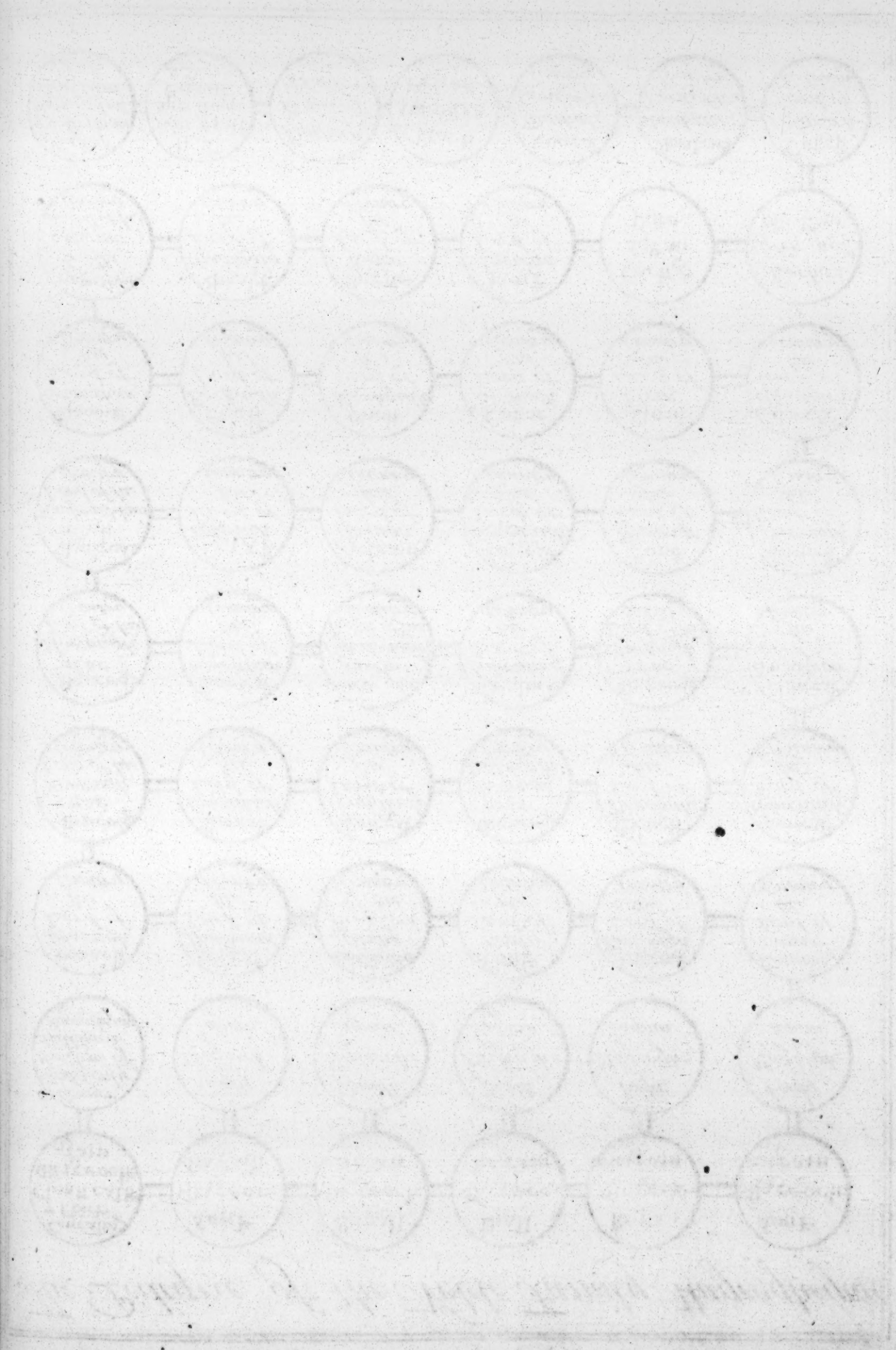
The Pedigree of the Noble Family Mageoghegan

Concabh 7 Conl Clanii calb Meigeoch =ain	Conl Mageoc =hain	Conall Meigeoch =ain	Niall Mageoc =hain	Rosa Meigeo =chain	Conl Mageoch =ain
Connor and Conly the Sons of Calbhach Mageoghegan	Conly Mageoch =again	Conall Mageoch =again	Niall Mageogh =again	Rosa Mageogh =again	Conly Mageogh =again
Donach Donough Lord of his Country	Diarm. Diarmuid Lord of his Country	Aodhabhoe Aodha Boye Lord of his Country	Conl Conly Lord of his Country	Laigins Laignigh Lord of his Country	Concabh Connor Lord of his Country
Murice =tac Mortough Lord of his Country	Longal Congalach Lord of his Country	Longal Congalach Lord of his Country	Murice =tac Mortough Lord of his Country	Donch Donough Lord of his Country	Longal Congalach Lord of his Country
Murice =tac Mortough Lord of his Country	Longal Congalach Lord of his Country	Oconc =nce Conchoigrich Lord of his Country	Dalma Concalma Lord of his Country	Murice =tac Mortough Lord of his Country	Longal Congalach Lord of his Country
Maolrea =clin Maolseachlain Lord of his Country	Corg Cosgrach Lord of his Country	Anluain Anluan Lord of his Country	Longal Congalach Lord of his Country	Done Donough Lord of his Country	Murch Morough Lord of his Country
Cuinn Criomthan Lord of his Country	Eoch Eochaidh Lord of his Country	Eoch Eochaidh Lord of his Country	Eatac Eathach Lord of his Country	Flonn Floin Lord of his Country	Amalg Amalgach Lord of his Country
Giolla Colluim Giolla Colluim Lord of his Country	Amalg Amalgaig Lord of his Country	Ruigre Roger Lord of his Country	Ineirg Ineirge Lord of his Country	Eochg aq.o an Fine	Eocha =gain aq.o the Name
Niall of ye 9. Hostages Mon. of Irld Ano Dom. 377	Niall Mor Giall Mo Riogh Eirinn A.D. 377	Fiachadh Prince of Ireland	Fiach Finnfa Eirinn	Tuatal Tuathall Lord of his Country	Amulgas Amulgach Lord of his Country	Corg Cosgrach Lord of his Country

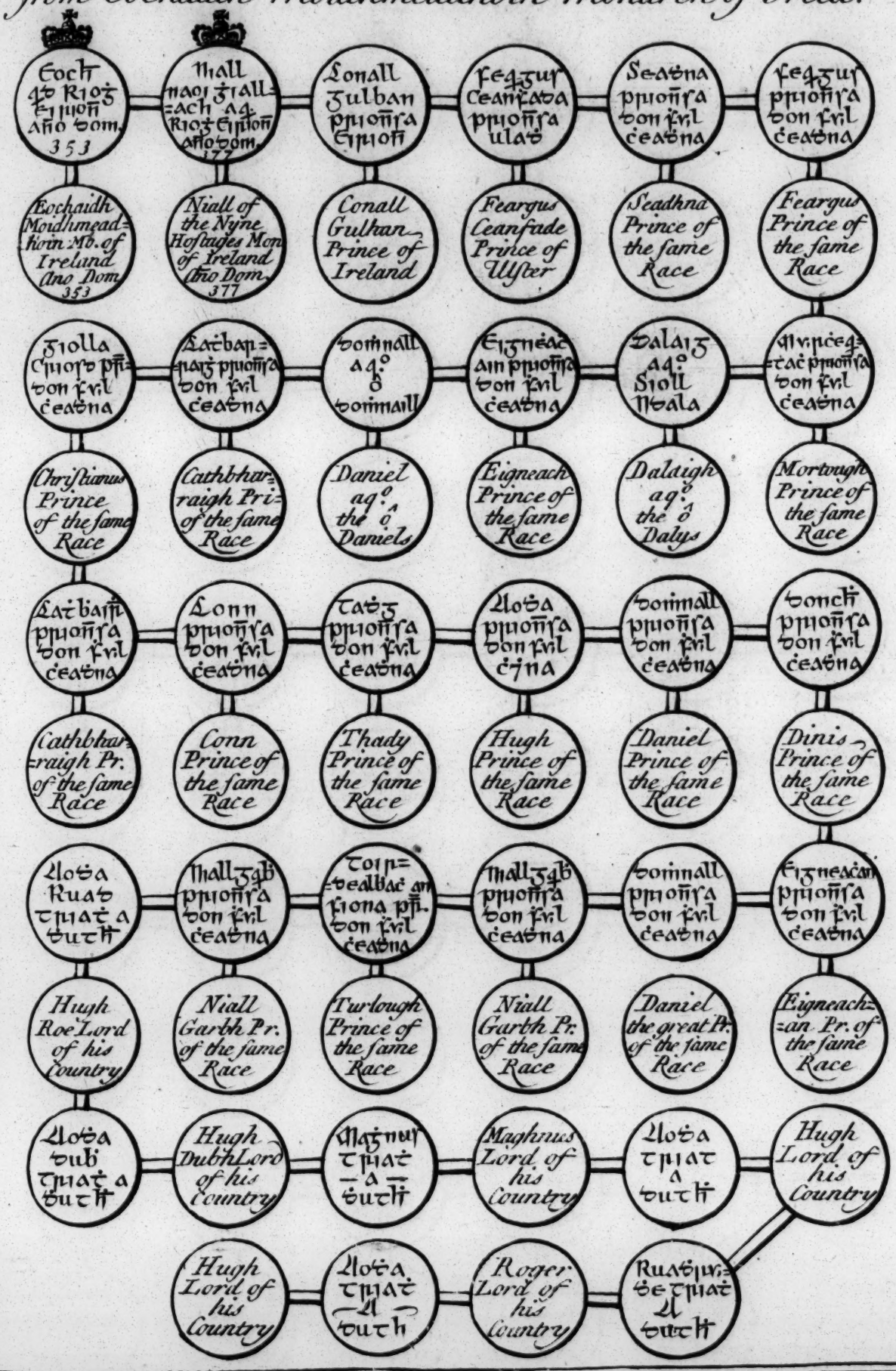
To the Hon.ble Col.l Char.s Mageoghegan

This Plate is — humbly dedicated
by his most Obedient Servant —

Der.d o Connor



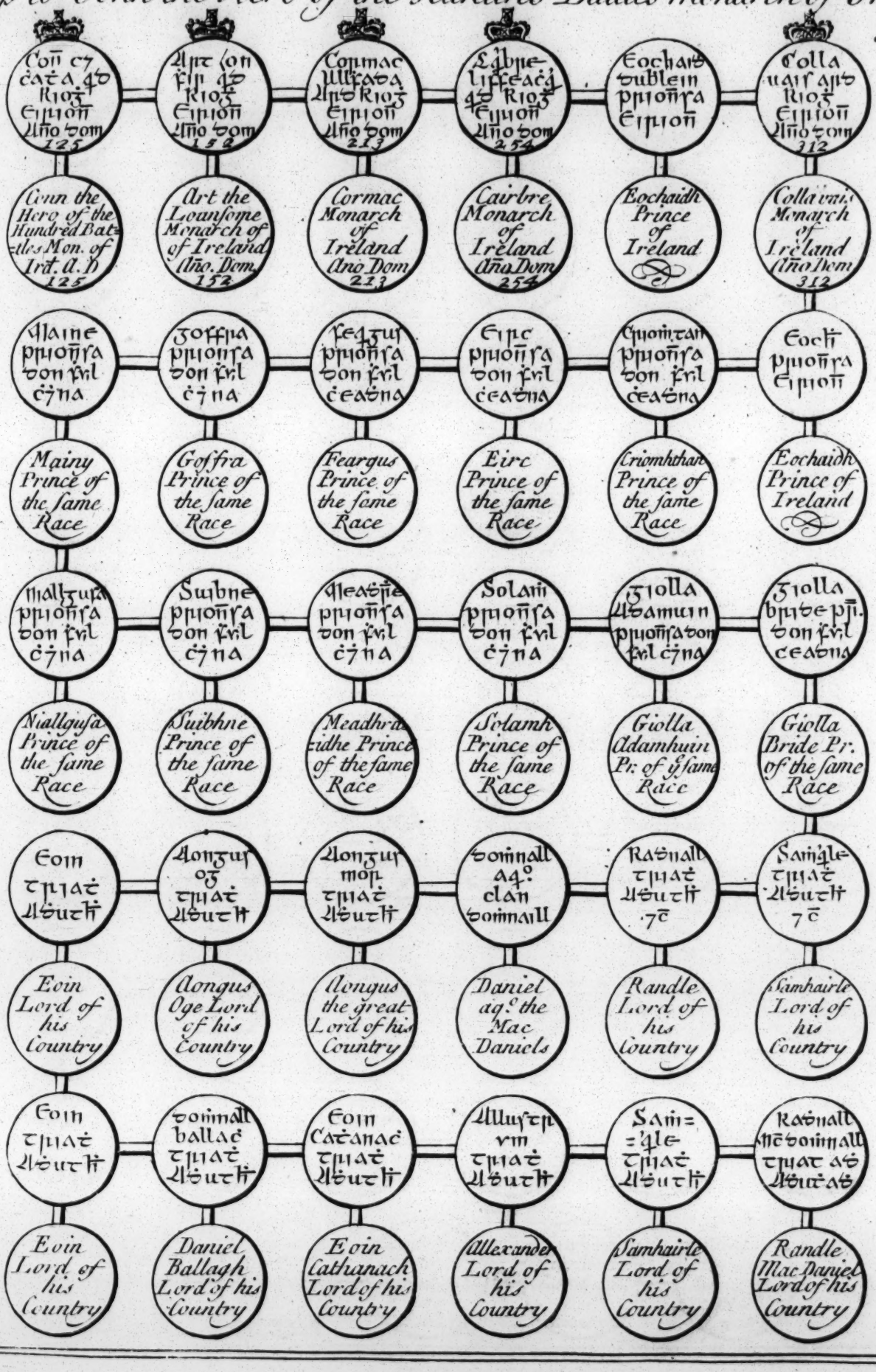
The Pedigree of the Princely Family of ô Daniel, Donn from Eochaidh Moidhmeadhoin Monarch of Irelat.



To the R.t Hon.ble S.r Gerard Conyers K.t
Lord Mayor of ye City of London

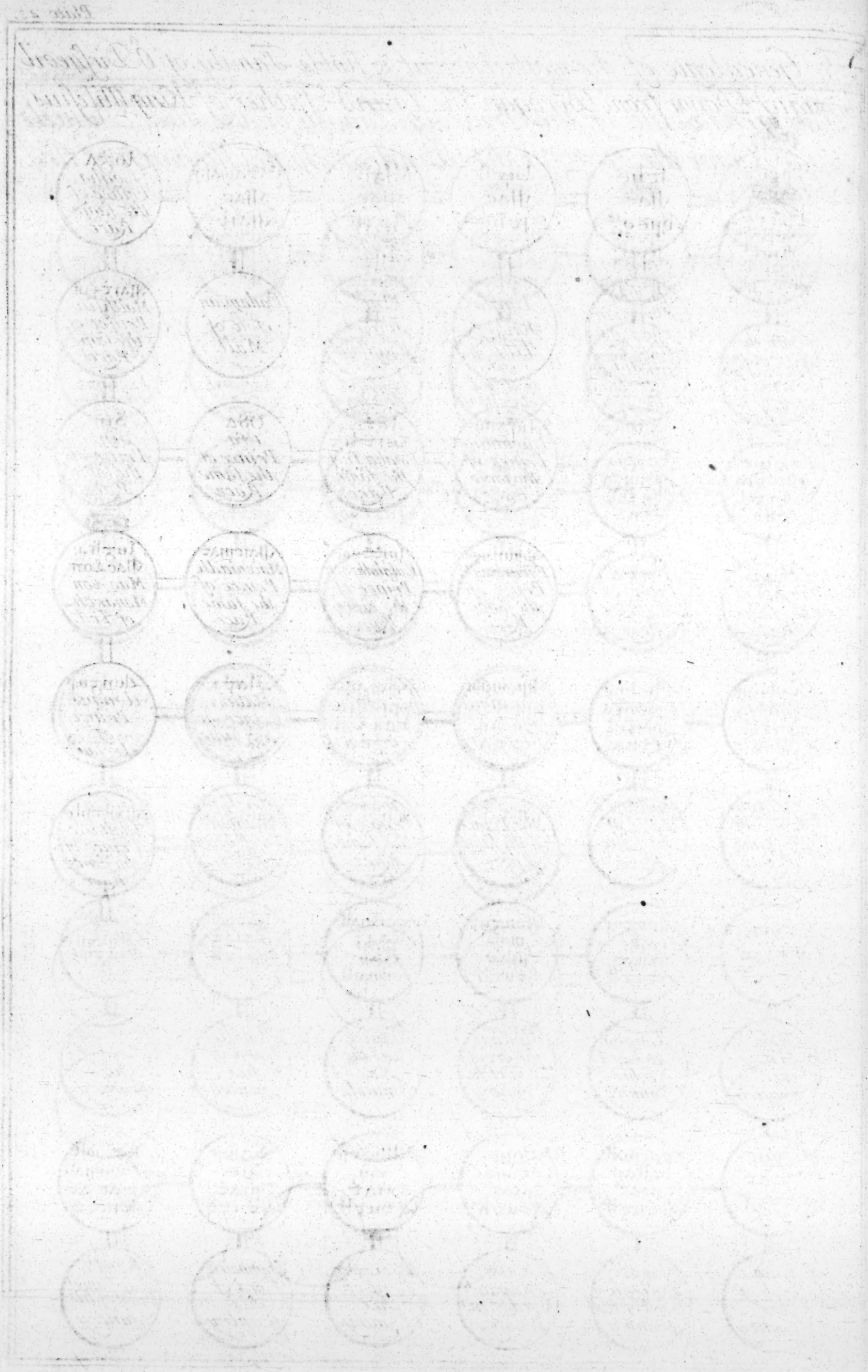
This Plate is — humbly dedicated
by his Lordships most Obedient —
Der.d ô Connor.

The Genealogie of the Princely Family of the Mac Daniels up to Conn the Hero of the Hundred Battles Monarch of Irld.

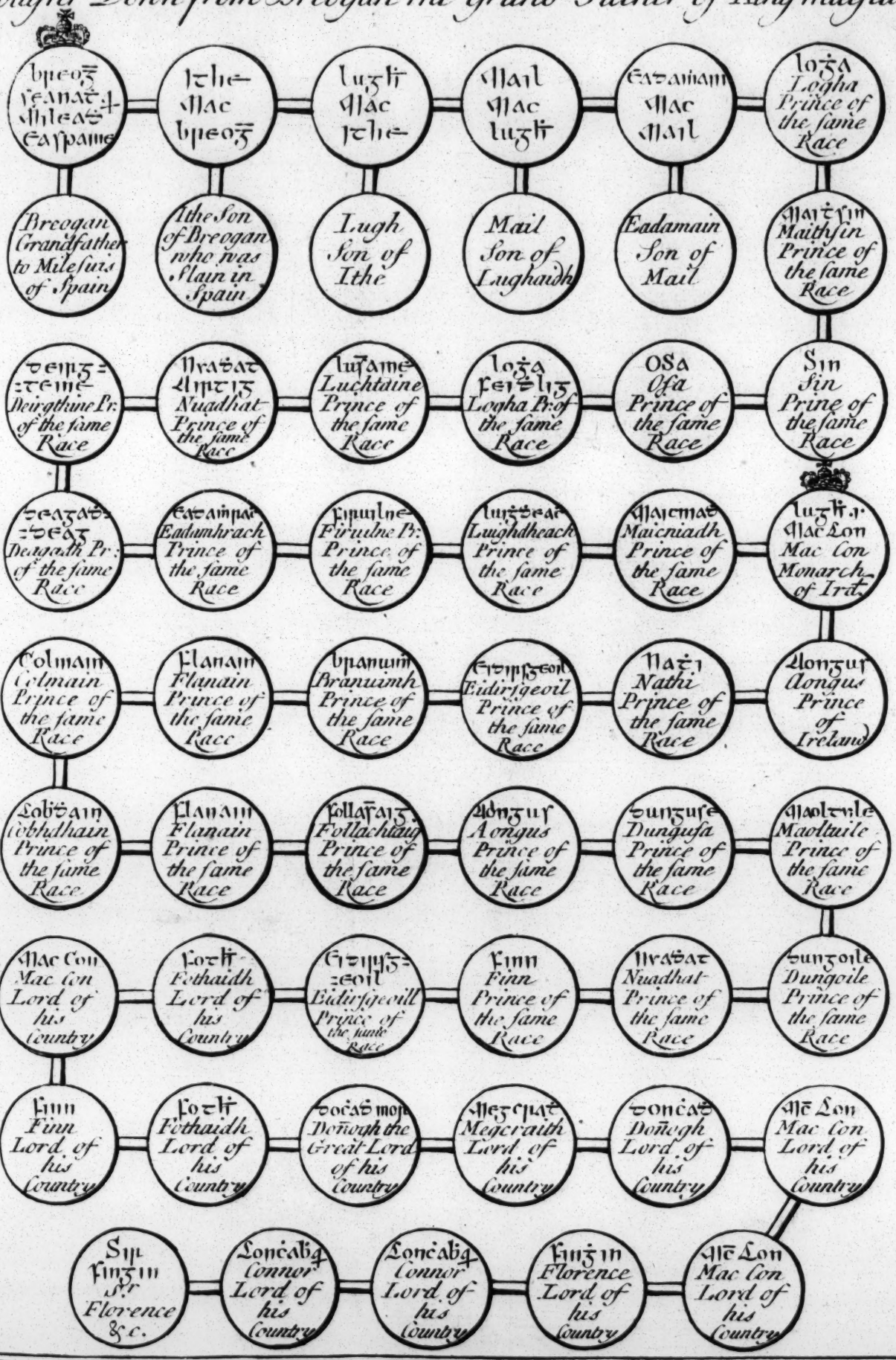


To the. Rt. Hon.ble ye Earl of Montrath

This Plate is — humbly dedicated
by his Lordships most Obedient Servant
Der.d O Connor



The Genealogie of the most Ancient & Noble Family of Ô Dirsgeoil brought Down from Breogan the Grand-Father of King Milesius



To the Right Honourable
William Earl Cadogan

This Plate is humbly dedicat.d by his Lordships
most Obedient Servant

Der.d ô Connor.

Macarty More
aq.o the Rt. Hon.ble & ꝯ
Earl of Clancarty.

The Right Hon.ble
William ô Brien
Earl of Inchiquin

The most Noble
& Ancient Family
of the ô Sullevans

The Ancient and
Noble Family
of the ô Donochoos

The Ancient and
Noble Family
of the ô Carrills

The most Ancient
& Noble Family
of the Maginnises

The
& most Noble Magnanimous
ꝯ ô Connor Family of
Kerrys

The most Illustrious
& Noble Family of
the Great ô Neales

The most Ancient
& Noble Family of
ꝯ ô Connor Sligoes

The most Noble and
Ancient Family
of the ô Kellys

To Mau: ô Connor Falie of the Kings
County in ꝯ Kingdom of Ireland Esquire.

This Plate is humbly dedicated
by his most Obedient Servant

Der.d ô Connor

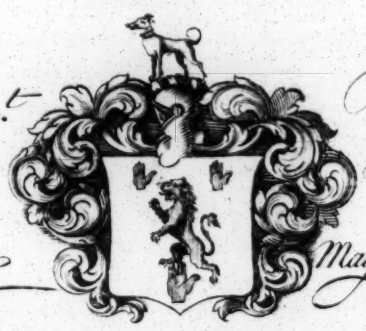
The Ancient Noble and Family of the Maguires

The Noble Ancient and Family of the Cavanaghs

The Anc.t Family Fitz- & Noble of the Patricks

The Noble Ancient and Family of the Murphys

The Anc.t Noble and Family of the Mageoghagans



The Noble Ancient and Family of the ô Rourks

The Noble Ancient and Family of the ô Cahanes

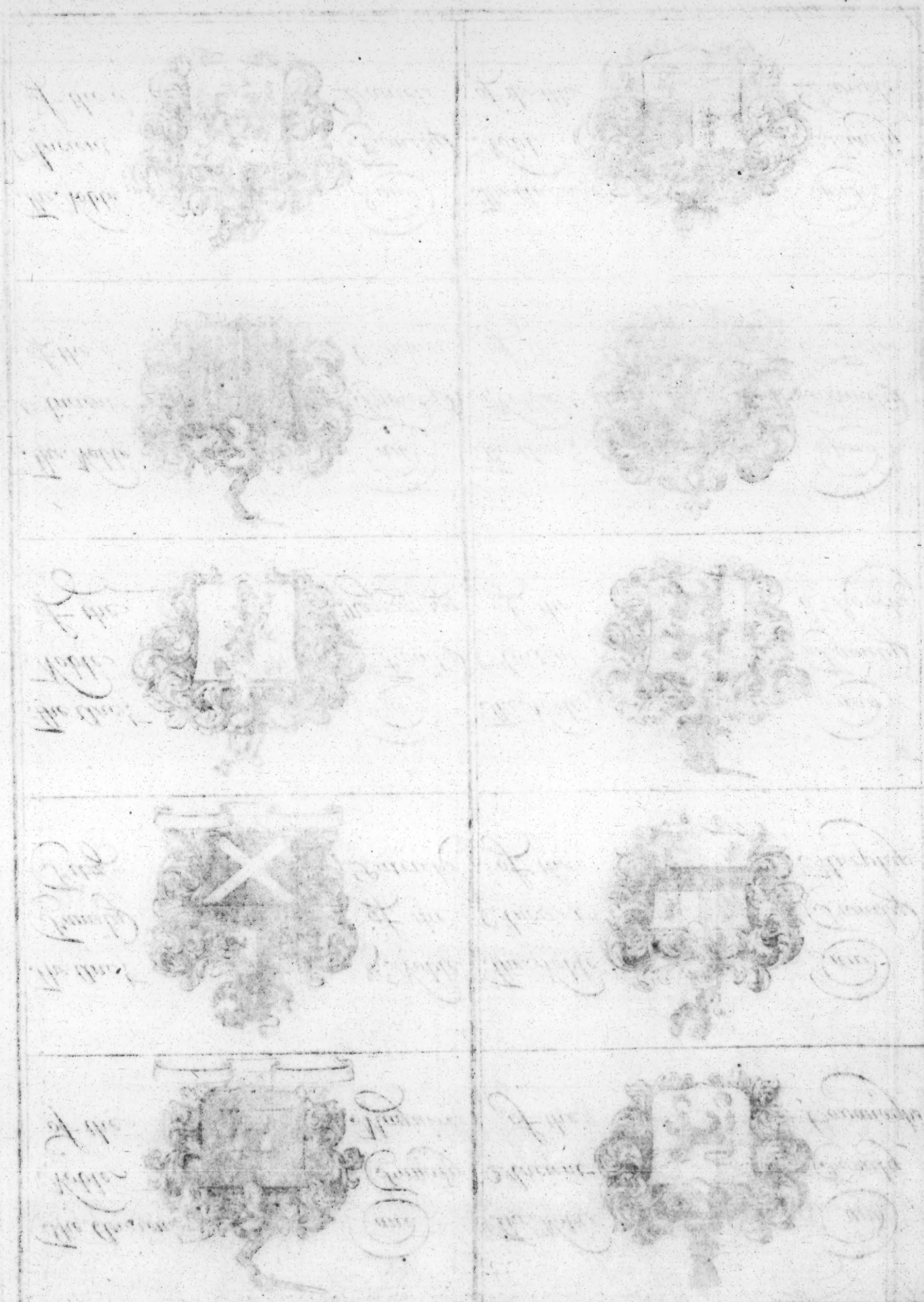
The Anc.t Noble and Family of the ô Tooles

The Noble Ancient and Family of the ô Daniels

The Ancient Noble and Family of the Mac Daniels

To the R.t Hon.ble Charlote West

This Plate is humbly Dedicated by her Ladyship's most Obedient Ser.t Der.d o Connor



The Noble Warlike of the ô

and Family Callaghans

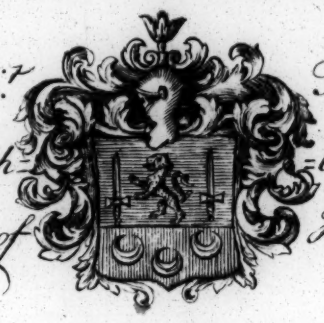
The Anc.t Valiant of the ô

and Family Dohertys

The Anc.t ȳ ô Cobhthaigs Posterity

Family of the of Ith

The Anci.t ȳ Mac Loghlins Posterity of



Family of the Heremons

The Anc.t Famous of the ô

and Family Donavans

The Anc.t Noble of the

and Family Macnemaras

The Family the ô

Ancient of Hickies

The Family the ô

Ancient of Meaghirs

The Valiant Family Breanons

and Anc.t of the ô of Tobh

One of the Family Mac

Noble of the Daniels

To Josh.h Comerford Esq.r of ȳ.e Marquisate of Anglure in Champaign in ȳ Kingdom of France

This Plate is — humbly dedicated by his most Obedient — Servant —

Der.d ô Conn

The Anc.t Noble of the ô and Family Farrailles

The Noble Family ô Connor and Anc.t of the Corcamroe

The Anc.t Noble of the ô and Family Loghlins

The Family the ô Ancient of Cahills

The Family the ô Ancient of Shanlys

The Family of Milesian Carries the Race

The Family the ô Ancient of Gradys

The Family the ô Ancient of Connells

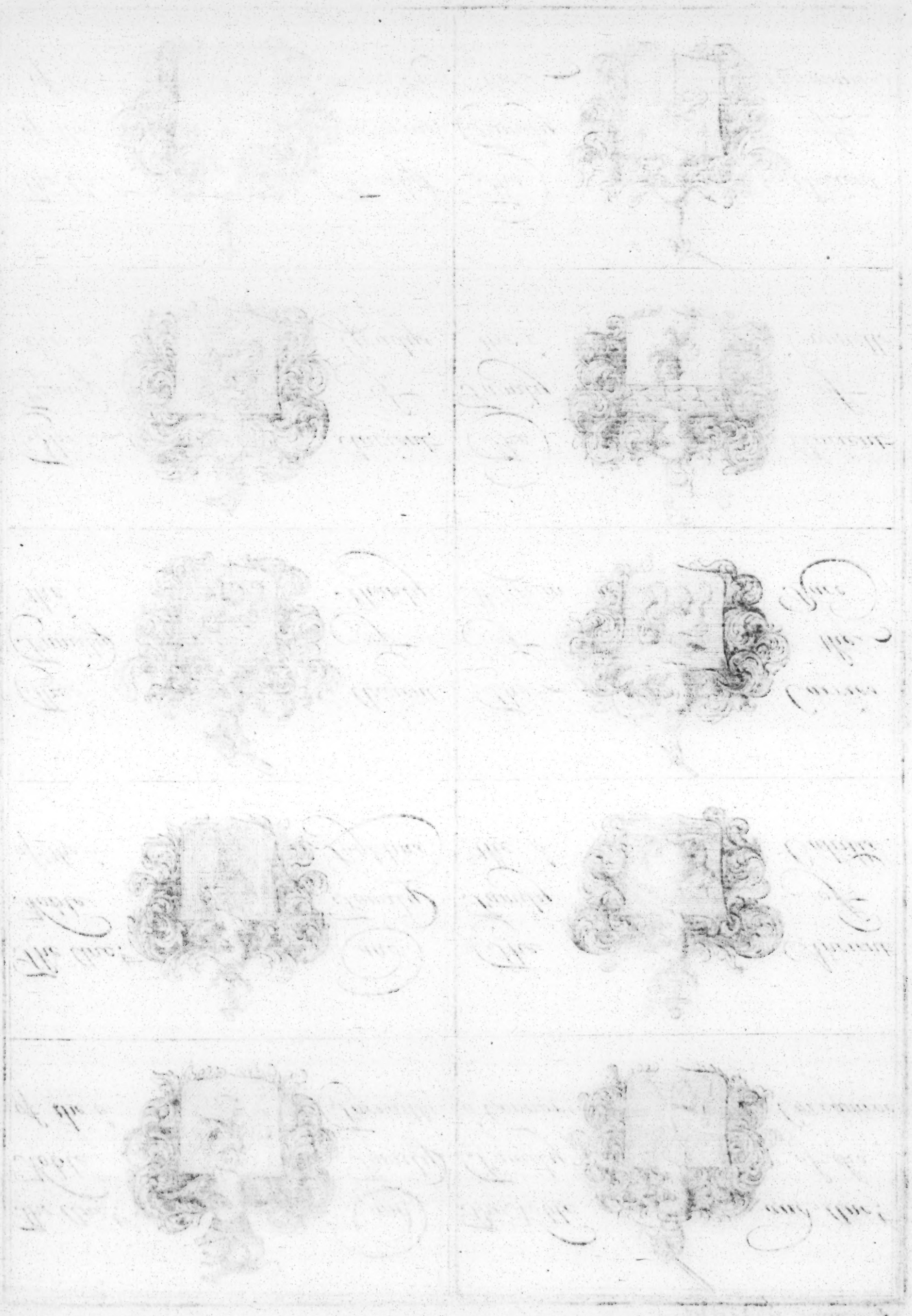
The Anc.t of the of the Family ô Mannis Irenian Race

The Family the Ancient of Gormans

To the Hon.ble Katherine Butler.

This Plate is by her most Obed.t humbly dedicated Servant

Der.d ô Connor.



An Ancient Family of the Mac Enierys

The Hon.ble Family of the Purfells

One of the Familys of the Nearns

One of the Familys of the Lyons of Ireland

Another Family of the Lyons

Another Family of the of the Lyons

Another of the of the Family Lyons

The of Lyons Family of the Conaght

The Family Mac Ancient of the Fingahs

One of Family the of Troyhins

To the Rt Hon.ble the Earl of Kerry

This Plate is humbly dedicated by his Lordships most Obedient Servant

Der.d O Conner

The Anc.t Family
of the ô Flyns
Descended from Heremon

The Hamons
a Family of long
Residence in Ireland

One of the Worthy
Family of the
Whites of Ireland

The Bryams
a Family of long
residence in Ireland

A Family of the
Brin = = hills
in Ireland

A Family of
the Delaherns
in Ireland

The Burnells
a Family of long
residence in Ireland

The Cantilons
of the County of
Kerry in Ireland

One of the
Family of the
Lynches in Ireland

The Ancient
Family of
the Kealys

To Maur.e Keating of. Naramore
of y.e Kingdom of Ireland) Esq.r

This Plate is humbly dedicated
by his most Obedient Servant
Der.d ô Connor.

The Family the Ancient of Nonland

The Anc.t Worthy of the ô and Family Crubie

The Family the Ancient of Cusake

One of the and Anc.t of the Worthy Family Magraths

The Hon.ble of the of Thomas Family Mathews Town

One Noble of the of the Families Dowds

The Family the Ancient of Bradys

The of Mac Family the Deargans

The Ant.t Family Mac & Hon.ble of the Innys

The Family the Ancient of Fahys

To his Grace Willm Lord Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland

This Plate is humbly dedicate by his Graces most Obedient Servant Owen.d ô Conner

The Anc.t and Noble Family of the Kennedys

The Anc.t and Noble Family of ô Sullivan Bearra

The Anc.t and Noble Family of ô Meara

The Anc.t and Noble Family of ô Hara

The Family of the Worthy of Doyles

The Ancient and most worthy Family of ô Dunn

The Family of the Ancient worthy of Cuillens

The Anc.t Family of the Hartagans one of which was Lord Archbishop of Ardmagh and Primate of all Ireland

The Family of the Ancient of Kenraghtys

The Anc.t Memorable and Family of the Ryans

To y.e R.t Hon.ble Char.s James ô Hara Lord Kilmain of a most Ancient & Princely Family of the Milesian Race.

This Plate is humbly dedicated by his Lordships most Obedient Servant

Dev.d ô Conner

The Anc.t Family the ô and Hon.ble of Dvire

The Family the ô Ancient of Deas

The of the of ô Quins County Clare

The and Hon.ble of ô Ancient Family Maly

The Anc.t Family the and Hon.ble of Cinfallaghs

The Anc.t Hon.ble of the and Family Morjartys

One of ye and Anc.t of the Mac Famous Familys Diarmotts

The Anc.t Hon.ble of the and Family Fearguſons

The Anc.t of the the County Family Clancys of Clare

The Anc.t Family Mac Mahons & Hon.ble of the of Ulſter

To S.r George Skiddy Knt of ye Millitary Order of St. Lewis & Colon.l of Foot to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Lewis the Fifteenth

This Plate is humbly dedicated by his moſt Obedient Servant

Der.d ô Connor.

The Anc.t of the Decended from Family Brynes Heremon

The Joys of Family of there & Settled Ireland a long Residenc.e in Munster

The Hon.ble of the of Family Eustaces Ireland

The Family Owens of Worthy of the Ireland

The Anc.t of Ô Ney = Family the = lans

Another of Ô Ney = Family the = lans.

The Family Mac = Worthy of the = Cans

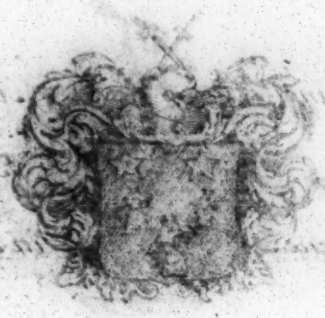
The Family the Ancient of Mullonnys

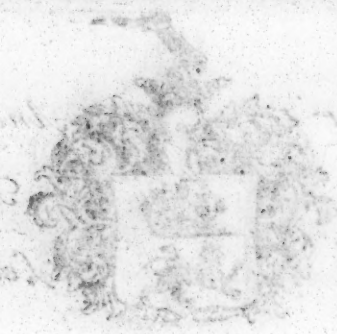
The Family the ô Ancient of Davorens

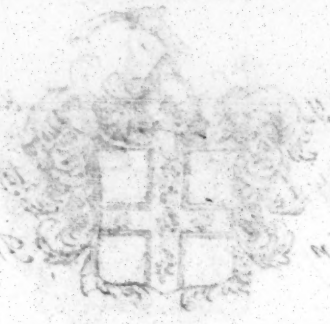
One of Familys the ô the of Kennellys

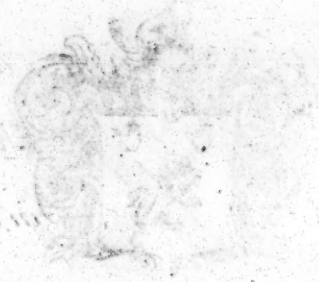
To y.e R.t Hon.ble the Earl of Barrimore

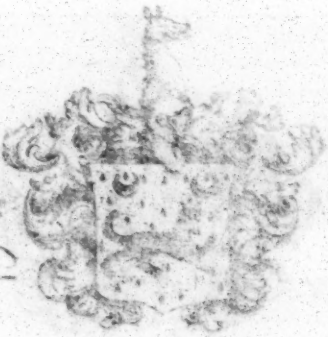
This Plate is — humbly dedicated
by his Lordships most Obedient Servant
Der.d ô Connor

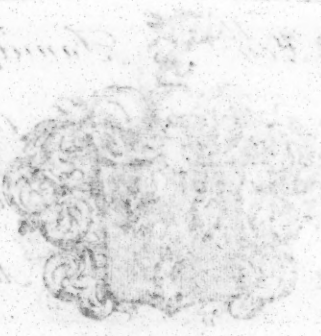


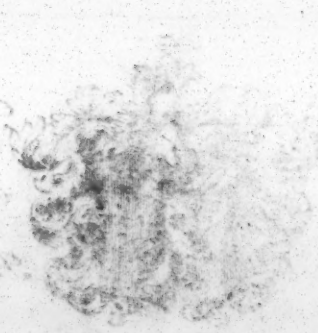


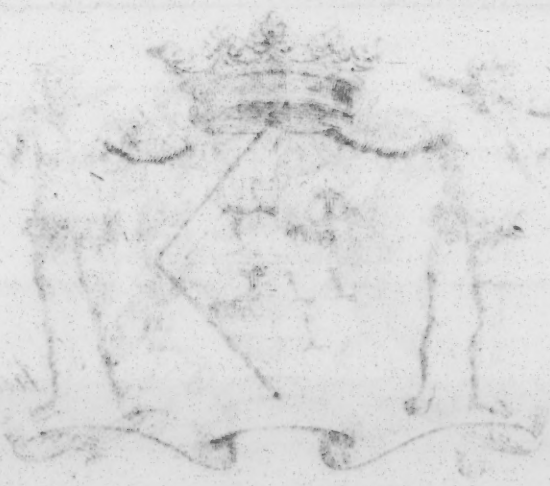












The most Noble of the Ô

Ancient & Family Learies.

The Beaghan Worthy long residence

Arms a Family of in Ireland

The Foxes

Ancient Family of in Ireland

The Worthy & Memorable Family of the Walls in

Ireland

The Anc.t & Hon.ble Mulrian sometimes of Owney

Family of O Owney cal.d Kings Mulrian

The Family Ô

Anc.t of the Duane

The Hon.ble & Plunkets Kingdom

Family of of the of Ireland

The anc.t Worthy Family Collins

& most-mily of Ô Carbry

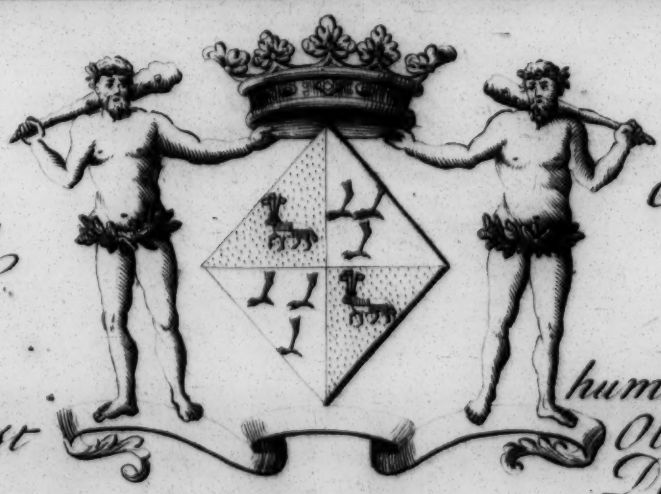
The anc.t Family of the Kegans in

Ô Kegs Ireland

The Anc.t memorable Family of Ô

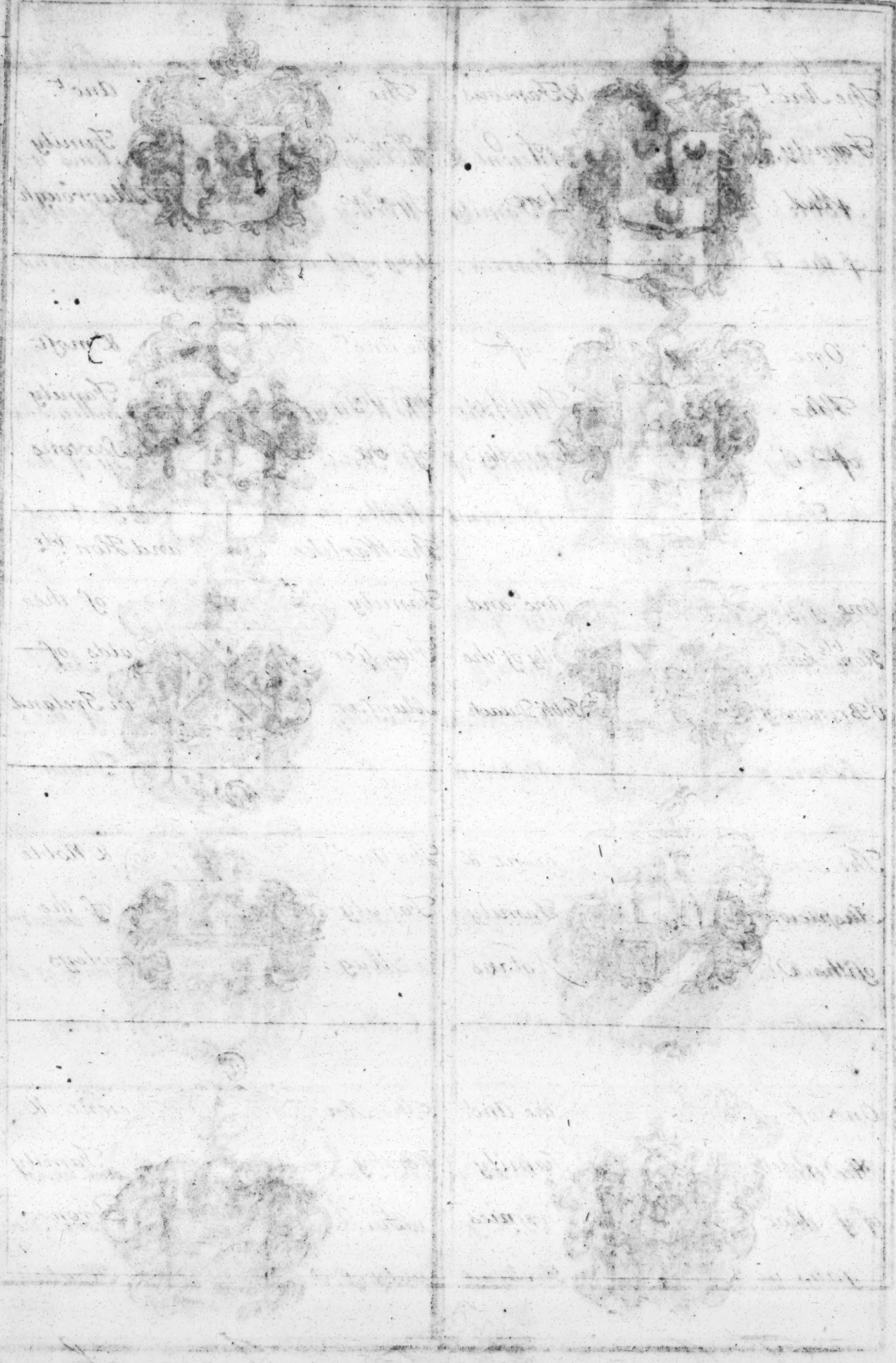
and most Hanlan.

To Her Dutchess & Kendal



Grace of Munster

This Plate is her Graces most humbly dedicated by Obed.t Serv.t Der.d ô Connor.



The Anc.t & Famous Family of O' Mul: len.

The & Hon.ble anc.t Family of Mac Murrough

One of The of O' Familys Kennelly's

The Anc.t & most Worthy Family of the Sextons

One of yᵉ Anc.t and Hon.ble Family of the O'Brenons of Iobth Duach

The Warlike and Hon.ble Family of the Fitz Ger: alds of Munster in Ireland

The An: cient & Auspicious Family of the O' Nolans

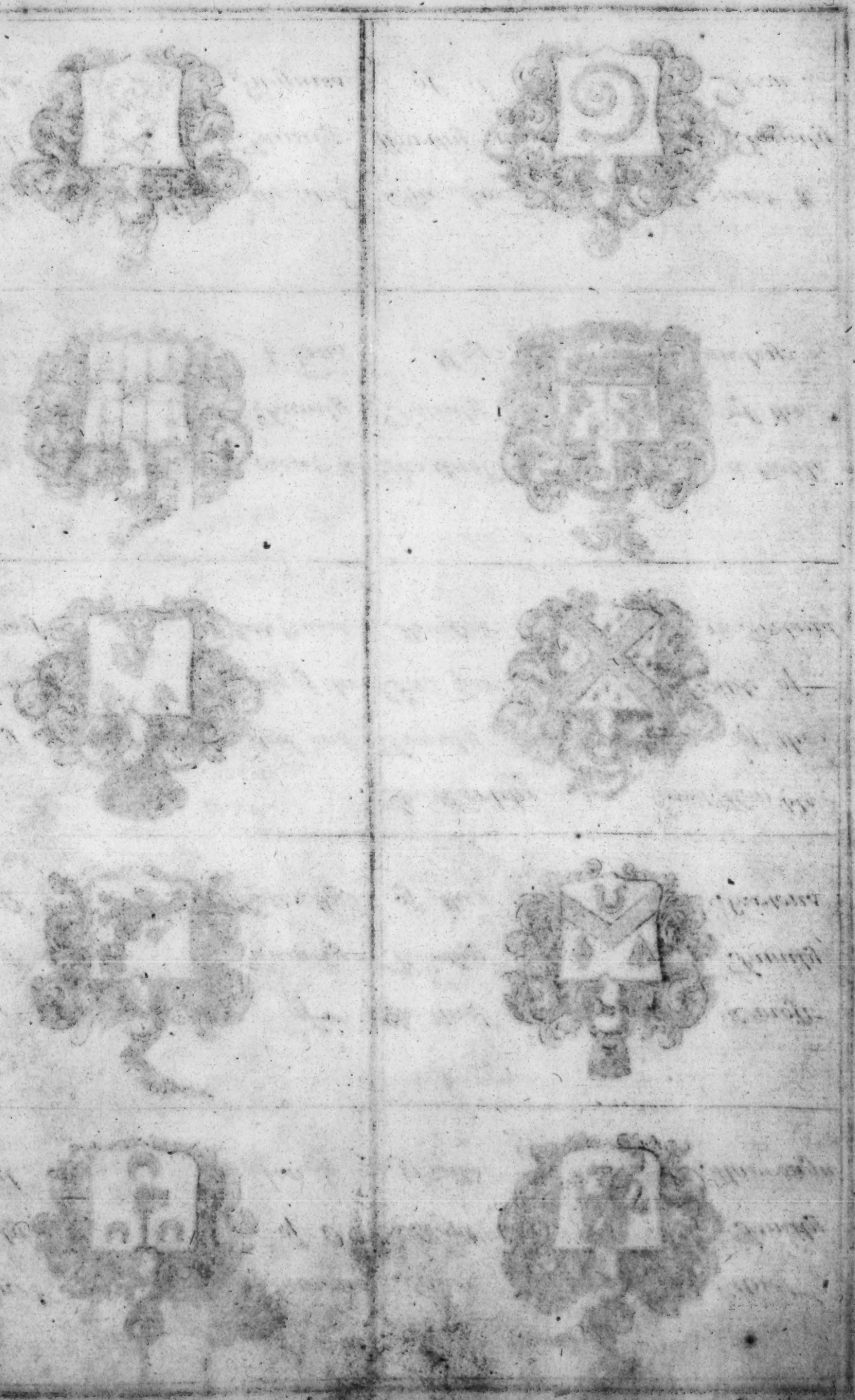
The Anc.t & Noble Family of the Mag: anleys

One of the Anc.t & Noble Family of yᵉ Mac Swynies

The An: cient & Worthy Family of O' Dron.

To James Lond Joye of Esq.r

This Plate is humbly dedicat.d
by his most Obedient Servant
Der.d o' Connor



THE CONTENTS.

Page.

IRELAND called by 14 several Names. 4
The 7 several Divisions of *Ireland*. — 6
Meath divided. Two Reasons why so called. 7
Meath, its Boundaries. — — — 8
Conacht divided. A Trial between 2 Druids 9
Ulster divided. — — — — *ditto.*
Leinster divided. — — — 10
Eochaidh Abhradhruadh, a Province. — *ditto.*
Conrice Mac Dairi, a Province. — — 11
Munster, a Province. — — — 12
Account of the Bishopricks. — — 13
Situation of *Ireland*. — — *ditto.*
The first Inhabitants thereof, and Division of the World between the Sons of *Noah*. 16
The first Invasion before the Flood. — 17
The first Inhabitants after the Flood. — 23
The Division between *Partholanus*'s 4 Sons. 29
Peopled by *Nemedius* — — 30
The Invasion by the *Firbolgs*. — 37
The first Kings of *Ireland*. — — 39
The Invasion of the *Tuatea de Danans* 42
The Genealogy of the Nobility of the *Tuatha de Danans*. — — — 49
The Original and Travels of the *Milesians*. 53
The Original of the *Scythians*. — 54
The Original and Adventures of the *Gadelians*. 57
An Account of *Fenuisa Farsa*. — 59
Nuil's Travels from *Scythia* into *Egypt*. — 64
The Expulsion of *Nuil* & his People out of *Egypt*. 71
The Expulsion of the *Gadelians* out of *Scythia* 87
The Voyage of the *Milesians* to *Ireland* — 89
The Country divided by *Heber* and *Heremon* 108
The three *Colla*'s go into *Ulster*. — — 114
The Wife of *Heber* prevails upon him to overcome his Brother. — — 117
Heremon divides the Island into 5 Provinces 119
He dies. — — — 123
Irial the Prophet kills in Battle the 4 Sons of *Heremon*. — — — 124
Conmaol, the first absolute Monarch. — 126
Part of *Scotland* made Tributary to *Ireland*. 129
The Soldiery encourag'd. — — 131
An Assembly at *Tara*, and the Manner thereof describ'd. — — 133
A Mortality in *Ireland*. — — 146
The Army first granted a Sallery, and the Military Law ordain'd. — — 147
A Druid's Prophecy. — — 151
Macha overcomes 5 Brothers. — — 155
The Kingdom divided into 25 Parts. — 158
Oilioll Aine preserv'd — — 160
A Correspendence between *France* and *Ireland*. 164
A Druid's Advice. — — — 166
Aongus Tuirmheach gets his Daughter with Child. 169
A Murrain amongst the Black Cattle. — 171
A Royal Palace erected in *Conacht*. — 173

Page.

Oilioll More is kill'd. — — 175
Deirdres carried by *Navis* into *Scotland*. — 177
The Exploits of *Connor* King of *Ulster*. — 182
The Death of *Ceas* Son of *Magach* — 188
The Death of *Feargus* Son of *Roigh* — 190
The Death of *Laoghaire Buadhaig*. — 192
The Death of *Meidhbh Cruachna* — — 193
The Exploits of *Connor* King of *Ulster*. — 194
The Death of *Conlaoch* Son of *Congculionn* — 196
The Death of *Conrigh* Son of *Daire* — 200
The first burying in Graves introduced. — 205
An Alliance with *Denmark* — — 207
A Conspiracy against *Cairbre Cinnoait* — 209
Three Queens escape to *Scotland*. — 210
The injur'd King restor'd — — 213
An Assembly at *Tara*. — — — 214
Tribute of chief Rent first paid — 219
Two Assemblies conveen'd, and the Laws regulated. — — — — 222
Commissioners impower'd to grant Licences, *ibid.*
Conn, Hero of the 100 Battles, his Death. 226
A Druid fortells a great Famine. — 228
Oliol Olum, how descended. — — 235
The Prince of *Wales* lands in *Ireland*. — 236
A Druid's Prediction. — — — 240
Cormac's Advice to a Surgeon — — 245
Buicioth falls in Love with *Eithne* — — 250
The *Mononians* defeated — — 255
Ceallach puts out the Eyes of an Offender — 258
A dreadful Famine. — — 259
Scotch Druids dry up all the Water — 263
The King of *Munster* complies with a Druid's Demand. — — — 264
A Vindication of the Militia — — 267
Fionn regulates the Militia. — — 273
Ciarnuit brought into *Ireland*, the Queen's Cruelty to her, and her Delivery. — 276
Fiothal's Advice to his Son — — 277
Cormac's Religion, he writes a Treatise which he leavee as Advice to Kings: His Death 282
Temples for Burial of the Royal Monarchs 285
The three *Colla*'s expell'd: They return — 291
The King of *Wales*'s Daughter marries *Eochaidh Moidhmeodhin*. — — 293
A Druid taken Prisoner, and killed. — 294
Criomthan overcomes the *Scots*, *Britons* & *French*. 296
Conall resigns the Government of *Munster*, and *Coriomthan* is poison'd. — — *ibid.*
Niall calls *Scotland Scotia*, goes into *France*, and returns with St. *Patrick*. — — 299
Tribute paid by the *Scots* and *Picts* to *Ireland*. 302
England invaded by the *Scots* and *Picts*. — 304
Pelagius's Heresy — — — 305
The *Britons* deliver'd by the *Romans* — 306
Hengist and *Horsa* land in *Britain*. — 309
Niall invades *France*. — — — 313
Eochaidh chain'd to a Stone by a Druid. — 315

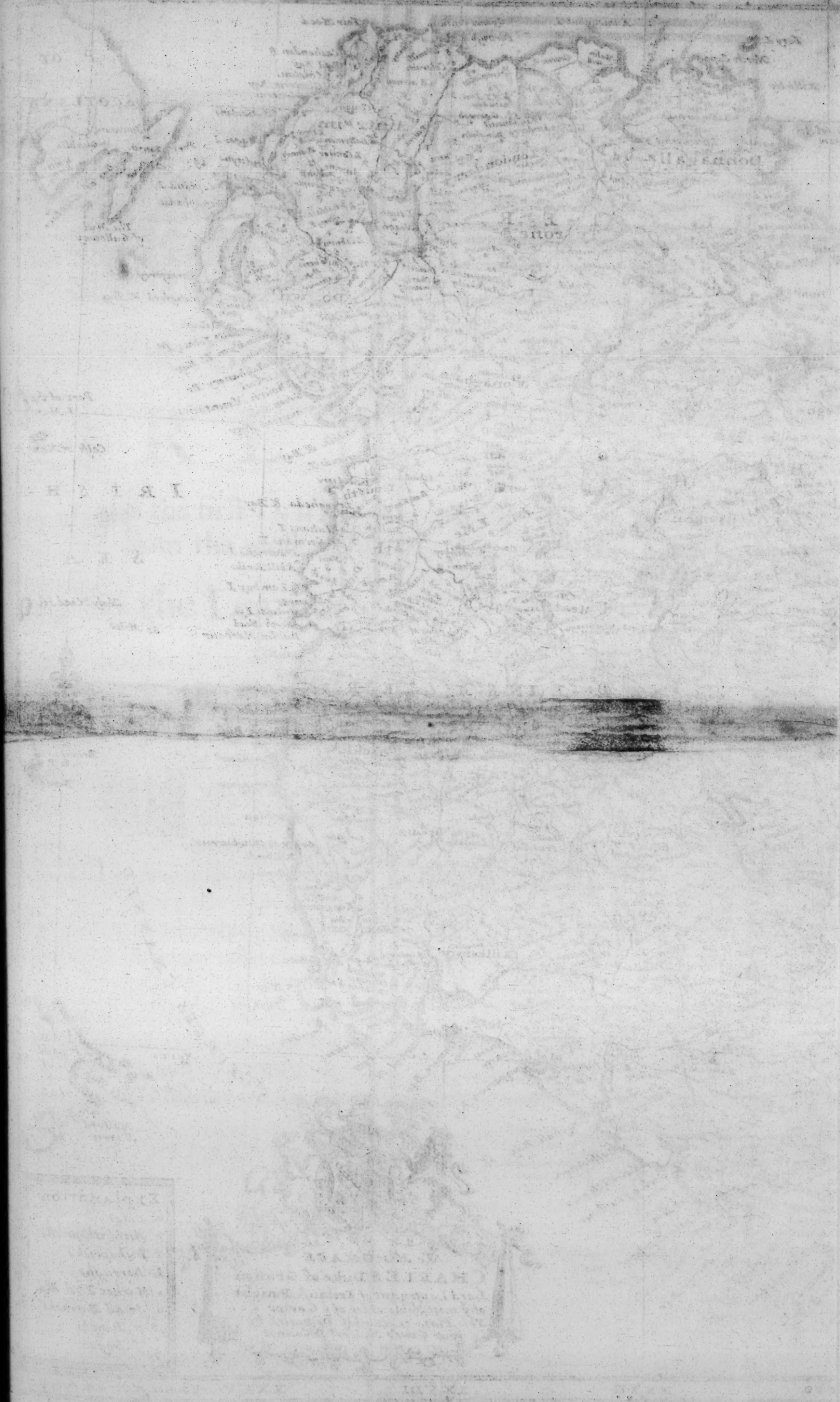
The

The CONTENTS.

The SECOND Book.

	Page.
The *Iriſh* receive Chriſtianity	321
Ireland not ſubject to the Pope in a Temporal Manner.	324
St. *Patrick* commiſſion'd by the Pope.	325
Palladius the firſt Biſhop ſent to *Ireland.*	326
Laws and Canons ordain'd, and a Mint erected	227
Tithes paid to the Clergy, Monaſteries and Nunneries erected	328
The Records examin'd by St. *Patrick*	337
An Aſſembly at *Tara.*	337
St. *Patrick* dies.	348
Bacach's Head ſtruck off.	351
Collum Cill removes into *Scotland*	354
The extraordinary Piety of *Mochun.*	360
Diarmuid ſeizes *Breaſal.*	363
Three Queſtions ask'd.	365
St. *Mucho*'s Hours of Prayer.	366
The Parliament of *Dromceat.*	370
The Poets diſpers'd.	371
Abbots ſuperior to *Scotch* Biſhops.	374
A Poem of St. *Malaiſe*'s.	375
Clanaa Neill takes up Arms.	376
Conall is curſed.	379
Collum requeſts three Things of the King.	380
Poets and Learned Men encourag'd.	382
A Pillar of Fire in the Air.	385
Scanlan releas'd from Priſon	385
Who were the Parents of *Collum Cill.*	387
Collum Cill converts a Pagan Prieſt.	390
Every Family reverence ſome Saint.	393
St. *Auguſtine* propagates Chriſtianity in *Britain.*	395
An Abby erected.	397
Machuda and his Monks expell'd.	400
Ragallach deſtroys his Nephew.	402
The Prediction of an *Augur.*	403
The Convent of *Beanchuir* burnt.	407
Ireland invaded.	409
A great Famine, and the Church perſecuted, remarkable Showers from Heaven.	410
Several Relicks remov'd from *Scotland.*	412
A Serpent appears in the Air.	414
Two Invaſions by the *Danes.*	416
The *Gauls* make an Attempt upon the Iſland.	418
The *Norwegians* commit great Ravages.	420
An Invaſion by the *Normans.*	425
The *Danes* reinforced.	427
Turgeſius uſurps the Goverument.	428
Maolſeachlin attempts to ſhake off the *Daniſh* Yoke.	431
The Slavery of the *Iriſh* under *Turgeſius.*	432
Turgeſius taken Priſoner by *Maolſeachlin*	438
A Deſign by the *Norwegians* and *Danes.*	441
A Contention between the *Norwegians* and *Danes.*	442
Amelanus arrives from *Denmark*, *Maolguala* ſton'd to Death.	443
The *Danes* defeated by *Hugh Fionnliath.*	444
The *Danes* a Terror to the *Iriſh*, *Picts*, *Scotch*, and *Welſh.*	445
The Fair of *Tailton* proclaim'd, *Mac Cuilleran*'s happy Reign.	447
His Will compos'd by himſelf.	451
A Difference between *Munſter* and *Leinſter.*	453
Cormac's Death, and laſt dying Words.	459
The Soldiers upbraided with Inhumanity	461
The Overthrow of the *Danes* by *Niall Glandubh.*	463
The *Iriſh* defeated by the *Danes.*	464
Cellachan taken by the *Danes*	465
Morling diſcovers *Sitric*'s Conſpiracy.	468
Sitric puts his Priſoners on Shipboard, the Ship taken.	473
The Bravery of *Fiongall.*	474
The *Iriſh* Fleet gain an entire Victory.	475
The Crown ſeiz'd by *Mahon*	477
A numerous Army tranſported from *Wales.*	481
The *Danes* totally routed by *Bryen Boiroimhe.*	482
The Church of *Tuam* erected.	484
The *Danes* drove out of *Dublin.*	486
Freſh Supplies from *Denmark* and *Norway.*	488
Bryen Boiroimhe demands the Crown of *Ireland.*	491
Maolſeachluin ſubmits to *Bryen Boiroimhe*	493
Bryen's Preſents to the King of *Ireland.*	494
Bryen fix'd on the Throne, regulates the Church aud State.	499
Expences of the Royal Court, how defry'd	501
The Queen of *Ireland* reſents her Brother's Requeſt.	503
The King of *Leinſter* ſends Meſſengers to the King of *Denmark.*	505
Bryen Boiroimhe kill'd.	508
The Battle of *Cluantarf.*	513
Maolſeachluin recovers the Crown.	514
Waterford burnt.	517
King *Rufus* deſires Wood to build *Weſtminſter*-Hall.	519
An *Iriſh* Synod.	521
King of *Norway* demands Homage, *Magnus* fits out a Fleet.	524
Turlough's Legacy to the Clergy.	526
A Synod at *Ceanannus.*	527
Queen of *Briefne* in Love with the King of *Leinſter.*	530
The King of *Leinſter* flys to *France.*	531
Fitz-Steven releas'd.	533
A Convention of the Eſtates aſſemble.	535
The Clergy endeavour to reconcile the 2 Kings.	536
Maurice Fitz-Gerald lands in *Ireland.*	537
The Earl of *Strangwell* lands in *Ireland*	540
The Meſſage from the King of *Ireland* to the King of *Leinſter.*	542
Henry IId's Proclamation.	543
Hermon Morty and *Henry* II. arrives in *Ireland.*	544
The Pope's Enquiry into the Death of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*	545
A Preſent of the Iſland to Pope *Urbanus*, and beſtow'd on *Henry* II.	547
Chriſtianity not extinguiſh'd before the Arrival of the *Engliſh.*	550
Hugo de Lacy governs *Meath.*	553
John de Courcy and *Hugo de Lacy* are at Difference.	555
Violent Wars in the Reign of *Henry* III.	557
The *Iriſh* are oppreſs'd by the *Engliſh*	558
An Account of the ſpreading Branches of the Poſterity of *Mileſius*, and his Uncle *Ith* the Son of *Breogan.*	561

THE



IRELAND.

Containing all the Cities, Market-Towns, Boroughs, All ye Great Roads, and Principal Cross Roads, with the Computed Miles from Town to Town.

By **Herman Moll** *Geographer.*

0 5 10 15 20 25 *Irish Miles*

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 *British Miles*

11. west from London | 10

55 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51

OCEAN

WESTERN

Tory I. | North Cape | Killulty | North Ist of Arran | Donnag | Lis Inniskeel | Mallinmore | Raghlin I. | Malin Bay | Milk Haven | Slegoe | Garrison | The 3 Tunns | Minnan I. | Roslee | The Mullet | I. Clora | Leam | New T. | Divillan Rocks | Black Rock | Saddle head | Achill Head | Mayo | CONNAUGHT | Killalla | Cloonakille | Killtiny | Ballina | Airdrus | Lough Conn | Ballycroy | I. Clara | Ennis Turk | Bophin I. | Croagh Patrick | C. Birk | Rahir | Dogs Head | Ormere I. | Slime Head | Kenally I. | Round stone I. | Galway | Clarmort | Moyrith | Drumiong | Galluway | I. Mallen | Litermallen | I. Cormona | Bay of Gallway | Killeny | South Islands of Arran | St Gregoryes | Shere | B. Connel | The Isles of Enniskerry | Clare | Cape Lean or Loop Head | Shannon Mouth | Limerick | Murrirgan | Tralee Bay | Smirwick | Lixnaw | MUNSTER | Dingle | Ventry | Dingle Haven | Dingle Bay | Kerry | Begins Harbour | Killmore | Valentia Harbour | Bolus Bay | Horse I. | I. Weni | Dorses I. | Mokelagh | Towne | Grelagh | Beer Haven | Dunmanus Bay | Missen Head | Cape Clear | C. Clear I. | Bantry | Dundedy | Horse I. | Quince I. | Ballymore | Innisfarkan I. | Corke | Cork | Ross | Dungar | Elphin | Tullo | Aghrim | Confart | Eires Court | Port Umry | Ardaben | Black head | Killtenora | Corcagh | Ennis | Clare Abby | Clonegad | Courclara | Kilfyrus | Ay Irish | Askeaton | Adair | Rathkeal | Ballingary | Kilmeedy | Drumcullopher | Abby Feale | Newmarket | Lisseerral | Clantarsk | Malla | Rathcormuc | Carney | Kilmallock | Charleville | Nine | Killeagh | Abascut | Aghada | Ballinlood | Ballinrobe | Ballycroy | Burrishoole | Burrishoolly | Carlebar | Turlogh | Bellacorra | Ballyhaen | Westport | New Bay | Ballycroy | Inishmagh | Renvoile | Shrone | Tuam | Leacarow | Dunaman | Bore | Loughrea | Tullusk | Castle Reagh | Ballymoe | Ballaghderin | Ballymurry | Ballymacward | Ballymacward | Ballymacward

8 7 6 5

Ennistuhul I. Gyants Causway Fair Head

Portrush Cashendon B. Red Bay Ardclinis Glenarm Bay Glenarm

Greene C. Coleraine Clough Maidens

Lough Foyle Antrim

Londonderry Ballymena Magee I.

Raphoe Londonderry Connor Carrickfergus Port Patrick Strannare Glenluce

Convoy Dunmanamy Ballymagory Belfast Carrickfergus Bay Copland I.

Strabane Donaghadee

S. T. E. R. Tyrone Omagh Lisburn Down

Mull of Galloway

Portaferry

Limavaddy Dungannon Charlemont Downpatrick Grangford & Bay

Clabby Cloghter Clough Bay Killough

Aghalun Ardmagh St Johns Pt

Monaghan Newry Dundrum & Bay

Kilkeel Ballaghanery Br.

Mourn Mountains

Carlingford Bay Part of the I. Man

Dundalk & Bay Calfe of Man

Carlands T.

Louth

Drogheda & Bay IRISH

Julians T.

Cormans T.

St Patricks I.

Meath Trim Abill Rocks SEA

Lambay I.

Irelands Eye Holy Head Isl.

Howth Head

Dublin Harbour 60 Miles

Dalky I.

Bray

Kingscourt Killcool

Longford Black Bull

Maryborrow Wicklow

Queens C. Wicklow

Cornagour

Arklow

Tipperary Killkenny Killbride

Killena

Wexford Bridg

Fort

Waterford B. Hire

Tuskard

Dungarvan Bay Saltus Trunchin

Youghall Bay

Ballycotton

Hawks Rocks

Cork Harbour

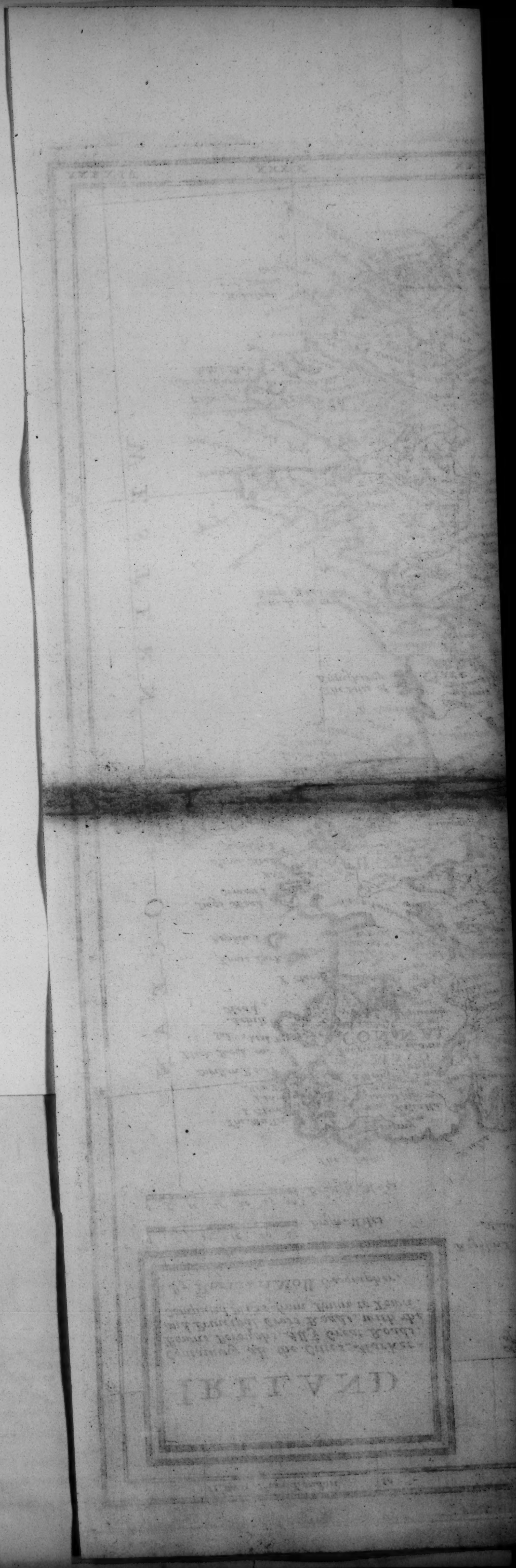
S. GEORGES CHANNEL

Mascus The Bishop and his Clarks St Davids of WALES St Brids Bay Milford Haven

To His GRACE
CHARLES Duke of Grafton
Lord Leutenant of Ireland, Knight of ye most Noble order of ye Garter &c.
This Plate is Humbly Dedicated by
your Grace's Ob. Servt D. Connor.

Explanation
- Cities.
- Archbishopricks.
- Bishopricks.
- Boroughs
- Market T. Vil. &c.
- Small Barracks.
- Roads.
- Bogs.

XX XII XX VIII XXI V Minuits of Time w. from Londo



The General History of
IRELAND,
From the first Inhabiting thereof, Collected from the most Ancient Authors,
By the Learned Dr. *KEATING.*

Translated by Dermitius o' Connor, one of the Antiquaries of that Kingdom.

I. THE First Name of Ireland, which we meet with, was *Inis na bhfiodhbhuidhe*, which signifies a Woody Isle, and was so called by a Messenger that was sent thither by *Nion* the Son of *Pelus*, to discover this Isle; and finding it all cover'd with Wood, except the Plains of *Moynealta*, gave it that Name. This Plain was so call'd from the Number of Fowl, which usually came there to bask themselves in the Sun. It is now call'd *Clountarffe*, where *Brian Boiroimhe*, a Monarch of *Ireland*, with his *Irish* Army, gave the last total Defeat to the *Danes*. This Monarch with one of his Sons and Grandsons, had the hard Fate to be slain. The *Irish* notwithstanding gain'd a most signal Victory, and by it, freed themselves from the continual Troubles and Incursions of the *Danish* Forces, as shall be hereafter mention'd.

II. *IRELAND* was also call'd *Crioch na bhfuineadhach*, which is as much as to say, the Neighbouring Country, as it stood in the Neighbourhood of one of the Three Parts of the World that was then Inhabited.

III. Its Third Name was *Inis Alga*, *i. e.* the Noble Island, and this Name they enjoy'd in the Time of the *Firbolgs*, an ancient Colony of People, who were settled here before the *Scythians* or

 Gadelians;

Gadelians; of whom in the purſuit of this Hiſtory we ſhall take particular Notice.

IV. THE next Name appropriated to this Iſland, was *Eire i. e. Ireland*, and ſo called from the Word *Æria*, a Name by which formerly *Crete*, now *Candia*, was called. *Ægypt*, from whence the *Gadelians* came, was call'd by that Name; and the ſame Author is of Opinion, that the Iſle of *Crete* was call'd *Æria*, becauſe the *Gadelians* remain'd there, after the Time when *SRU* the Son of *EASRU*, with all the *Gadelians*, were baniſh'd out of *Ægypt*. Moſt of the ancient Authors however, are of Opinion, that it took the Name of *Eire*, from a Queen of the *Tuatha de Dannans* (a Colony ſo call'd from their great Skill in Necromancy, of whom ſome were ſo famous, as to be ſtiled Gods) whoſe Name was *Eire*, and the Wife of *Mac Greine* who was King of this Iſle, when the Sons of *Mileſius* firſt invaded it.

V. *FODHLA* was the Fifth Name it receiv'd from another Queen of the ſame Coloney, ſo call'd, who was the Wife of *Mac Ceacht*.

VI. IT was after this call'd *Banba*, from the Name of a third Queen of the ſame Colony, who was Wife to *Mac Coill*. Theſe three Queens were three Siſters, and marry'd to three Brothers, amongſt whom there was an Agreement, that each Brother ſhould Alternatively take his Year of Government, and that during the Year of his Reign, the Iſle ſhould be call'd after the Name of his Queen. And if you find it more frequently call'd *Eire*, than *Fodhla* or *Banba*, it was, by Reaſon, that the Husband to Queen *Eire*, from whom the Iſle was call'd *Ireland*, happen'd to be King at the Time it was conquer'd by the Sons of *Mileſius*.

VII. From the Colony of the *Tuatha de Dannans* before mention'd, it receiv'd after this, the Name of *Inis Fail*, from a Stone that was brought by them to *Ireland*, call'd *Lia Fail*, and by ſome the Fatal Stone. *Hector Boetius* in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, calls it *Saxum fatale*. This was eſteem'd an enchanted Stone, and in great Veneration for its admirable Virtues, which was to make a terrible Noiſe, reſembling Thunder, and to be heard at a great Diſtance, when any of the Royal Race of the *Scythians* ſhould Seat themſelves upon this Stone to be Crown'd, as it was then the Cuſtom, upon the Deceaſe of the former King; but were not the Perſon elected, of the Royal Blood of *Scythia*, not the leaſt Emotion, or Noiſe, proceeded from the Stone. But all Idols and diabolical Charms loſt their Force and Virtue upon the Birth of our Saviour, and ſuch was the Fate of this Stone.

ALL

ALL the Monarchs of *Ireland* upon their Succeſſion, were Crown'd on this Stone, untill *Fergus* Son of *Earca* (the firſt King of *Scotland* of the *Scythian* Race) ſent to his Brother *Mortough*, then King of *Ireland*, to deſire that he would pleaſe to ſend him that Stone to *Scotland*, that he might be Crown'd thereon, King of that Nation; believing, that the Crown would be more firmly fix'd to him and his Poſterity, by the innate Virtue there was in that Extraordinary Stone. The King of *Ireland* comply'd with his Requeſt, and about the Year of *Chriſt*, 513, *Fergus* upon it receiv'd the Crown of *Scotland*. This Stone was kept with great Care at the Abby of *Scone* in *Scotland*, and it was cuſtomary for the Kings of that Country, to be Crown'd thereon, until King *Edward* the firſt of *England*, had it brought from *Scotland*; and it is now plac'd under the Coronation Chair in *Weſtminſter* Abby, of which we ſhall ſpeake more fully hereafter, as well as of the Prophecy which attended it.

VIII. THE Sons of *Mileſius* were deſigning to Land on this Iſland, when appearing in ſight of *Wexford*, the forementiion'd *Tuatha de Dannans* aſſembled together, and by their Magical Enchantments, made the Iſle appear no bigger than a Hog's Back, whereupon they gave it the Name *Muicinis*, that is, the Hogs Iſle.

IX. ITS Ninth Appellation it receiv'd likewiſe from the Sons of *Mileſius*, who nam'd it *Scotia*, from their Mothers Name *Scota*, who was the Daughter of *Pharaoh Nectonibus*, King of *Ægypt*, or perhaps from themſelves, they being Originally of the *Scythian* Race.

X. IT was alſo by theſe Sons of *Mileſius* call'd *Hibernia*, ſome ſay from a River in *Spain*, call'd *Iberus*, but as others conjecture, from *Heber* the Son of *Mileſius*, tho' the Holy *Charles Mac Cuillenan* is of Opinion, that it was ſo call'd from the Greek Word *Hiber*, which may ſignifie *Inſula Occidentalis*, or the Weſtern Iſland.

XI. *Ptolomeus* calls this Iſle *Juernia*, *Solinus* names it *Juerna*. *Claudian* ſtiles it *Jerna*, and *Euſtatius*, *Verna*. And it is the general Opinion that theſe Authors not perfectly underſtanding the derivation of the Word, varied it according to the particular Senſe of each.

XII. *DIODORUS SICULUS*, ſuppos'd to aim only as the others did, at the ſignification of the Word, gave it the twelfth Name, *Irin*.

XIII. IT

XIII. IT was likewiſe call'd *Fonn no Fearon IR*, i. e. *Irlandia* or the Land of *IR*, from *IR*, who was the firſt of *Mileſius*'s Sons that was buried in that Iſle, from whence the Iſland receiv'd that Name; *Irlandia* ſignifying in the *Iriſh* Language, the Land of *Ir*. And that thus it obtain'd this Name, we have Reaſon to believe, becauſe it is particularly mention'd in the Book of *Armagh*, that this Iſland was call'd *Ireo*, which is as much as to ſay, the Grave of *IR*.

XIV. *Plutarch* calls it *Ogygia*, which ſignifies in Latin *Inſula perantiqua*, *i. e.* the moſt ancient Iſle; which is a very ſuitable Name to *Ireland*; it plainly appearing from the Ancient Annals of that Kingdom, preſerv'd by the Antiquaries, and impartially tranſmitted by them to Poſterity, that ſeveral Ages have paſt, ſince it was firſt Inhabited, which ſhall be more fully explain'd in the Courſe of this Hiſtory.

The Firſt DIVISION *of* IRELAND.

PARTHOLANUS originally a *Scythian*, came from *Greece*, and firſt Invaded this Iſland about Three Hundred Years after the Deluge. He ſoon divided the Country into four Parts; allotting an equal Share to each of his four Sons. To *ER* he gave all the Land from *Oileach Neid*, in the North of *Ulſter* to *Dublin* in *Leinſter*. From thence to a Part in *Munſter*, call'd the Iſland of *Barrimore*, he aſſign'd to his Son *ORUA*. From thence to *Athcliath Mearuidhe* near *Gallway*, he beſtow'd on his Son *FEARON*; from that Place backwards to the before mention'd *Oileach Neid* he gave to the Poſſeſſion of his fourth Son *FEARGNA*.

The Second DIVISION *of* IRELAND.

BEOTHACH, *SIMON*, and *BRITAN*, the Sons of *NEMEDUS*, being the three chief Commanders, divided *Ireland* into three Parts, which they ſhared amongſt them. All the Land from *Toirinis* in the North of *Conacht*, to the River *Boyne* in *Leinſter*, was given to the Poſſeſſion of *BEOTHACH*. To *SIMON*'s Share fell all from thence to the meeting of the three Streams near *Cork* in *Munſter*, and *BRITAN* enjoy'd all the remainder, round to the forementionꝺ *Toirinis* in *Conacht*,

of

The Third Division of IRELAND.

THIS Country was divided into five Parts, by the five Sons of *DELA*, (the Son of *LOICH* nam'd *FIRBOLGS*) which at this Time are called the five Provinces of *Ireland*. *Cambrenſis* confirms this, in the Account he gives of this Country, in theſe Words, *in quiuq; enim portiones fere Æquales antiquitus hæc Regio diviſa fuit; Videlicet in Momoniam duplicem, Borealem & Auſtralem, Lageniam Ultoniam, & Conaciam; into five almoſt equal Parts,* ſays he, *this Country was anciently divided; viz.* The two Provinces of *Munſter*, (*Deſmond* Southward, and *Thumond* toward the North) *Leinſter*, *Ulſter*, and *Connacht*: The five Commanders of the *Firbolgs*, who governed thoſe five Provinces, were, *Slainge*, *Seangann*, *Gann*, *Geanann*, and *Rughraidhe*; *Slainge* poſſeſſed the Province of *Leinſter*, from *Drocheda* to a Place called *Comarna dtri nuiſgeadh*, which ſignifies the meeting of the three Streams: *Gann* preſided over the Province of *Eachach Abhradhruadh*, which began at the meeting of the three Streams, and extended to *Bealach Conglais*; *Seangann* govern'd the Province of *Conrigh Daire*, from *Bealach Conglais* to *Limerick*; *Geanann* had for his Share the Province of *Connacht*, from *Limerick* to *Drobhaois*, and *Rughraidhe* for his, the Province of *Ulſter* from *Drobhaois* to *Drocheda* aforeſaid. coig coiced nd heirion

Some Hiſtorians perhaps may imagine, That *Ireland* was divided into three equal Parts, between the three Sons of *Cearmody Milbheoil* of the *Tuatha de Dananns*, but this can hardly be ſuppos'd, becauſe we have grounds to believe, that theſe Princes govern'd alternately, and Reign'd annually in their Turns over the whole Iſland. And this appears from the Reaſons that are given above, why *Ireland* was more frequently called by the Name of *Eire*, than of *Fodhla* or *Banba*.

The Fourth Division of IRELAND, by the Sons of Mileſius, King of Spain.

I Am ſenſible that ſome Antiquaries are of Opinion, That *Ireland* was divided between *Eabhear-Fionn*, and *Ereamhon*, called *Herimon*, in this manner. The whole Country from *Dublin* and *Galway* Southward, to *Eabhear-Fionn*, or *Heberus Fionn*, and the reſt that lay Northward to *Ereamhon* and *Eiſger Reada*, was agreed to be the Boundary between the Two Kindoms: But it is certain, that *Ireland* was never thus divided; for the two Provinces of *Munſter*, at that Time called *Deiſiol Eirionn*, that is, the South of *Ireland*, were given to *Eabhear-Fionn*; the Province of *Connacht* and nomoy eiber 7 eired inoin eire eatoird

Leinſter, to *Ereamhon*, and the Province of *Ulſter* to *Eabhear* the Son of *Ir*, their Brother's Son. The *Spaniſh* Nobility and Military Forces that came over in this Expedition, were likewiſe divided between theſe Three Princes, who ſeverally receiv'd them as Subjects, and took them as the Supports and Ornaments of their New Kindgoms.

The Fifth DIVISION *of* IRELAND, *by* Cearmna *and* Sobhairce.

THESE two Princes were of the Poſterity of *Ir*, and divided the Iſland between them; *Sobhairce* poſſeſs'd all the Country from *Drocheda* to *Limerick* Northward, and *Cearmna* had for his Share, the whole Territory Southward. Each of them built a Royal Palace in his own Kingdom, and called it by his own Name, the Northern Seat was called *Dunn Sobhairce*, and the Southern, *Dun Mac Patrick*. which is in *Curcies* Country to this Day

The Sixth DIVISION *by Ugaine the Great.*

UGAINE Who was called the *Great*, divided *Ireland* into five and Twenty Parts, and ſhare alloted to each of his five and Twenty Children, as we ſhall have occaſion to mention more particularly in the Progreſs of this Hiſtory.

The Seventh DIVISION *of* IRELAND, *between* Conn, *called of the Hundred Battles, and* Eogan Mor, *that is*, Eugenius *the* Great.

CONN and *Eogan Mor*, who had the Title likewiſe of *Mogha Nuagatt*, or the ſtrong Labourer, divided the Iſland equally between them; all the Country Northwards, from *Dnblin* and *Galway*, belong'd to *Conn*, and from thence Southward, to *Eogan Mor* and *Eſſgir Reada* was the Limits of their ſeveral Kingdoms; and from this Diviſion, the North Part of the Country was called *Leath Coinn*, that is, *Conn*'s Share, and the South Leath *Mogha*, that is, the Share of *Mogha*, by which Diſtinctions thoſe two Parts of the Kingdom are known by thoſe Name to this Time.

The Seven Diviſions of the Iſland which I have mention'd, are related faithfully, in a Chronological Order, from the Ancient Annals of the Kingdom, where the Revolutions that happen'd in the

the Government are Recorded; I ſhall now look back to the Diviſion of the Country ſince the time of the *Firbolgs*, and their firſt Arrival in *Ireland*, becauſe the Iſland to this very Day is divided into the ſame five Provinces, which are ſtill call'd by the ſame Names. There was a Stone erected at *Viſneach* in *Meath*, as the Center where the ſeveral Provinces met, which remain'd till *Tuathal Teachtmhar* aſcended the *Iriſh* Throne, and cut off a Part from each Province, where he built a royal Palace for the Monarchs of the Iſland, and appointed this Territory as a Support and Revenue to the Houſe of *Tarah*. This Tract of the Country is now called the County of *Meath*, and *Weſt-Meath*, as will appear hereafter, when I come to the Hiſtory of *Tuathall*'s Reign.

leae na ecoigeb anro.

The Particular DIVISIONS *of* MEATH.

BEFORE I treat of the *Iriſh* Provinces, I ſhall firſt deſcribe the particular Diviſions of *Meath*, becauſe it was the royal Seat of the Kings of *Ireland*, and a Standing Revenue for the Support of the Houſe of *Tarah*; a Territory, as the Records of the Kingdom inform us, exempt from all Taxes, Laws, and Contributions, and Independent of all the Monarchs and Princes of the Iſland, as will be obſerv'd hereafter in its proper Place. *Meath* from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* contain'd eighteen Tracts of Land, thirty Towns in each Tract, twelve Plough-Lands in every Town, ſixty Acres in every Plough-Land; ſo that every Tract contain'd three hundred and ſixty Plough-Lands, which in the whole, by that Computation, makes up ſix thouſand four hundred and eighty Plough-Lands in all *Meath*. There are two Reaſons to be given, why this Part of the Iſland was call'd *Meath*; the firſt, becauſe the parcel of Land that was ſeparated from every Province by *Tuathal Teachtmhar* to make up this Tract, was call'd in *Iriſh*, *Meidhe gach Coigeadh*, that is, the *Neck* of each *Province*, for the Word *Meidhe* ſignifies a Neck; from whence it came afterwards, by Corruption, to be call'd *Meath*, tho' among the ancient *Iriſh*, it ſtill retains its proper Name of *Conde na Meidhe*. Others derive the Name from *Midhe*, a Son of *Bratha*, Son of *Deaghatha*, who was the principal *Druid* or *High Prieſt* to the royal Family of *Neimhidh*, or *Nemidius*. This *Druid* was the firſt that kindled a Fire in the Iſland after the Arrival of theſe Foreigners, who for this ſignal Service, rewarded him with a Tract of Land near *Viſneach*, the Place where the

ꝺo conꝺe na mꝺe anro.

ꝺꝛeoi elana neimiꝺ anro.

the Fire was firſt kindled; which Tract, from the Name of the *Druid*, was call'd *Midhe*. The whole Extent of *Meath* was no more at firſt than this ſmall Territory, till the Munificence of *Tuathall Teachtmhar* enlarg'd its Bounds.

The Boundaries of MEATH, *as they were improv'd by* Tuathall Teachtmar.

THE River *Shannon* it is obſerv'd runs Weſt of *Dublin*, to the River *Abhain Righe*, and ſo Weſtward to *Cluanconrach*, to the *French* Mills *Foard*, to *Cumar Cluana Hiaraird*, to *Tochar Carbre*, to *Cranaigh Geiſille*, to *Druim Cuillin*, to *Biorra*, to *Abhain Carra* Northwards, and ſo to *Loch Ribh*; all the Iſlands upon the *Shannon* as far as *Lochbodearg*, belongs to *Meath*, and from thence to *Athlone*, to *Sgairbh Vachtarach*, to *Cumar*, to *Lin Cluana Heodhais*, to *Loch da Ean*, to *Magh Cnoghbha*, to *Duibhir*, *Atha an Doill* on the Mountain *Sliabh Fuaid*, from thence to *Magh an Choſnamhaidh*, in a Place call'd *Cill Iſleibhe*, ſo to *Snamh Eagnachair*, to *Cumar*, and to the River *Liffee*; as an old Bard thus elegantly deſcribes it.

From Loch bo Deirgh *to* Biorra *from thence to the Sea Side,*
To Cumar Cluana Hioraird, *and to* Cumar Cluana Hoirde;
The Poets celebrate in laſting Verſe
The thirteen Tracts in Meath; *Fair* Breagmhuigh
Has five well known in the Records of Fame.
ncopantaſ na tiðe anſo. *O fertile* Meath, *and moſt delightful* Breag
Your Praiſe for ever ſhall adorn my Song;
Whoſe fat'ning Soil along the Shannon's *Side*
Extends, till in the Ocean's rugged Waves
Her Streams are loſt; Northward the Tract of Meath
Reaches to Teabhtha, *for Heroes famed,*
And ſo to Carbry, *mark'd for Men of War,*
And thence to Caſan Breag, *a Place renown'd*
For noble Blood and Troops that never fled,
And Men of Learning faithful to the Truth,

do roinn d-oða Oirndi-ghe an miðe *Meath* was afterwards divided by *Aodha Oirndighe* Monarch of *Ireland*, between the two Sons of *Dinnis* the Son of *Daniel*, who had been King of the Iſland before him: Their Names were *Connor* and *Olioll*; he gave the Weſt of *Meath* to one of them, and the Eaſt, wherein was the royal Seat of *Tarah*, to the other.

An Account of the DIVISIONS of CONACHT.

THE Province of *Conacht* from *Limerick* to *Drobhaois* contain'd nine hundred Towns or Vilages, and thirty Territories, thirty Towns in each Territory, twelve Plough-Lands in every Town, and a hundred and twenty Acres in every Plough-Land, ſo that there are a Thouſand and Eighty Plough-Lands in the whole Province. It received it's Name, as ſome ſuppoſe from a Tryal of Necromancy, between *Cithneallach* and *Conn*, two Druids of the *Tuatha de Dananns*; The Prize fell to *Conn*, who by his Magical Skill covered the whole Country of *Conacht* with Snow, *Connſneachta* ſignifying the Snow of *Conn*; from thence it obtain'd the Name of *Conacht*. Others derive the Word from *Conn iachta*, that is the Children of *Conn* (*iocht* ſignifying Children) becauſe *Eochaidh Moighmheadhoin* and his Poſterity who were Deſcendants from Prince *Conn*, Inhabited that part of the Iſland, which may be a Reaſon why the Country was called *Conacht*. The Province of *Conacht* was afterwards divided by *Eochaidh Feidlioch* between three Petty Princes from *Fidheach* to *Limerick*, to *Fidheach* the Son of *Feig*, from *Galway* to *Dubh*, to *Drobhais* he ſettled upon *Eochaidh Alath*, *jorrus Domhnan*, from *Galway* to *Limerick* upon *Tinne* the Son of *Connrach*, he be ſtowed *Magh Gainibh* and the old Lands of *Taoidean* from *Fidheeuh* to *Teamhair Bhrotha niadh*; and *Cruachan*, was the Royal Seat of the Three Princes.

do bhaoi do chuaidheadhannan

do chlann cuinn ceadh chatha anſo.

The DIVISIONS of ULSTER.

THE Province of *Ulſter* from *Drobhaois* to *Inbher Colpa*, contains Thirty ſix Territories, nine hundred Towns or Vilages, and twelve Thouſand nine Hundred and Sixty Plough-Lands are in the whole Province. It was called *Uladh*, that is *Ulſter*, from the Word *Ollſaith*, which implies Land abounding with plenty of Fiſh of all kinds, the other Neceſſaries of Life; for the Word *Oll* ſignifies Great, and *Saith* ſignifies Wealth, as the Poet long ago obſerv'd in the following Verſes.

ionan olladh it-mor ionnaſ

Ceadaoin doluigh Judais tar ord; ar Lorg Deamhain Diodhuil gharg
Ceadaoin do ghabh Saint um Shaith Ceadoin do bhraith Joſa ard
Wen'sday *the Traytor* Judas *for his Guide*
Made choice of Satan *and the Fiends below*;
when blinded with deſire of Wealth *that Day*
He baſely ſold his Maſter.

Or perhaps the Province received its Name from *Ollamh Fodhla*, which the Poet intimates in theſe Verſes.

Ollamh Fodhla Feochair Ghoil uaidh do hai nmniagh Ulladh
Jar bhirſeas Teamhrach na dtreabh as leis ar dtuis do hoirneadh.
From Ollamh Fodhla, Ulſter *had its Name*
A Wiſe and Valiant Prince who firſt aſſembled
The Royal Parliament of Tarah.

There were two Royal Seats in the Province of *Ulſter Eamhain Mhacha* and *Oileach Neidh.*

The DIVISIONS *of* LEINSTER.

THE Province of *Leinſter* from *Inbher Colpa* now called *Drocheda* to the Meeting of the three Streams in the Bounds of *Munſter*, conſiſts of Thirty one Territories, which contain nine Hundred and Thirty Towns or Villages, and Eleven Thouſand ſeven Hundred and Sixty Plough-Lands: The Province received its Name from *Laighin*, that is the *Long Spears* which were the Weapons the *Gauls* made uſe of when they Invaded the Iſland under *Labhra Loing ſeach* when firſt they came on Shore in this part of the Kingdom, which afterwards was called *Laighin* that is a *Spear*. Theſe Foreigners ſlew in *Dinrigh Cobhthach Caolmbreace* Monarch of *Ireland* with one of theſe Weapons, which gave occaſion to theſe Lines of the Poet.

dub ġoill tainig le labhraḋ loingſeċ

Da chead ar fhithid Cead Gall go Laighnibh leathna leo anall
Ona Laignibh Sin gan oil diobh Rohainmnigheadh Laigion
From the Broad Spears *of the Invading* Gauls
The Province had its Name.

The Royal Seats that were in *Leinſter* where the Kings of the Country kept their Court, were *Dinrigh* and the *Naas.*

Of the PROVINCE *of* EOCHAIDH ABHRADHRUADH.

THE Province of *Eochaidh Abhradhruadh* reaching from *Cork* to *Limerick* Eaſtward, and ſo to the Meeting of the three Streams, contains Thirty five Territories, in which are twelve Thouſand ſix Hundred Plough-Lands. It is called Eaſt *Munſter*, and the two Royal Seats where the Kings of the Province kept their Court were *Dungcrott* and *Dunjaſg.*

dun ġcroṫ agus dunraſg

Of

Of the PROVINCE *of* CONRIGH MAC-DAIRI.

THIS Province extending from *Bealach Conglais* by the Counties of *Cork* and *Limerick*, to the Weſt of *Ireland*, contain'd Thirty five Territories, in which were a Thouſand and Fifty Towns or Villages, and there were twelve Thouſand ſix Hundred Plough-Lands in all the Weſt of *Munſter*; The two Palaces where the Princes of the Province gave Audience, were *Dungclaire* and *Duneochairnhaghe*. The two Diviſions of *Munſter* were Govern'd by two Families that Deſcended from *Dairine* and *Deirgthene*, till the Reign of *Oilioll Olum*, who was of the Poſterity of *Deirgthene*. This Prince after he had Baniſhed *Macon*, who was of the Line of *Dairine*, out of the Iſland, Aſſumed the Government of both Provinces, and ſettled the Succeſſion upon two of his own Iſſue under this Reſtriction, that the Poſterity of his two Sons *Eogan Mor* and *Cormac Cas* ſhould ſucceed Alternately, that is the Eldeſt of theſe Princes was to Reign during his Life, but upon his Demiſe his Son was not to inherit but his Brother if alive, or the next Heir of his Family, and then the Crown was to return again, and this Limitation was obſerv'd for many Ages without any Diſpute or Quarrel between the two Houſes. The four Royal Seats that I have mention'd, was the Places where the Kings of *Munſter* reſided till the Time of *Corc* Son of *Luidhdheach* who Govern'd that Province, and in his Reign it was that *Caſhel* was firſt diſcovered after this Manner. The Place which is now called *Carraick Patrick* where the Royal Palace of *Caſhel* was built, was Originally cover'd with Woods, and called *Siothdhruim* being wholly Deſert and Uninhabited, and uſed only as a Paſture for Beaſts. It ſo fell out that two Herdſmen *Ciolarn* and *Durdre* the one belonging to the King of *Ely*, the other to the King of *Muſcrie Tire* which we call *Ormond*, drove their Herds into the Wood to Feed, and when they had continued there for ſome Time, upon a certain Evening they diſcover'd a moſt Beautiful Perſon, who advancing toward them began to Sing with a ſoft and Melodious Voice, and then walking ſolemnly about, he *Conſecrated* as it were that Spot of Land wherein the Palace of *Caſhel* was built; and Propheſying aloud of the Coming of St. *Patrick*, ſoon after which he vaniſhed. The Herdſmen ſurpriſed at ſo unuſual a Sight, when they came to their Homes, related what they had ſeen; till at length the Hiſtory reached the Court of *Corc* Son of *Luighdheach* King of *Munſter*. This Prince from a Senſe of Religion repaired immediately to *Siothdh-*

corgeas conrig nde de anno

Rioghraighe-roid time agus Rige

Corc mac luigdeac

Siothdhruim, afterwards called *Caſhel*, and built there a moſt Srately Palace and called it *Lios na Laochruidhe*, which he made the Seat of his Reſidence; he received the Taxes and Revenues of his Kingdom upon *Carriaic Patrick*, that is *Patrick's* Rock, but then called *Caiſioil* or *Cios oil*, for *Cias*, ſignifies Rent, and *oil* in *Iriſh* is a Rock or Stone; and therefore the King of *Munſter* receiving his Rents and Taxes upon the Stone, by joyning the Words *Cais* and *oil*, this Royal Palace came afterwards to be called *Caſhel*.

eaıɣıol on bꝛocal eoıɣ bil

The Particular DIVISIONS *of the Province of* MUNSTER.

WHEN *Oilioll olum* governed the two Provinces of *Munſter*, he divided them into five Parts, called in general the Province of *Munſter*. *Thumond* which is the firſt Part, extends in length from *Leim Congculoin* to *Slighe dhala* called *bealach Mor* in *Oſſery*, the Breadth of it is from *Sliabh Eachtighe* to *Sliabh Eibh linne*. All the Country from *Sliabh Eachtigh* to *Limerick* belong'd Originally to the Province of *Conacht*, till *Luighuidh*, *Mean* who Deſcended from *Cormac Cas* made a Conqueſt of it by his Sword, and added it to the Province of *Munſter*. This Tract was called *Garbh Fhearon Luhgeadh* that is the Lands of *Luigheadh*. This Country to *Dailgeais* was exempt from all Tributes and Taxes, and paid no Revenue to any of the Kings of *Ireland*. The Second Diviſion called *Urmhumha*, that is *Ormond*, extends in Length from *Gabhrann* to *Cnamhchoill* near *Tipperary*, and its Breadth is from a Place called *Bearnan Eile* to *Oilvan Vibhric*. The Third Part called *Meadhon Mumnhoin* or middle *Munſter*, reaches in Length from *Cnamchoill* to *Luachair dheaghadh*. The Fourth Part is diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Iarmhumhoin*, that is, Weſt *Munſter*, and its Length is from *Luachairdheaghadh* Weſtwards to the Main Ocean, and its Breadth from *Glenrouchty* to the *Shannon*. The Laſt Diviſion called *Ceaſmhumhain*, or South *Munſter*, extends in Length from *Sliabh Caoin* Southwards to the Sea. The two Provinces of *Munſter* are called in the *Iriſh* Language *da Coigeadh Mumhan* from the Word *Mumho*, which ſignifies *Great* or of large *Extent*, becauſe they include a greater Tract of Land than any other Province in the whole Iſland; for tho' I have mentioned that the Province of *Ulſter* contain'd Thirty ſix Territories, yet it conſiſted but of Thirty three, till the Kingdom was divided into Provinces; Then it was that *Carbre Niadhnar*, King of *Leinſter*, beſtow'd all the Country from *Loch an Choigeadh* to the Sea, upon *Connor*, the King of *Ulſter* and contrary to the Practice of latter Ages, added it to his

ꝛuꝫ conċabꝫ Rioꝫ ulaḋ tꝛi tꝛiuċaḋ ceaḋ ḋo ċoiꝫeaḋ laꝫean o Roꝫ laꝫean ḋo leiꝫion ꝛe hulaḋ

his Province, as a Reward for obtaining his Daughter in Marriage, as will be obſerv'd more Particular in the Courſe of this Hiſtory.

IN the whole Kingdom of *Ireland* were a Hundred and Eighty five Territories, or Tracts of Land, contaning five Thouſand five Hundred and Fifty Towns, in which were Sixty ſix Thouſand and ſix Hundred Plough-Lands, according to the Land Meaſure of the Ancient *Iriſh*, which was much larger than what was obſerv'd in *England*, for one Acre in *Ireland* would make two or three Acres of the *Engliſh*, as they are now Computed.

buġ mo don acraḋ do ġeaṅ tomaṡ ġeolḃṫol na beġnaċ tri acraḋ do ṅoiṅ ġall anoiṡ

An Account of the Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks in IRELAND.

THERE are four Archbiſhops in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, the Archbiſhop of *Ardmach* Primate of the whole Kingdom, the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*, and the Archbiſhop of *Tuam*. Under the Primate is the Biſhop of *Meath* called by *Cambden* the Biſhop of *Aolna Mirion*, from a large Stone that ſtands in *Viſneach* by the Name of *Aolna Mirion*; This Stone was the Boundary of the five Provinces of *Ireland* before a Part was taken from each Province to Form the Country of *Meath*; and becauſe it was Erected as a Land-Mark to diſtinguiſh the Limits of each Province, it was called *Aoilna Mirion*, for the Word *Mir* or *Mirion* ſignifies in the *Iriſh* Language a *Share* or *Part* of a Thing, and *Aol* ſignifies a Stone; It was Stiled likewiſe *Clock na Gcoigeadh*, or the Provincial Stone, becauſe it was a fixed Center at the Meeting of the five Provinces. Under the Juriſdiction of the Primate, are alſo the Biſhop of *Dunda Leithghlas*, the Biſhop of *Clocher* or *Louth*, the Biſhop of *Rathboth* or *Rapho*, the Biſhop of *Rathbuck*, the Biſhop of *Dailniachair*, and the Biſhop of *Derry*.

ṡgṙo do an eaṡbuġoiḃ na heṗeann

aol na mirion .i. eloċ nagcoigeaḋ

THE Archbiſhop of *Dublin* has under him the Biſhop of *Gleandaloch*, the Biſhop of *Fearns* o *Fearna*, the Biſhop of *Oſſery*, the Biſhop of *Leithghlin*, and the Biſhop of *Kildare*.

ṡa aṗḋeaṡḃ aṫa cliaṫ

THE following Biſhops are under the Government of the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*, the Biſhop of *Killaloe*, the Biſhop of *Limerick*, the Biſhop of *Iniſcatha*, the Biſhop of *Kilfenore*, the Biſhop of *Emly*, the Biſhop of *Roſcre*, the Biſhop of *Waterford*, the Biſhop of *Liſmore*, the Biſhop of *Cloin* or *Cluain uam aigh*, the Biſhop of *Cork*, the Biſhop of *Roſſcarbry*, and the Biſhop of *Ardfeart*.

ṡa aṗḋeaṡḃ caṡil

THE Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *Tuam*, extends over the Biſhop of *Kill Mac Duach*, the Biſhop of *Maigheo* or *Mayo*,

the Biſhop of *Anaochduin*, the Biſhop of *Cill iarthair*, the Biſhop of *Roſcomon*, the Biſhop of *Cluainfeart*, the Biſhop of *Achoury*, the Biſhop of *Cillaluidh*, the Biſhop of *Conaine*, the Biſhop of *Cill Mac Duacht*, the Biſhop *Cill mouiach* and the Biſhop of *Eplin*. Theſe Archiepiſcopal Sees were firſt Erected in the Year of Chriſt, one Thouſand one Hundred and Fifty two, according to *Cambden*, from whom I have given an Account of many Biſhopricks, that are now no where to be found, either becauſe they are wholly aboliſhed, or united to other Sees, as the Biſhopricks of *Liſmore* and *Waterford* are now but one Dioceſs, and the Sees of *Cork* and *Cluain* are under one Biſhop.

The Situation of IRELAND.

THE Kingdom of *Ireland* is bounded by *Spain* on the South-Weſt, and by *France* on the South-Eaſt, *England* lies due East, and *Scotland* North-East, and the Main Ocean due Weſt of it. The Iſland is obſerv'd by *Maginus* in Notes upon *Ptolomy* to reſemble the Form of an Egg, and it lies between Fifty one and Fifty five of Latitude; according to the ſame Author, the longeſt Day in the South-Eaſt part of the Kingdom is ſixteen hours and three Quarters, and in the North, full eighteen hours. The length of the Iſland is computed from a Place called *Carn ui Neid* in the South to *Cloch* and *Stacain* in *Ulſter*, and the Breadth from *Inbher Mor* to *Hiarus Domhnonn*. It is not the proper Buſineſs of this Hiſtory to deſcribe particularly the Cities, Towns, Harbors and Creeks of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, becauſe *Cambden* in his new Chronicle has given a full Account of them, and they will fall under Conſideration as far as is neceſſary when we come to ſpeak of the Invaſion of this Iſland by the *Engliſh*.

do ſ tíde na heiriuñ aiſ-ro

ni dñſo af eeſtibailti-mora na cuanta na heiriun doinmniuġ-ad aſ at-tuiſ Gobal-tuiſ Gall

An Account of the Firſt Inhabitants of IRELAND, *extracted from the moſt Ancient Manuſcripts of the Kingdom.*

TO give a Regular Account of the firſt Inhabitants of *Ireland*, I am obliged to begin at the Creation of the World; but it is not to be expected that at the Diſtance of ſo many Thouſand Years, I ſhould omit taking notice of ſome remarkable Paſſages which may be Cenſured as Fabulous, and it would be ſevere Treatment to judge of the value of this Hiſtory, by the Credibility of ſuch Relations; however, the Ancient Manuſcripts of the Kingdom are the Guides I ſhall chiefly follow. It is Impoſſible

do ċruthuġ ad an doṁ-ain anſo

ſible for me to have other Lights, which how obſcure ſoever, are to be regarded for their Antiquity, and to be uſed with Candour, conſidering the Superſtition and Ignorance of thoſe dark Ages.

ADAM the firſt of Human Race was Created upon the ſixth Day of the Age of the World, and when he lived fifteen Years he begat *Cain* and his Siſter *Colmana*, thirty Years after his Creation he begat *Abel* and *Delbora* his Siſter, and when he was a Hundred and Thirty Years old he begat *Seth*, according to the Computation of the *Welſh* in the *Polichronicon*.

do cloinn adaim dano

The Genealogie of NOAH *to* ADAM, *and the diſtance of Time from* ADAM *to the Deluge.*

NOAH was the Son of *Lamech*, Son of *Methuſelah*, Son of *Enoch*, Son of *Mahalaleel*, Son of *Enos*, Son of *Seth*, Son of *Adam* the Great Anceſtor of Mankind, whoſe Deſcendants inhabited the Earth till the General Deluge, when the whole Poſterity were reduced to the ſmall number of *Noah*'s Family. The diſtance of Time from *Adam* to the Flood was ſixteen Hundred and Fifty ſix Years as the Poet obſerves in the following Diſticht.

don dimſ eſt o adam go ndoi

Cead Aimſer an bheatha bhin ōtha adamh go Dilinn
Se Bliadhna Caogad radhngle ar ſe cheaduibh ar mhile.
From the ſixth Day, when Adam *firſt was form'd*
Till God's avenging Wrath drowned all the World
Was fifty ſix and ſixteen Hundred Years.

Another Author of Great Antiquity agrees with this account; His verſe is rough according to the Poetry of thoſe Times, and may thus be expreſſed in *Engliſh*.

deic mor-cat an file

Six Hundred and a Thouſand Years
And Fifty ſix it plain appears
Was all the Time the World had ſtood
From the Creation to the Flood.

The Age of *Noah*, and of his Forefathers is thus computed. *Noah* lived nine Hundred and Fifty Years, *Lamech* ſeven Hundred ſeventy ſeven, *Methuſelah* nine Hundred ſixty nine, *Enoch* three Hundred ſixty nine, *Iared*, nine Hundred and ſixty two, *Mahalaleel* eight Hundred and ninety five, *Cainan* nine Hundred and ten, *Enos* nine Hundred and five, *Seth* nine Hundred and twelve, and *Adam* nine Hundred and thirty Years.

daoiſ na nōg aitcaiſeadō

The

The DIVISION *of the World between the Sons of* NOAH.

THE Wicked *Cain* by the Murder of his Righteous Brother did not only derive a Curſe upon his own Head, but his Poſterity were alſo mark'd by God with a Brand of Infamy, inſomuch that the Deſcendants of *Seth* were expreſly forbidden, to contract any Friendſhip of Alliance with them, and were commanded to avoid them as Perſons abandon'd by Heaven and wholly out of the Care of Divine Providence. But this Injunction was ſoon diſobeyed by the Family of *Seth*, who Married promiſcuouſly into that curſed Line, and by their Sins brought down the Vengeance of God upon their own Heads, and upon all the Inhabitants of the Earth by a general Deluge, the Family of *Noah* only excepted. This Man found favour in the ſight of God, who for his Piety and Obedience to his Commands preſerv'd him and his Children in this Dreadful Viſitation. He with his Wife *Cobha*, and his three Sons, *Shem*, *Ham* and *Japheth* with their three Wives, *Olla*, *Olvia* and *Olibana* ſurvived the Drowning of the World, which was afterwards divided into three Parts, by *Noah* the Monarch of the Univerſe, and beſtowed upon his three Sons; to *Shem* he gave *Aſia*, to *Ham Africa*, and Europe to *Japheth*, this Diviſion of the whole Earth is thus Recorded by an Antient Poet.

do ſoin Noah an doinan idir athſhmae

do bi Noah ſa clañ col o ſaor ſleaſa cain

Sem do ghaoh an Aſia ait Cam gon acloin an Afraic
Japhet ſa mhic is iad do ghbh an Eouruip.
Shem *over* Aſia *did the Scepter bear*
Ham *govern'd* Africa *for heat ſevere*
And Japhet *rul'd in* Europe's *cooler Air*

An Account of the Poſterity of the three Sons of Noah *from whom deſcended the ſeventy two Families that attempted the Building of the Tower* Babel.

Shem was the Father of twenty ſeven Sons, from whom came *Axphaxed*, *Aſſur* and *Perſuir*, and from them Deſcended the Nation of the *Hebrews*. *Ham* had thirty Sons and *Japhet* had fifteen; the Poſterity of *Japhet* inhabited moſt of the Northern Country's of *Aſia*, and all Europe; *Magog* one of the Sons of *Japhet* was the great Anceſtors of the *Scythians*, and the ſeveral Families that invaded the Kingdom of *Ireland* after the Flood, before the *Mileſians* made a Conqueſt of the Iſland; and this will more fully appear in the Body of this Hiſtory.

do ċloin ċloine Noah anṡo

Of

Of the firſt Invaſion of IRELAND *before the Flood.*

IT has been a general Complaint of Hiſtorians, that inſtead ſearching into the Beginning of Kingdoms, and diſcovering the firſt Inhabitants of Countries, they are always perplex'd with inſuperable Difficulties, and the higher they purſue their Inquiries, and the nearer they come to the Origin of a Nation, the more obſcure and involv'd are the Antiquities of it, and all at laſt, ends in Romantick and Fabulous Relations, that are ſcarce Worthy of a Place in Hiſtorical Writings; but yet all Authors for want of better Information, and for the ſake of Method, are obliged to mention the Accounts they meet with, how uncertain or incredible ſoever; and it is for the ſame Reaſon, that I ſhall Tranſcribe what is obſerv'd by the old Antiquaries, concerning the firſt Invaſion of *Ireland* before the Flood; not that I would be thought to give Credit to ſuch Chimerical Traditions, or would impoſe them upon the Belief of others, but I ſhall offer them faithfully as they are Recorded in the moſt Ancient Manuſcripts that Treat of the firſt Inhabitants of that Kingdom,

ceab gabail eiriom anſo do neiṁ ſpṡe ne reancuſ

Various are the Opinions concerning the firſt Mortal that ſet a Foot upon this Iſland; we are told by ſome, that three of the Daughters of *Cain* arrived here ſeveral Hundred Years before the Deluge, and the old Poet gives us this Account.

Tri hingiona chaid hin chain Mar aon is Seth mac Adhaimh
Ad Chonairc Banba ar Uus as Meabhair liom Aniomthus
The Three fair Daughters of the Curſed Cain
With Seth *the Son of* Adam *firſt beheld*
The Iſle of Banba.

The White Book which in the *Iriſh* is called *Leabhar dhroma Sneachta* informs us, that the Eldeſt of theſe Siſters was called *Banba*, who gave a Name to the whole Kingdom. After them we are told that three Men and fifty Women arrived in the Iſland, one of them was called *Ladhra*, from whom was derived the Name of *Ardladhan*; Theſe People liv'd forty Years in the Country, and at laſt they all died of a certain Diſtemper in a weeks Time; from their Death, it is ſaid, that the Iſland was uninhabited for the Space of two Hundred Years, till the World was Drown'd.

leabg bro- ma ṁneaṫa an ro

We are told by others, that the firſt who ſet Foot upon the Iſland were three Fiſhermen, that were driven thither by a Storm

from the Coaſt of *Spain*; they were pleaſed with the Diſcovery the had made, and reſolv'd to ſettle in the Country; but they agreed firſt to go back for their Wives, and in their return were unfortunately drowned by the Waters of the Deluge, at a Place called *Tuath Inbhir*. The Names of theſe three Fiſhermen were *Capa*, *Laighne* and *Luaſat*, and for this Tradition we have the Authority of the Poet, who ſays.

bathaḋ an tṙiḋ acṫuaṫ inḃiṙ

Capa, Laighne is Luaſat ghrin bhadar, bliadhain re ndilinn
For Inis Banba na mban bhadar go calma comhlan
Twelve Months before the Flood the Noble Iſle
Of Banba *firſt was ſeen by* Capa, Laighne,
And Luaſat, *Men of Strength and fit for War.*

Others again are of Opinion, that *Ceaſair* the Daughter of *Bith*, was the firſt that came into the Iſland before the Deluge, the Poet ſpeaks thus to the ſame Purpoſe.

Ceaſar inghin Bheatha bhuain Dalta Sabhuill mac nionuaill
An Chead bhean chalma do chinn, Dinis Banba ria ndilinn
Ceaſar *Daughter of the Good* Beatha
Nurs'd by the careful Hand of Sabhuill
Was the firſt Woman in the Liſt of Fame
That ſet a Foot on Banba's *rugged Shore*
Before the World was drowned.

The Manuſcripts of *Ireland*, though not Credited by their Antiquaries, give this Account of *Ceaſars* firſt coming into this Iſland. When *Noah* was Building the Ark to preſerve himſelf and his Family from the Deluge, *Bith* the Father of *Ceaſar*, ſent him to deſire an Apartment for him and his Daughter to ſave them from the Approaching Danger. *Noah* having no Authority from Heaven to receive them into the Ark denied his requeſt. Upon this Repulſe, *Bith*, *Fiontan* the Husband of *Ceaſar*, and *Ladrha* her Brother, conſulted among themſelves what Meaſures they ſhould take in this Extremity; but coming to no Reſolution, *Ceaſar* thought it proper to apply to an Idol and know how they ſhould ſecure themſelves and Families from the Flood, which by the Preaching of *Noah* they found would drown the whole World. They conſented Unanimouſly to this Advice and (as the Devil ever attempted to Ape and Imitate Almighty God) the Oracle enjoyn'd them to build a Ship, in the Form of the Ark that *Noah* was preparing, and when they had laid in Proviſions for a long Voyage, they ſhould commit themſelves to the Mercy of the Waves; but the Idol had no Knowledge of the Time when the Rains ſhould begin to

nı mᵹ Sᵹ ḟiṅnieċ ḋo ċṙiṡiḋ na ṡeanċṙḃe teaṁ ċeaṙᵹ an eiṁiñ aṁ mᵹ ṗuᵹioḋᵹ eṙeaṅSᵹṙiben

deſeend

deſcend upon the Earth: They immediately apply'd themſelves to the Work, and with great Labour and Application at length fitted out the Veſſel and put to Sea. The Perſons that went on Board in this Manner, were *Bith*, *Ladhna* and *Fiomtan* with their Wives *Ceaſar*, *Barran*, and *Balbha*, and fifty of the moſt Beautiful Women that would venture along with them; Theſe raw Sailors for want of Skill in Navigation, were toſſed and driven from Sea to Sea for the Space of ſeven Years and a Quarter, till they Arrived at laſt upon the Weſtern Coaſt of *Ireland*, and Landed at a Place called *Dun na mbarc* in the Barony of *Corchadh ibhne*, as we may obſerve byin the following Verſes.

ſeaſ mbliadhna agus ſeacht dois ſé mís.

As ann ghabhadar port ag Dun na mbarc an bhanntracht
Agcul Ceaſrach agrich Charin acuig diag dia Sathrain.
The trembling Fair now unknown Climes explore
And Sea-ſick Land upon the Weſtern Shore
Of Ireland *in* Ceaſara's *Wood.*

They came into the Iſland forty Days before the Waters began to overſpread the Earth. Another old Poet gives the ſame Account of theſe Adventures, with this Additional Circumſtance, that they began their Voyage from an Eaſtern Part of the World.

da ficid lá roim díle.

Do luig Anoir Ceaſar inghin bheatha an bhean
Gon a Coagad ingean Agus gon a triar fear.
Ceaſar *the fair Daughter of* Beatha
Sail'd from the Eaſt with fifty Women more
Attended by theſe Men for Valour fam'd.

When the Ship came cloſe to the Shore of *Dun na mbarc* on the Weſtern Part of the Iſland, the firſt that ſet Foot upon the Land was *Ladhra*, the firſt Mortal that ever was upon the Iſland, according to thoſe Antiquaries who ſay, that *Ireland* was never Inhabited before the Flood, but by *Ceaſar* and thoſe who followed her Fortune in that Voyage. The Mountain *Sliabh Beatha* in that Country received its Name from *Beatha*, *Feart Fiontain* a Place near *Lochdeirg* was ſo called from *Fiontain*, and from *Ceaſar* a Place in *Conacht*, was called *Carn Ceaſar*. Theſe new Inhabitants when they had all Landed, began to make Diſcoveries in the Iſland, and they Travelled together till they came to the Fountain Head of the Rivers, *Sieur Feoir* and *Berbha*; here it was that the three Men agreed to divide the Fifty Women between them. *Fiontann*, beſides his Wife *Ceaſar* had ſeventeen for his Share, *Bith* had his Wife *Barran* and ſeventeen more, and *Ladhra* had his Wife

roin dá ċaogad ban do ſo

Wife *Balbha*, and was ſatisfied with the ſixteen that remain'd; After this Diviſion *Ladhra* ſet out with his Share of the Women and came to *Ardladhron* where he ſettled and died. His Wife with the Women that belong'd to her thought fit to remove and return to *Ceaſar*; Theſe Women were divided between *Bith* and *Fiontan*; *Bith* took his Number to *Sliabh Beatha*, where he died. The Women that he left, apply'd themſelves to *Fiontan*, who unable to comply with the Expectations of his *Seraglio*, was reſolv'd to leave them; and ſo ran away and came to *Leinſter*. His Wife *Ceaſar* upon the Loſs of her Husband, removed to a Place called *Ceaſara's Wood*, in *Conacht*, where out of Grief for her Husbands Abſence and the Death of her Father and Brother, ſhe broke her Heart; and this happen'd but ſix Days before the Deluge, as the Poet obſerves in the Pſalter of *Caſhel*.

bar cearg an ſo do cumad a hatg ſa ſin

As iad San iar nuair bheachta andaoigeadha animheachta
Ni raibh acht Seachtmhain na ndhia uaithuibh gus an geathracha.
And thus they dyed, as Fate decreed they ſhou'd,
Six Days before the riſing of the Flood.

tuigaleagtoir nad mg ſtg firinnice luadtear fiontan

This is thought by the *Iriſh* Annals to be an unaccountable Relation, which it is impoſſible to give the leaſt Credit to; Nor have I inſerted it in the beginning of this Hiſtory with any Deſign that it ſhould be believed, but only for the ſake of Order, out of Reſpect to ſome Records of the Kingdom, that makes Mention of it; but from whence Intelligence could be had of what paſt in this Iſland before the Flood, it is out of my Power to conceive; and I never read of any Monuments or Inſcriptions upon Pillars, to inform Poſterity of ſuch Tranſactions. To ſay that *Fiontan* preſerved himſelf alive in the time of the Deluge is incredible in it ſelf, and contrary to the Authority of Scripture, which Mentions but Eight Perſons that ſurvived the Flood, and every one knows thar *Fiontan* was not one of thoſe Perſons. We have indeed ſome Ancient Manuſcripts that give a Legendary Account of Four Perſons, *Fors*, *Fearon*, *Andord*, and this *Fiontan*, that as they ſay, lived before and after the Deluge, and afterwards divided and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Four Parts of the World; but our Antiquaries that are beſt acquainted with the Hiſtory of *Ireland*, reject ſuch Fables with a juſt Indignation, ſuppoſing that thoſe Authors who thus endeavour to deceive Mankind, have no other deſign but to bring the Genuine Antiquities of this Kingdom into Contempt. As for ſuch of them who ſay that *Fiontan* was drowned in the Flood, and afterwards came to Life, and lived long to Publiſh the *Antediluvian* Hiſtory of the

the Iſland, what can they propoſe by ſuch Chimerical Relations, but to amuſe the ignorant with ſtrange and Romantick Tales, to corrupt and perplex the original Annals, and to raiſe a Jealouſy that no manner of Credit is to be given to the true and authentick Chronicles of that Kingdom?

Beſides, ſuppoſing it were poſſible that this *Fiontan* could preſerve himſelf in the Deluge, and live after it; how came it to paſs that no Authors of any Character, have tranſmitted an Account of it to Poſterity, that no Philoſophers and Men of univerſal Learning of this Nation who were curious in diſcovering the Antiquities of their own Country ſhould omit taking notice of ſo memorable an Event, and paſs it over in Silence and unregarded? The whole Account therefore is no more than a ſpurious Legend, a poetical Fiction deſign'd to ſurpriſe Perſons of low Capacities, and to impoſe upon the ſuperſtitious Vulgar, of too weak a Judgment to apprehend or detect the Falſhood of it.

I muſt own there is a very good reaſon for me to believe that there was a very old Man in the time of St. *Patrick*, who lived ſome hundred Years before; and gave him a particular Account of the Hiſtory of the Iſland; not only relating to ſome of the moſt remarkable Tranſactions of his own time, but he delivered down the Traditions he had received from his Anceſtors that concerned the Antiquities of the Kingdom: But the Name of this Perſon was *Tuam* the Son of *Carril*, if we believe ſome Antiquaries, or, if we give credit to others, *Roanus*, that is, *Caoilte Mac Ronain*, who was above three hundred Years old, and inform'd St. *Patrick* of the Obſervations he had made thro' the Courſe of a long Life, relating to the Affairs of his own Country. This *Caoilte* was certainly the Man that was afterwards called *Roanus* or *Ronanus*; for there is not an old Record or Manuſcript of any Authority in the Kingdom which makes not mention of *Fiontan* by thoſe Names; and therefore *Giraldus Cambrenſis* could have no Foundation but his own Fancy for calling *Fiontan* by the Name of *Roanus* or *Ronanus*; and to ſhew his Ignorance the more, confounds the Names, and underſtands the one for the other: This Author deſerves no manner of Regard or Credit to be given him, and his Chronicle is the moſt partial Repreſentation of the *Iriſh* Hiſtory that was ever impoſed upon any Nation in the World; he has endeavour'd to make the venerable Antiquities of the

Do caoilte do gonti Roanuſ le Cambreny.

ye Cambreny bug tgh Tara ag nuad gallaib ag rgniobad raob reann ⁊ eirn

Iſland a mere Fable, and given occaſion to the Hiſtorians that came after him to abuſe the World with the ſame fictitious Relations. This *Caoilte* therefore muſt be the Perſon who went afterwards by the Name of *Ronanus*; for the ancient Manuſcripts of the Kingdom always mention him by this Name, and he is ſo called in a Book that he writ himſelf (to be found among the Works of St. *Patrick*) under the Title of *Hiſtoria Hiberniæ*; for in the Title Page, where the Name of the Author is particularly expreſſed, it is ſaid to be written *Authore Ronano*.

There is another Falſhood to be met with in Doctor *Hanmer*'s Chronicle, which I am obliged to obſerve in this place, not only to ſhew the Partiality of that Writer, but to vindicate the *Iriſh* Nation from thoſe vile Aſſertions that ſuch Retailers of Hiſtory have fixed upon them, who ſtudy to repreſent them as the moſt ignorant and ſuperſtitious People upon the face of the Earth. This Author, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, would have us believe that the *Gadelians*, or the old *Iriſh*, had a great Veneration for the Memory of this *Fiontan*, whom he calls *Roanus*, and for the Account he gave of the Antiquities of that Kingdom. He lived it ſeems before the Flood, preſerved himſelf in the Deluge, and continued alive about two thouſand Years after. In his Travels about the Iſland he met with St. *Patrick*, and related to him the Tranſactions of many paſt Ages: This *Saint* made a Convert of him to Chriſtianity, and baptized him, and about a Year after he died. He was buried near *Loch Ribh*, in a place where he ſays there is a Church dedicated to him by his own Name, which is now to be found in the Calendar of the *Iriſh* Saints: But there is not an Antiquary or a Manuſcript of any Authority that encourages theſe *Romantic* Tales; and it is a common Practice of the *Engliſh* Writers to debaſe the Antiquities, and to raiſe a Character of their own Nation, upon the Ruins of the ancient *Iriſh*; but withal they ſufficiently expoſe their own Ignorance and Incapacity for hiſtorical Writings, by Reaſon they give three ſeveral Names to the very ſame Perſon. He is called *Fiontan* (but *Roanus* by *Giraldus Cambrenſis*) and *Caoilte Mac Ronain*, who was baptized by St. *Patrick*, and diſcovered to him the original Accounts of the Iſland; and *Ruan* who conſecrated *Lothra* in *Ormond* near *Loch Dierg*, not *Loch Ribh*, as *Hanmer* would impoſe upon us. But I have no more time to throw away in refuting the Falſhoods

loċ ṙiḃ an uṙṁuiṁain

bṙeaga mailiṙeaċa hanmer.

hoods of this diſingenuous Author or the Writers he followed. As for the Name *Roanus* I ſuppoſe *Giraldus* miſtook and at firſt wrote it for *Ronanus*, which led others who came after him into the ſame Error, and ſo it has been taken upon truſt, and delivered down; and *Roanus* is the current Name with common Hiſtorians to this Day.

An Account of the firſt Inhabitants of IRELAND *after the Flood.*

THE firſt Perſon who ſet Foot upon the Iſland after the Deluge, was (according to ſome Antiquaries) a Meſſenger, whoſe Name was *Adhna* the Son of *Beatha*, ſent by *Nion* the Son of *Pelus* to diſcover the Soil of the Country. He landed upon the Coaſt about ſevenſcore Years after the Flood, but made no ſtay; he only pluck'd up an Handful of Graſs as a Proof, and returned with it to his Maſter. This Adventure is mentioned by an old Poet, whoſe Verſes are to be found in the *Pſalter* of *Caſhel*, and begin thus, *Fuairios, vide Pſalter Chaſhel.* Do neim Sailtair Caiſil.

Adhna Biotha's *Son, we all agree*
After the Flood, firſt try'd the Iriſh *Sea,*
He prov'd the Soil, and from the Earth he tore
A Handful of rich Graſs, then left the Shore,
And ſo returned.

This (as our Antiquaries obſerve) ought not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, to be reckoned a *Peopling* of the Iſland, becauſe the Meſſenger made no ſtay, and left no Inhabitants behind him; but for the ſake of Method it was thought not improper to mention it, the better to introduce the Hiſtory of the firſt Colony, who ſettled in and took poſſeſſion of the Country.

The Kingdom of *Ireland* lay wild and uninhabited for the Space of three hundred Years after the Deluge, till *Partholanus* Son of *Seara*, Son of *Sru*, Son of *Eaſru*, Son of *Framant*, Son of *Fathochda*, Son of *Magog*, Son of *Japhet*, Son of *Noah*, arrived there with his People; this the Poet takes notice of after this manner. Ceaḋ ſion gabail Eṙ-ṙioñ.

The

The Weſtern *Iſle three hundred Years lay waſte,*
Since the wide Waves the ſtubborn World defac'd,
Till Partholanus *landed.*

By this Computation I am induced to believe that it was about two and twenty Years before *Abraham* was born that *Partholanus* came into *Ireland*, and in the Year of the World one thouſand nine hundred ſeventy eight, as the Poet obſerves.

A thouſand and nine hundred Years had paſt,
And ſeventy eight, ſince Adam *firſt was formed,*
Till righteous Abraham *was born.*

I am not of the Opinion of thoſe Authors, who imagine that *Partholanus* landed in the Iſland about a thouſand and two Years after the Flood, and at the ſame time allow that he was in *Ireland* in the time of *Abraham*. We are ſatisfied by Scripture, that *Abraham* was no more than the eighth in a direct Deſcent from *Noah* incluſive, and it is not to be ſuppoſed that a thouſand Years ſhould include no more than ſeven Generations. So that we have more Authority to believe that *Partholanus* reached the *Iriſh* Coaſt about three hundred Years after the Deluge. He began his Voyage from the Country of *Migdonia* in the middle of *Greece*, and ſteer'd towards *Sicily*, and leaving *Spain* upon the left, he came into the *Iriſh* Sea, and landed upon the fourteenh of *May* at a place called *Inbher Sceine* in the Weſt of *Munſter*; as the Poet obſerves in theſe Lines.

The fourteenth Day of May *the* Greeks *came o'er*
And Anchors caſt, and landed on the Shore
Of Inbher Sceine.

Don ḟṁṁ tainṫg le partolon̄ anṫo.

The Perſons that attended *Partholanus* in this Voyage were his Wife *Dealgnait*, and his three Sons *Rughraidhe*, *Slainge* and *Laighline*, with their three Wives and a thouſand Soldiers, as we have the Account from *Ninus*, and the Pſalter of *Caſhel*. The Place where *Partholanus* fixed his Reſidence was at *Inis Samer* near *Earne*, and it received that Name from a Greyhound which *Partholanus* had killed in that Iſle; the place therefore was ſo called from *Inis*, which ſignifies an *Iſle*, and *Samer*

Samer being the Dog's Name, it was ſtiled *Inis Samer*, or the *Dog's Iſle*. The Death of this Greyhound was occaſioned by the Paſſion and Reſentment of *Partholanus*, who was inform'd of the looſe Behaviour of his Wife, how ſhe proſtituted herſelf to one of her Footmen, whoſe Name was *Togha*. This Lady it ſeems was of an amorous Diſpoſition, and not ſatisfied with the Embraces of her Huſband, ſhe choſe for her Gallant one of the meaneſt of her Servants. *Partholanus* enraged at this Baſeneſs began to expoſtulate with her, and upbraided her for her Immodeſty and Breach of Faith; But ſhe returned him this impudent Anſwer, *What could you otherwiſe expect? if you are ſo ſerv'd you muſt thank your ſelf; for ſet Honey by a young Girl, or ſweet Milk by a Child, or Meat by a Cat, or edg'd Tools by a Carpenter, or a poor weak Woman with a briſk young Fellow in private, and on my Word they won't long be aſunder*; Upon this occaſion the old Poet has theſe Lines. Coimdiu inna partolain.

A Girl with Honey by her plac'd,
Smells to the Pot, and longs to taſte;
A Child ſweet Milk will cry to eat;
A Cat will ne'er refuſe her Meat;
A Workman eagerly deſires
To uſe the Tool his Art requires;
So Man and Woman, when alone,
And the dull thing, a Husband, gone,
Will toy and trifle, till they prove
The moſt endearing Sweets of Love.

Partholanus aſtoniſh'd at this audacious Reply, in a Fit of Paſſion ſeized upon her favourite Greyhound, and threw it with all his Force upon the Ground, and it died upon the Spot. The Name of the Greyhound was *Samer*, as we obſerved before, and the place is called *Inis Samer* to this Day. This is the firſt Inſtance of Jealouſy and Female Falſhood in the *Iriſh* Hiſtory. Seventeen Years after *Partholanus* landed in *Ireland*, one of his Followers died, whoſe Name was *Feadha* the Son of *Tartan*, he was the firſt Perſon that died in the Iſland, and from him *Magh Feadha* received its Name.

The reaſon why *Partholanus* left his own Country, and undertook this Voyage was, becauſe he ſlew his Father and Mother in *Greece*, in order to obtain the Crown, and hinder his elder Brother of the Succeſſion; Doingh partolan Nathi 7 Athathi.

but the Vengeance of God overtook the inhuman Parricide, and deſtroyed ſome time after nine thouſand of the Poſterity of his Colony by the *Peſtilence*; they were carried off within the Space of a Week at *Binneadair*, now called the Hill of *Hoath* near *Dublin*.

There is an Account in ſome Authors (tho' of no Credit with the *Iriſh* Antiquaries) of a Sort of Inhabitants in the Iſland, before *Partholanus* brought over his Colony. Theſe People were under the Government of *Ciocall* the Son of *Nil*, Son of *Garbh*, Son of *Uadhmoir*, (who gave a Name to the Mountain *Sliabh*) whoſe Mother was *Loth Luaimhneach*, and they lived two hundred Years by fiſhing and fowling upon the Coaſt. Upon the Arrival of *Partholanus* and his People, there was a bloody Battel fought between them at *Muigh Jotha*, where *Ciocall* and his whole Army were deſtroyed. The Place where *Ciocall* landed with his Followers is ſaid to be *Inbher Domhnonn*, he came over in ſix Ships, and had fifty Men and fifty Women in every Ship; as the Poet relates in the following Verſes.

Cat Muige Iotha & Ciocal.

The brave Ciocall *with three hundred Men,*
Caſt Anchor in the Bay of Inbher Domhnon.
But fighting to repell the bold Invaders
Were all cut off.

In the time of *Partholanus*, ſeven Lakes broke out in the Iſland, which were theſe, *Loch Meaſg* in *Conacht*, *Loch Con*, and twelve Years after his Arrival *Loch Diechiodh* began to flow, and a Year after *Slainge* one of his Sons, and the fourth great Officer in the Government, died, and was buried at *Sliabh Slainge*; *Laighline* another Son died about a Year after that, and as his Grave was digging the *Loch Laighline* ſprang out of the Hole, from whence it was called *Loch Laighline:* The next Year *Loch Eachtra* broke out between *Sliabh Mudhoirn* and *Sliabh Fuaid* in *Oigialladh*; then flowed *Loch Rughraidhe*, where *Rughraidhe* another Son of *Partholanus* was drowned, and in the ſame Year *Lochluain* began to flow. *Partholanus* found but nine Rivers and three Lakes in the whole Iſland; the Lakes were *Loch Luimhnidh* in *Deſmond*, *Fion Loch Cearra* at *Jorrous*, *Domhnon* in *Conacht*, and *Loch Foirdreamhuin* at *Sliabh Mis* near *Trallee* in *Munſter*. This is obſerved in a Poem in *Pſalter na rann*, which begins thus *Achaomh chlair chuin chaomhſheang*, and the Verſes are theſe.

Seaſ loca le linn partoloin.

Three pleaſant Lakes at firſt adorn'd the Iſle
Loch Foirdreamhuin, Loch Lumnigh *and* Fionn Loch.

The nine Rivers were *Buas* between *Dalnaruidhe*, and *Dailriada*, this River is called *Ruthatch*; *Liffee* which runs thro' part of *Leinſter* to *Dublin*; *Lagi* or *Lee* that paſſes thro' part of *Munſter* to *Cork*; *Sligo*, *Samer* and *Muaidh* in *Conacht*; *Mudhorn* that runs thro' *Tireogain*; *Buas* that paſſes between *Tireogain* and *Tirconuill*, and the River *Banna*, whoſe Stream flows between *Lee* and *Eille*, as the Poet mentions in a Poem that begins in this manner, *Adhamh Athair Sruith ar Sluagh*, &c.

Naoi naibne fuil pantolain ⁊ acion an eirinn.

The ancient Streams that made the Country fruitful
Were Laoi, Buas, Banna, Bearbh,
Saimer, Sligo, Mudhorn, Muadh, *and* Liffee.

Four Years after the firſt flowing of *Loch Murthola* *Partholanus* died in the Plains of *Moynealta*, where he was buried; the place was called *Sean-Mhagh Ealta Eadair*, becauſe the Soil was barren, and not ſo much as a Shrub would grow upon it, for the Word *Sean-Mhagh-Ealta* ſignifies a barren Plain; it was likewiſe called *Maghnealta* or *Moynealta* from the Number of Fowl that uſed to flock thither to baſk themſelves in the Sun, as was before obſerved. The Death of *Partholanus* happened thirty Years after his Arrival upon the Iſland, and, as ſome Antiquaries ſay, in the Year of the World two thouſand ſix hundred and twenty eight, tho' I'm induced rather to follow the other Computation, which makes it appear that it was in the Year of the World one thouſand nine hundred eighty ſix. Others imagine, that there were five hundred and twenty Years between the Death of *Partholanus* and the Deſtruction of his People by the Plague; but the learned Antiquaries are of another Opinion, who allow that the Iſland lay waſte and uninhabited but thirty Years, after the Poſterity of *Partholanus* and his Followers were thus deſtroyed, till *Nemedius* landed upon the Coaſt, as we are informed by the following Verſes.

loca do bruſ for eirinn an aimſer parc tolainn.

Eire na fagbail deiſ imtighe partolain.

A dreadful Plague laid all the Iſland waſte
Thro' every Houſe and every Town it paſs'd,

Not

Not one remain'd alive: For thirty Years
The Country deſolate and wild appears,
Till new Inhabitants arrived.

We are informed by *Charles Mac Cuillionan* in the Pſalter of *Caſhel*, that it was three hundred Years from the time that *Partholanus* arrived in *Ireland* till the Plague ſwept away the People; and for his Opinion he refers to the Authority of *Eochaidh ô Flinn*, a Poet of ſome Repute, who has left us theſe Lines.

Ceaḋṙaḋ ṡé ıṡ ıonmeaṡ-ḋa ṁe ṡe anḋṫṓṁ ḋo ḃeıṫ ṡıoṁ.

Three hundred Years this warlike Progeny
Poſſeſs'd the Iſland, till the Plague deſtroy'd
Th' Inhabitants, and left the Country waſte.

The moſt learned Antiquaries have always allow'd of this Computation; and therefore they who reckon above five hundred Years between the Death of *Partholanus* and the Deſtruction of his People by the Peſtilence, muſt be miſtaken in their Account of time; for it ſeems incredible, that the Country ſhould be inhabited above five hundred Years, and that the Number of Souls ſhould amount to no more than nine thouſand of both Sexes; eſpecially when it is conſidered that *Partholanus* brought over with him a thouſand when he firſt took Poſſeſſion of the Iſland.

The Diviſion of IRELAND *between the four Sons of* Partholanus *that was born in* IRELAND.

THE four Sons of *Partholanus* were *Er*, *Orbha*, *Fearon* and *Feargna*, and we are to obſerve that *Mileſius* had four Grandſons of the ſame Name. Theſe four divided the Kingdom into four parts, and ſhared it between them. *Er* poſſeſs'd all the Country from *Oileach Neid* in the North to *Dublin* in *Leinſter*. *Orbha* governed all from thence to the Iſle of *Barrymore* in *Munſter*; *Fearon* injoy'd all from thence to *Gallway* in *Conacht*, and *Feargna* ruled the whole Tract back to *Oileachneid* aforeſaid. *Eochaidh ô Flinn* (an Antiquary, and Poet of great note amongſt the *Iriſh*,) gives a particular Account of theſe Diviſions in this manner.

Ceaṫṛṁ cloınne ṗaṁ ṫoloıñ anṫo ɔc̄.

It was an Honour to the aged Monarch
The dying Partholanus, *that his Sons*
Four valiant Youths deſerv'd the Kingdom after him.
Theſe Princes equally the Iſland ſhared;

They lived in Friendſhip and without Ambition;
Their Love in early Infancy appear'd,
And roſe as Childhood ripen'd into Man.
Ireland *was then a Wilderneſs untill'd,*
O'errun with Brambles, and perplex'd with Thorns,
Till by the mutual Pains and hard Fatigue
Of theſe young Heroes it began to bear
And yield a Harveſt ſuited to their Hopes.
Er *was the eldeſt, noble, wiſe and brave,*
He govern'd Northward from Oileach Neid
To Dublin: *and from thence to* Barrymore,
A pleaſant Iſle, the Bounds of his Command,
Orbha *poſſeſs'd.*
Fearon, *from the Grave of great* Nemedius,
Injoy'd the fruitful Tract, with Plenty ſtored,
To Gallway; *and from thence* Feargna *ruled*
A ſpacious Territory to Oileach Neid.
Theſe Youths were by th' indulgent Care of Heaven
Deſign'd as Bleſſings on their native Iſle.

The Perſons of Diſtinction that attended *Partholanus* into *Ireland* were *Tochacht*, *Tarbha*, *Trenjomus*, *Eathachbeal*, *Cul*, *Dorcha*, and *Damhliag*. There were four learned Men brought over in this Expedition, their Names were *Liag*, *Leagmhadh*, *Jomaire*, and *Eithrighe*. The firſt that promoted Hoſpitality and good Neighbourhood, was *Beoir*, who made an Entertainment, and introduced the Cuſtom of Feaſting into the Iſland, which gave occaſion to *Samaliliath* to invent the uſe of Cups for the Conveniency of drinking. *Breagha* recommended the pernicious Practice of *Duelling* and ſingle Combat. The three principal *Druids* were *Fios*, *Eolus* and *Fochmair*; and their moſt expert Generals, who had diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in Battel were *Muca*, *Mearan* and *Municneachan*; the Merchants who firſt began to eſtabliſh a Trade were *Biobhal* and *Beabal*.

Partholanus had ten Daughters whom he married to Huſbands of the firſt Quality among his own Countrymen; the Poſterity of *Partholanus* and his Followers he tranſported with him, continued in the Iſland three hundred Years, from the time that this Prince arrived in the Country, till the whole Number of the Inhabitants, who were nine thouſand Perſons, were deſtroyed by the Plague at the Hill of *Hoath* in that Kingdom. It was three hundred Years after the Deluge that *Partholanus* landed upon the Coaſt, which makes up ſix

Deic mōg-
ṡna parṫo-
loiñ anṡo.

hundred Years from the Flood till this Colony periſhed by that dreadful Viſitation.

An Account of the ſecond Peopling of IRELAND *by* Nemedius *and his Sons.*

Ireland, we obſerved, continued without Inhabitants for thirty Years after the Death of the *Partholanians* till *Nemedius*, the Son of *Adnamhain*, Son of *Paim*, Son of *Tait*, Son of *Seara*, Son of *Sru*, Son of *Eaſru*, Son of *Fraimaint*, Son of *Fathochta*, Son of *Magog*, Son of *Japhet*, Son of *Noah* arrived upon the Coaſt. All the original Inhabitants of the Iſland were the Deſcendents of *Magog*, for the learned Antiquaries are of opinion that the Account of *Ceaſar*, that we have mention'd, is fabulous, and deſerves no Credit. The Relation between *Partholanus* and *Nemedius* is to be carried no higher than to *Sru* the Son of *Eaſru*; the *Firbolgs*, the *Tuatha de Danans*, and the *Gadelians*, were the Poſterity of *Seara*, and are ſeveral Branches of the ſame Family. Theſe Tribes, notwithſtanding they were diſperſed into different Countries, retain'd the ſame Language, which was *Scotbhearla* or the *Iriſh*, and it was ſpoken as the Mother Tongue by every Tribe. This we have reaſon to believe from the Teſtimony of authentick Writers, who relate that when *Ithus* the Son of *Breogan* arrived in *Ireland* from *Spain*, he convers'd with the *Tuatha de Danans* in their own Language, as will more particularly appear in its proper place.

n a fa-
gaċ deiſ
inṅtiṁe
pártoloin.

Others are of opinion that *Nemedius* deſcended from one of the Sons of *Partholanus* called *Adhla*, who was left behind in *Greece*, and did not attend his Father in the *Iriſh* Expedition. *Nemedius* began his Voyage from the *Euxine* Sea, which is the Boundary between the North Weſt part of *Aſia* and the North Eaſt of *Europe*. He paſſed by the Mountains of *Sleibhte Rife*, on the left Hand, and came to a place called *Aigen* in the North; from thence arrived upon the Coaſt of *Ireland*. His Fleet conſiſted of four and thirty Tranſports, and he man'd every Veſſel with thirty Perſons. *Nemedius* had four Sons who followed his Fortune, their Names were *Starn*, *Jarbhainiel Faidh*, *Ainnin* and *Fergus Leathdhearg*.

There

There broke out four Lakes in the Iſland in the time of *Nemedius*, *Loch Breanuin* at a place call'd *Magh na Sul Anuibh Niallain*; *Loch Muinramhair* at *Magh Sola* in *Leinſter*; and ten Years after his firſt Arrival *Loch Dairbhreach*, and *Loch Ainnin* at *Magh Mor* in *Meath* began to flow; the Lake *Ainnin* ſprang out of the Grave that was digging for *Ainnin* the Son of *Nemedius*, and was called after his Name. The Poet gives this Account of theſe Lakes.

Then the four Lakes began to flow
And water'd all the Plains below;
Loch Dairbhreach, *and* Loch Breannuin,
Loch Muinramhair *and* Loch Ainnin.

Macha the Wife of *Nemedius* died before her Son *Ainnin*, after ſhe had been in *Ireland* about twelve Years; from her, *Ardmach* received its Name, becauſe ſhe was buried in that place. *Nemedius* built two Royal Seats in the Iſland which were called *Cinneich* at *Joubhniallain* and *Raith Ciombhaoith* in *Seimhne*. Theſe Palaces were erected by the four Sons of *Madain Muinreamhair* who werecalled *Fomhoraicc*, their Names were *Bog*, *Robhog*, *Rodan* and *Ruibhne*. Theſe Maſter Builders and their Countrymen were diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *Fomhoraicc*, becauſe they were a ſort of Pyrates or Sea Robbers, that came originally from *Africa*, and ſettled from that time in the North of *Ireland*. The next Morning after theſe Palaces were finiſh'd, *Nemedius* commanded the four Builders to be ſlain out of Jealouſy, leſt they ſhould afterwards erect other Structures that ſhould exceed his in State and Magnificence. Theſe Brothers were killed at a place called *Doire Lighe*, and there they were buried.

Ó Macha bean Neimid adeirid Ardmacha.

Neimid do marbha na ceithri gcor.

Nemedius deſigning to improve the Soil of the Country, cut down twelve Woods of a very large Extent, and laid the Land open; their Names were *Magh Ceara*, *Magh Neara*, *Magh Cuille Tolla*, *Magh Luirg* in *Conacht*, *Magh Tochair* in *Tireogain*, *Leacmhadh* in *Munſter*, *Magh Breaſta* in *Leinſter*, *Magh Lughaidh* at *Jobh Turtre*, *Magh Seireadh* at *Seabhtha*, *Magh Seimne* at *Dalnaruidhe*, *Magh Muirtheimhne* at *Breagmhuigh*, and *Magh Macha* at *Oirgialladh*.

Thoſe *African* Pyrates called *Fomhoraicc* were the Deſcendents of *Shem*; they fitted out a Fleet, and ſet ſail from *Africa*, and ſteering toward the Weſtern Iſles of *Europe*,

Europe, they landed upon the *Iriſh* Coaſt. The Deſign of their Voyage was to ſeparate themſelves from the Poſterity of *Ham*, who was curſed by *Noah* his Father, leſt they ſhould be involved in the ſame Puniſhment, which they thought they ſhould avoid by flying and ſettling in another Country. But ſome time after they arrived, *Nemedius* engaged them in three bloody Battels, and came off Conqueror; the firſt Battel was fought at *Sliabh Blaidhmia*, the ſecond at *Roſs Fraochain* in *Conatcht*, where *Gan* and *Geanan* were ſlain, the two principal Commanders of the *Africans*. They fought the third Battel at *Murbuilg* in *Dailriadah*, where *Starn* the Son of *Nemedius* was killed by *Conuing* the Son of *Faobhar*. But in the fourth Battel, which was the moſt bloody and deſperate, and was fought at *Cnamhruis* in *Leinſter*, *Nemedius* was defeated, and his Forces, which were moſt of the Men he had in his Kingdom, were cut to pieces: Among the ſlain was *Arthur* the Son of *Nemedius* born in *Ireland*, and *Jobhchon* the Son of his Brother *Starn*. This Misfortune broke the Heart of *Nemedius*, who died ſoon afterwards, with two thouſand of his Subjects Men and Women with him, at a place called *Oilean arda Nemhid*, now called the Iſle of *Barrymore* in the County of *Cork* in the Province of *Munſter*.

Tain eṫ; do ġlioṫ Sem an eirinn.

ṗuġ Neimiḋ baṫ an tan ṡo.

The *Africans* upon the Death of *Nemedius*, a Prince of great Bravery and Courage, and whoſe very Name before had been a Terror to thoſe Pyrates, purſued their Victory, and made an entire Conqueſt of the Country. They reſolved to revenge upon the *Nemedians* the Loſs they had ſuſtained in ſo many bloody Battels, and taking Advantage of the Death of the *Iriſh* General, they immediately aſſembled their Forces, and with ſmall Difficulty made themſelves Maſters of the whole Iſland. So that theſe Vagabond *Africans*, who ſettled at *Torinis*, or (as ſome call it *Tor Conuing*) in the North of *Ireland*, intirely ſubdued the old Inhabitants, and made them Tributaries.

Mort the Son of *Dela* and *Conuing* the Son of *Faobhar* (which gave the Name to *Tor Conuing*) to ſupport themſelves in their new Conqueſts, fitted out a Fleet, and ſtrenghtened themſelves with a ſtanding Army, and by theſe military Methods haraſſed the unfortunate *Nemedians*, and obliged them to bring the Tax and Contributions they laid upon them, from the ſeveral parts of the Iſland to a place called *Magh Gceidne*

ḋoiṙṡe ċlann Neimiḋ fá ḟoṁaṙaiġe.

Gceidne between *Drobhaois* and *Eirne*, and to deliver their Tribute punctually upon the firſt Day of *November* every Year. Theſe Conquerors were very cruel and ſevere in their Exactions upon the vanquiſh'd; for they demanded two parts of their Children, of their Cattle, of their Milk, Butter and Wheat, which was collected in this manner. The *Africans* employed a Woman to be the general Receiver of their Tribute, and ſhe obliged every Family in the Iſland to pay three Meaſures of wheaten Meal, three Meaſures of Cream, and three Meaſures of Butter every Year, and compelled them to bring their Contributions to *Magh Gceidne* before mentioned. This place received its Name from the *Violence* that was uſed upon the *Nemedians* in the collecting of their Taxes, for the Word *Magh* ſignifies a *Field* or *Plain*, *Gceidne* ſignifies *Compulſion* or Force; and the two Words when they are joined make *Magh-gceidne*, which ſignifies the *Field* wherein the *Nemedians* were *forced* to pay the Tribute that their Maſters the barbarous *Africans* thought fit to exact, as the Poet obſerves in theſe Lines.

Cioſ agus cain clann Neimid do ſoingaibh.

Three Meaſures of a larger Size
Of Cream and Butter, ſcarce ſuffice
The haughty Victor's Avarice.
As many Meaſures they demand
Of Wheaten Meal, as Tribute for their Land.

The *Nemedians* unable any longer to bear the Oppreſſion of theſe Tyrants, reſolved to ſhake off the Yoke, and to make one vigorous Effort to recover their Liberty; the Principal of them met and concerted Meaſures for a general Revolt; they agreed to ſummon all the Force they were able, and to try the Fortune of a pitched Battel with the *Africans*; accordingly they formed an Army under the Command of three expert Generals, whoſe Names were *Beothach* the Son of *Jarbhanell*, *Fathach* the Son of *Nemedius*, and his Brother *Fergus Leathdhearg*; and to give their Men the greater Courage, there were three Brothers who appeared in the Field, and were Officers of more than common Bravery and Conduct, *Earglan* the Son of *Beoan*, Son of *Stairn*, Son of *Nemedius*, and his two Brothers *Manntan* and *Jarthacht*; theſe were Champions of the *Nemedians*, who offered to expoſe themſelves in the hotteſt of the

Cait ibin clann Neimid agus ſoingaibh.

Engagement and to repel the Fury of the Enemy. Thier Army by Land conſiſted of thirty thouſand able Men, and they had the ſame Strength by Sea, as the Poet obſerves in this manner.

Now the Nemedians *bravely make a ſtand*
Eager of Fight, and only wait Command,
With ſixty thouſand Men by Sea and Land.

The *Nemedians* fell deſperately upon the Enemy, and a bloody Battle enſued, wherein *Conuing* the *African* General, with all his Children were ſlain, and his Garriſon which he had fortified was taken and deſtroyed.

During this Attempt of the *Nemedians* to free themſelves from Slavery, *Morc* the Son of *Dela* was abſent with his Fleet in *Africa*; but he returned ſoon after the Battel, and landed at *Torinis* with ſixty Sail, and a numerous Army on board; and as they attempted to come on Shore, the *Nemedians* oppoſed them, and a moſt deſperate Fight followed. The two Armies fought with equal Courage upon the Strand, without any Sign of Victory on either ſide, and the greateſt part of their Men were ſlain. The Action was ſo hot that they did not obſerve how the Tide flow'd in upon them, till they were quite ſurrounded, and when they offered to retire upon the Land they were hindred by the Depth of the Waters, ſo that thoſe who had eſcaped the Sword were drowned. *Morc* the Son of *Dela* had the good Fortune to make his way to his Shipping, and having the Advantage of his Fleet, and with the Remains of his Forces took Poſſeſſion of the whole Iſland. Of the *Nemedians* no more than thirty brave Officers and three principal Commanders eſcaped in a Sloop out of the whole Army. The Names of the three Generals were *Simon Breac* the Son of *Stairn*, the Son of *Nemedius*, *Jobhath* Son of *Beothach*, Son of *Jarbhanell Fathach* Son of *Nemedius*, and a Grandſon of *Nemedius* called *Briotan Maol* the Son of *Fergus Leathdearg*.

The Chief of the *Nemedians* upon this unfortunate Defeat, after they had conſulted among themſelves, reſolved unanimouſly to quit the Iſland rather than ſubmit again under the Yoke of the *Africans*; but they were ſeven Years before they had an Opportunity to put this Deſign in Execution. Then theſe three Generals divided the Shipping which *Nemedius* firſt brought into

Imṫeaḋ eḋaṁuiṁ a heiṁiṅ deaḋ ḟoiḋ.

into the Iſland, between them, and receiving as many of their People that would venture to follow them, they weigh'd Anchor, and ſtood out to Sea. The *Nemedians* that remained in the Country were miſerably oppreſt by the Tyranny of their Conquerors, and lived in this State of Servitude under the Government of ten principal Commanders, till the *Fribolgs* landed in the Iſland.

Simon Breac the Son of *Stairn*, the Son of *Nemedius*, who was one of the three Generals that left the Country, arrived at *Greece* with the People he had on board, and, inſtead of finding that Liberty which he expected, he and his Followers only exchanged one Slavery for another; from this *Simon Breac* the *Fribolgs* derive their Original, as will be obſerved in its proper place. The ſecond General was *Jobhath* another Grandſon of *Nemedius*, who ſailed with his Men to the Northern parts of *Europe*, and ſome Antiquaries are of Opinion that the *Tuatha de Danans* deſcended from him. The third General was *Briotan Maol* the Son of *Feargus Leathdhearg* Son of *Nemedius*, who landed in the Northern parts of *Scotland*, and there ſettled; and his Poſterity were long poſſeſſed of that Country. The Number of Ships the *Nemedians* procured upon this occaſion conſiſted of eleven hundred and thirty Sail of Sloops, Barks and Boats, ſome of which were covered with Leather, and called in the *Iriſh* Language *Naomhogs*. The Poſterity of *Briotan Maol* and his Followers continued in the North of *Scotland*, till the *Picts* ſailed from *Ireland* to inhabit that part of *Scotland*, in the time of *Heremon* the Son of King *Mileſius*, as will appear hereafter when we come to the Reign of that Prince.

We are informed by *Charles Mac Cuillenan* in his Pſalter of *Caſhel*, that the *Welſh* in *Britain* deſcended originally from this *Briotan Maol*; and the moſt ancient Manuſcripts of *Ireland* give the ſame Account, as the Poet obſerved in his Poem which begins thus, *Adamh Athair Sruith ar Sluagh. Adam was our Father*, &c. the Verſes follow.

Na bhreatnigh fhile do theagh o'Bhriotan Maol mac Feargusa leathdheirg.

——— *The brave* Nemedian *Train*
Under Briotan *launch into the Main*;
A Prince, whom all the ancient Annals trace
As the great Founder of the Britiſh *Race.*

Another Poet and Antiquary makes the ſame Remark in this manner.

The warlike Welſh *the great* Briotan *claim*
To be the Founder of the Britiſh *Name.*

And we have more Reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Word *Britannia* was derived originally from this *Briotan* than from *Brutus* the *Trojan*, which is a Fable that ſome Hiſtorians are very fond of; for if it were ſo, it would rather be called *Brutannia*. Beſides we are informed by *Jeoffry* of *Monmouth*, that the ancient Name of the Country was changed by the three Sons of *Brutus*; his Son *Laegrus* called his part of the Kingdom *Laegria*, *Camber* the ſecond Son diſtinguiſh'd his Share by the Name of *Cambria*, and *Albanactus* the third Son would have his part known by the Name of *Albania*. So that this Account from the authentick Records of the *Iriſh* Nation gives a great Light to the Name of *Britain*, and deſerves our Belief rather than the fabulous Relations of Partial and Romantick Writers, who have been the Bane and Deſtruction of true Hiſtory.

do ſoin thig deagbratg a an mbreadtain inoin.

The *Nemedians*, who remained in *Ireland*, were ſorely oppreſſed by the Tyrrany of their *African* Maſters, till the Poſterity of *Simon Breac*, the Son of *Stairn*, the the Son of *Nemedius*, who had ſettled in *Greece*, came into the Iſland. Theſe People were called *Firbolgs*, and landed in the Country, two hundred and ſeventeen Years after *Nemedius* firſt arrived upon the Coaſt. This is the Obſervation of an old Poet, who has theſe Lines.

Seventeen above two hundred Years had paſt,
Since firſt Nemedius *landed on the Coaſt,*
Till the bold Firbolgs *left the* Grecian *Shore*
For Liberty, and would be Slaves no more.

The Invaſion of IRELAND *by the* Firbolgs.

SImon *Breac* the Son of *Stairn*, the Son of *Nemedius* with his Followers landed in *Greece*, where the Poſterity of theſe Adventurers ſettled, and in Proceſs of time increaſed to be a numerous People. The *Grecians*, out of Fear they ſhould attempt againſt the Government, and occaſion Diſorders in the State, reſolved to uſe them like Slaves more than Subjects; they oppreſſed them with hard Labour and the ſevereſt Drudgery; they forced them to ſink Pits, and dig Clay in the Valleys, and carry it in Leathern Bags to the Tops of the higheſt Mountains, and the moſt craggy Rocks, in order to form a Soil upon thoſe barren Places, and make them fruitful, and bear Corn. The *Nemedians* groaning under the Weight of this Servitude, came to a Reſolution to ſhake off the Yoke, and to quit the Country; this Deſign was kept ſo ſecret, that the Chief of the *Nemedians* ſeized upon ſome of the *Grecian* Shipping (as the white Book called *Cion Droma Sneachta* gives the Account) and with five thouſand that followed them they ſet to Sea, and ſailed till they arrived upon the Coaſt of *Irelaud*. This Tribe, whoſe Anceſtors came to *Greece* with *Simon Breac* the Son of *Stairn*, landed in the Iſland about two hundred and ſixteen Years after the Death of *Nemedius*. They had five principal Leaders in this Voyage, *Slainge*, *Rughraidhe*, *Gann*, *Geanann* and *Seangann*; theſe Commanders were the Sons of *Loich*, Son of *Triobhuaith*, Son of *Othoirbh*, Son of *Goiſdean*, Son of *Oirtheachta*, Son of *Simon*, Son of *Arglamh*, Son of *Beoan*, Son of *Stairn*, Son of *Nemedius*, Son of *Adnamuin*, Son of *Pamp*, Son of *Tait*, Son of *Seara*, Son of *Sru*, Son of *Eaſru*, Son of *Framaint*, Son of *Fathochta*, Son of *Magog*, Son of *Japhet*, Son of *Noah*. They had their five Wives with them *Fuaid*, *Eadair*, *Anuiſt*, *Cnucha* and *Labhra*, as the Poet records in theſe Lines.

Teaſ Simeoin bṙiᵹ mᾱ Stᾱn ᵹo heiṙiñ on nᵹreiᵹ.

Theſe brave Commanders, Slainge, Gann *and* Seangann
With Geanuinn *and* Rughruidhe, *Heroes all*,
And their five Wives, the beautiful Fuaid,
The fair Eadair, Anuiſt *the chaſte*,

The virtuous Cnucha, Labhra *born for Love,*
Chearfully followed by five thouſand Men
Who ſcorn'd the Grecian *Servitude, ſet ſail,*
And ſafely landed on the Iriſh *Shore.*

Theſe five Princes the chief Leaders of the *Fir Bolgs* divided the Iſland between them into five almoſt equal parts, as the Poet obſerves in this manner.

Five warlike Chiefs, Geanann, Rughraidhe,
Gann, Slainge *and* Seangann *ſhared the Iſland.*

Roiñ ṡeᵹ mbolᵹ aᵹuſ miṁ ᵹaċ ḟiṁ da ċṫaoiṫeaċaiḃ deiṫiñ.

Slainge, from whom *Inbher Slainge* by *Wexford* received its Name, had to his Share the Province of *Leinſter* from *Inbher Colpa* near *Drocheda* to the Meeting of the three Streams, and a thouſand Perſons were allotted him. *Gann* poſſeſſed all from thence to *Bealach Conglais,* and he took his thouſand with him. *Seangann* ruled the Country from thence to *Limerick,* and had a thouſand for his Share; *Geanann* governed the Province of *Conacht* from *Limerick* to *Drobhaois* near *Drocheda,* he had likewiſe his thouſand; and *Rughraidhe* with his thouſand Followers, injoyed the Province of *Ulſter* from *Drobhaois* to *Drocheda.* From thoſe five Sons of *Dela* and the People that followed them, deſcended the *Firbolgs,* the *Firdhomhnoins* and the *Firgailiains,* who were ſo called for theſe reaſons. The *Firbolgs* were thoſe *Nemedians* whoſe Buſineſs it was in *Greece* to carry thoſe Leathern Bags of Earth before mentioned, and from hence they received their Name; for the Word *Bolg* ſignifies a *Bag,* and *Fir* ſignifies *Men,* which compounded make *Firbolgs.* The ſecond Tribe were called *Firdhomhnoins;* their Office was to ſink deep Pits in the Earth, and dig out the Clay for their Fellows to carry; they were called *Firdhomhnoin,* becauſe *Fir* ſignifies *Men,* and *Domhnoin* ſignifies *deep,* which relates to the *deep* Holes they were obliged to dig, and the Words, when they are joined, ſound *Firdhomhnoin.* The third Tribe were always under Arms to protect the other Tribes in their Work, and to guard them from their Enemies who otherwiſe might come upon them fatigued and unarmed. They were called *Firgailiains;* for *Fir* ſignifies *Men* and *Gailiain* ſignifies a *Spear,* which they uſed in their Defence, which Words put together make *Firgailiain.*

Theſe five Sons of *Dela* arrived in *Ireland* in the Compaſs of a Week; *Slainge* landed upon a *Saturday* at *Inbher Slainge,* which for that reaſon was ſo called,

for *Inbher* ſignifies a River, and *Slainge* ſailing up that River, and landing in that place, the Stream was afterwards called *Inbher Slainge*; this River runs thro' part of *Leinſter* to *Wexford*. *Gann* and *Seangann* the *Tueſday* following came on Shore at *Jorrus Domhnoin* in *Conacht*; and *Geanann* and *Rughraidhe* arrived the *Friday* after, at a place called *Tracht Rughraidhe*. The *Nemedians* that followed *Slainge* were called *Firbolgs*, and the two thouſand that belong'd to *Geanann* and *Rugraidhe* went by the Name of the *Firdhomhnoins*. Some Antiquaries are of Opinion, that theſe two Princes, with their Number of Men, landed in the North Weſt of *Conacht*, at a place called *Inbher Domhnoin*, which afterwards for that reaſon was diſtinguiſhed by that Name; yet generally ſpeaking, all the People who followed the five Sons of *Dela* in this Expedition were known by the Name of *Firbolgs*, and before theſe five Generals arrived in the Iſland, we have no Account of any that could properly be called Kings of *Ireland*, as the Poet imforms us in theſe Lines:

Teaṫ euiḋ mē ḋeala mē loċ an ęiṙiñ.

Fifty ſix Years the Firbolgs *Royal Line*
Were Kings, and then the Scepter they reſign
To the Tuatha de Danans ———

An Account of the firſt Kings of IRELAND, *as recorded in the Book of Invaſions.*

1. SLainge the Son of *Dela*, Son of *Laich*, the chief Commander of the *Firbolgs* was the firſt Monarch of *Ireland*; he reigned one Year, and died at a place called *Dumha Slainge*.

2. *Rughraidhe* Son of *Dela*, Son of *Loich* ſucceeded, he enjoyed the Crown but two Years, and was drowned in the *Boyne*.

Ceaḋ Riġṫe eiṙioñ ḋo ṙeiṙ an leaḃaṙ Ġabala

3. *Geanann* and *Senagann*, Sons of *Dela*, ruled the Kingdom together; their Reign laſted but four Years, and they died at a Place called *Freamhain*.

4. *Gann* the Son of *Dela*, Son of *Loich*, ſucceeded his Brothers, he governed five Years, and was ſlain by *Fiacha Cinnfionnan*.

5. He was ſucceeded by *Fiacha Cinnfionnan* the Son of *Stairn*, Son of *Rughraidhe*, Son of *Dela*, Son of *Loich*, he reigned five Years, and was ſlain by *Riondal* Son

Cin fiona do bios ⁊ feachtbeimion re hin an Riog fo.

Son of *Geanuinn*, Son of *Dela*, Son of *Loich*. This Monarch was called *Fiacha Cionnfhionnan* becauſe moſt of the *Iriſh* in his time were remarkable for their *white* or *fair Hair*, for the Word *Cinnfhionn* ſignifies *white Heads*, which was the Occaſion of that part of his Name.

6. His Succeſſor was *Riondal* the Son of *Geannuin*, the Son of *Dela*, Son of *Loich*, he injoyed the Crown ſix Years, and was killed in an Engagement by *Fiodhbhghean* at a place called *Craoibhe*.

7. *Fiodhbhghean* the Son of *Seanghan*, Son of *Dela*, Son of *Loich* ſucceeded him; he reigned four Years, and fell in Battel as he fought againſt *Eochaidh* Son of *Eirc* at a place called *Muigh Muirtheimhne*.

8. *Eochaidh* Son of *Eirc*, Son of *Riondal*, Son of *Geanuin*, Son of *Dela*, Son of *Loich* ſucceeded, and injoyed the Crown longer than any of his Predeceſſors, for he reigned ten Years. This was a very fortunate Prince; for in his time the Weather was temperate and healthy, the Produce of the Earth was not damaged by any immoderate Rains, and Plenty and Proſperity prevailed thro' the whole Iſland. He was the firſt Monarch who reſtrained the Outrages of his People by Laws, and kept them in Obedience and Civility by wholſome Puniſhments. He at laſt fell in Battel, engaging with the three Sons of *Neimhidh*, Son of *Badhraoi* at a place called *Muighe Tuirridh*. The Names of theſe Brothers were *Ceaſarb*, *Luacro* and *Luaim*. In the Reign of this Prince, who was the laſt Monarch of *Ireland*, of the *Firbolgs* Race, the *Tuatha de Danans* invaded the Iſland: He married *Tailte* the Daughter of *Maghmor* King of *Spain*; when ſhe died ſhe was buried in a place, which from her was called *Tailtean*, and it is known by the ſame Name to this Day.

The King of the *Tuatha de Danans*, when they invaded *Ireland*, was *Nuadha Airgiodlamh*, that is, *Silver-handed*: This Prince engaged *Eochaidh*, and a moſt deſperate Battel was fought at *Muigh Tuirriodh*, between the two Kings, in which *Eochaidh* the Son of *Eirc* was routed, and ten thouſand, or, according to others, an hundred thouſand of the *Firbolgs* were ſlain. In this Action *Nuadha Airgiodlamh* loſt his Hand; the Wound was ſeven Years under Cure, and he was forced to have a *Silver Hand* fixed to his Arm, from whence he was called *Nuadha Airgiodlamh*, that is, *Nuadha* the *Silver-handed*. The

Nuaðа Airgiodlaim an ro.

Firbolgs, who eſcaped this Defeat retired to the Iſle of *Arran*, *Eilie*, *Rachruin*, *Inis Gall*, and other Places for Safety, where they could beſt ſecure themſelves from the *Tuatha de Danans*, and there they remained till the Provincial Times, when every one of the Provinces of *Ireland* was governed by its own King. About that time the *Picts* expelled them out of theſe Places, and forced them to apply to *Carbry Niafer* King of *Leinſter*, who received them, and gave them Lands to cultivate as Tenants under him, but he exacted ſuch Rents of them, and was ſo oppreſſive in the Revenues he demanded, that they were obliged to give up their Farms, and move to *Conacht*. They deſired the Protection of *Meidheibh Chrachna* the Queen of that Province, who prevailed upon her Huſband *Oliolla* to beſtow ſome Lands upon them for their Support. *Anogus* the Son of *Nuadmor* was the Prince of the *Firbolgs* at that time, and the Poſſeſſions they enjoyed in *Conacht* are known to this Day by ſome of the Names of that People; ſuch are *Cime*, *Ceithirchinn*, *Roinn Jamhain*, *Loch Cathro*, *Rinn Meadhra*, *Molinn*, *Dun Aonguis* in *Arran*, *Carn Conuil*, *Magh Naduir*, *Magh Naſuil*, *Magh Maoin*, *Loch Uair*, and many others. The *Firbolgs* were diſperſed into ſeveral Iſlands and other parts of the Country, till *Congcuiloin* and *Conuill*, *Cearnach* and *Ulſter* quite drove them out of the Kingdom. We have no Account in our Annals that the *Firbolgs*, during their Continuance in the Iſland, erected any Royal Seats or Edifices of Note, or made any great Improvements by clearing the Lands of Woods, or that any Lake or River began to flow ſince their Arrival at firſt, till the time they were finally expelled the Country.

There are three Families in *Ireland*, as our Antiquaries inform us, that are the lineal Deſcendents of the *Firbolgs*, and not of the *Gadelian* Race, which are *Gabhraidhe* in *Succa* in *Conacht*, *Ui Tairſigh* in *Crioch ô Failge* and *Gailiuin* in *Leinſter*. And this is all the Account of the *Firbolgs* that can be extracted from the ancient Records of *Ireland*, and we have no ſmall Aſſiſtance in writing the Hiſtory of this People from the famous Antiquary *Tanuidhe ô Maol Conaire* who begins his Poem in this Manner; Tri ċiṅ an ċiṁiṅ naċ do ċiṅ Seṫ.

Under five Chiefs the Firbolgs *once poſſeſs'd*
The Iſland, till at laſt by Force oppreſs'd,
They fled.

The Invaſion of IRELAND *by the* Tuatha de Danans.

Teaſ tuata de da nananeiriñ.

THE *Tuatha de Danans* were the Poſterity of thoſe who followed the third Son of *Nemedius* out of *Ireland* when the *Africans* had uſurp'd the Kingdom, and enſlaved the Inhabitants. This People, rather than bear the heavy Oppreſſions of thoſe Pyrates, left the Iſland under the Command of *Jarbhainel Faidh* a Son of *Nemedius*, and arrived, if we believe ſome Antiquaries, in *Bæotia*; others ſay that they came to *Athens*, and ſettled near the City of *Thebes*; yet the trueſt Account is that they landed in *Achaia* a Country of *Greece*, that borders upon *Bæotia*, and near it ſtands the City of *Thebes*, according to the Account of *Pomponius Mela*. Here it was that the *Tuatha de Danans* learned the Art of Necromancy and Enchantment, and they became ſo expert in Magical Knowledge, that they had a Power of working wonderful Feats, ſo far as ſeemingly to raiſe the Dead; for when the Country of *Achaia* and the City of *Athens* were invaded by the *Aſſyrians*, and ſeveral Battels fought between them, theſe Sorcerers would uſe their diabolical Charms, and revive the Bodies of the *Dead Athenians*, and the next Day bring them into the Field, which ſo diſpirited the *Aſſyrians* that they began to deſpair of Victory, and thought to give over the Enterprize, and to return into their own Country; for to what purpoſe was it to fight, and come off Conquerors one Day, when they were to encounter the ſame Enemies the next? And theſe Inchanters were ſo dextrous in their Art, as by the Aſſiſtance of evil Spirits to infuſe freſh Life and Vigor into the Bodies of the ſlain, ſo that the *Athenians* were ſure never to be overcome. But the *Aſſyrians* reſolved to take the Advice of a *Druid* of great Learning among them, and if poſſible diſcover in what manner they could defeat the Skill of theſe *Necromancers*, and break the Power of their Charms. The

Cuailṫe eadoṫṫa do ṫabaḋ tre ċorp mḋ dṫo.

Druid told them, that after a Battel was over, they ſhould thruſt a *Club* or a *Stake* of Quick Beam Wood thro' every one of the dead Bodies, which would have this Effect, that if it was the Power of the *Devil* by which they were brought to Life, this Counter-charm would defeat the Skill of the Inchanters, and the Bodies could

could never more be revived, but if it was the Hand of Heaven that brought to paſs this wonderful Event, it was impoſſible to withſtand an *Almighty Power*, and their ſecureſt way was to deſiſt from the Undertaking. The *Aſſyrians*, relying upon the Advice of the *Druid*, immediately challenged the *Athenians* to a pitched Battel, when they fought with great Courage, and obtain'd a complete Victory: After the Fight they drove *Stakes* thro' the Bodies of the dead *Athenians*, and ſo the evil Spirits had no more Power to take Poſſeſſion of them, and the Sorcerers were diſappointed. The *Tuatha de Danans* perceiving their Art to be ineffectual, came to a Reſolution of quitting the Country, for fear of falling into the Hands of the *Aſſyrians*; accordingly they ſet out, and wander'd from place to place, till they came to *Norway* and *Denmark*, where they were received with great Hoſpitality by the Inhabitants, who admired them for their Learning and Skill in *Magick*, and the wonderful Effects of their Enchantments.

The Perſon who was the principal Commander of theſe People in their Travels was *Nuadhah Airgiodlamh*, that is, the *Silver-handed*, who deſcended from *Numedius*. The *Danes*, being a very barbarous and illiterate Nation, entertain'd ſuch a Regard for theſe Strangers, that they gave them four Cities to inhabit, where they ſhould erect Schools to inſtruct the Youth of the Country in their *diabolical* Learning. The Names of theſe Cities were *Falias*, *Gorias*, *Finnias* and *Murias*; in each City the *Tuatha de Danans* appointed Tutors as Preſidents of theſe Schools; they were Perſons of the greateſt Skill among them; *Moirfhias* was to teach in the City *Failias*, *Arias* in the City *Finnias*, *Erus* in the City *Gorias*, and *Semias* in the City *Murias*.

When the *Tuatha de Danans* had continued for ſome time in this Country, they thought fit to move, and look out for a new Settlement, and they arrived in the North of *Scotland*, where they continued ſeven Years near *Dobhar* and *Jardobhar*: From the four Cities which they poſſeſſed in *Denmark* and *Norway* they brought away four Curioſities or *Monuments* of great Antiquity; the firſt was a *Stone*, which was called *Lia Fail*, and was brought from the City of *Falias*, from which Stone that City receiv'd its Name. This Stone was poſſeſs'd of a very wonderful Virtue, for it would make a ſtrange Noiſe, and be ſurprizingly diſturb'd whenever a Monarch of *Ireland* was

ceiċne ꝼoi-
ðe ꞃaiꝼle
ꝺuꝝ ꝺuaꝺa
ðe ðanan
leo an ei-
rinn.

*

was crowned upon it, which Emotion it continued to ſhew, till the Birth of Chriſt, who contracted the Power of the Devil, and in a great Meaſure put an end to his Deluſions. It was called the *Fatal Stone*, and gave a Name to *Inisfail*, as the Poet obſerves in theſe Verſes.

From this ſtrange Stone *did* Inisfail *obtain*
Its Name, a Tract ſurrounded by the Main.

This Stone called *Lia Fail* had likewiſe the Name of the *Fatal Stone*, or the Stone of *Deſtiny*, becauſe a very ancient Prophecy belong'd to it, which foretold that in whatever Country this Stone ſhould be preſerv'd, a Prince of the *Scythian* Race, that is, of the Family of *Mileſius* King of *Spain*, ſhould undoubtedly govern; as *Hector Boetius* gives the Account in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*.

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

In the *Iriſh* Language it runs thus:

Cineadh Suit Saor an ſine Munab breag an ſhaiſdine
Mar abhfuigid an Lia fail dlighid flaithios do ghabhail.

In *Engliſh*:

Unleſs the fix'd Decrees of Fate *give way,*
The Scots *ſhall govern, and the Scepter ſway,*
Where're this STONE *they find, and its dread* Sound *obey.*

When the *Scythians* were informed of the ſolemn Virtue of this Stone, *Fergus* the Great, the Son of *Earca*, having ſubdued the Kingdom of *Scotland*, reſolved to be crowned upon it; for that purpoſe he ſent his Meſſengers to his Brother *Mortough* (the Son of *Earca* a Deſcendent from *Heremon*) who was King of *Ireland* at that time, to deſire that he would ſend him that Stone, to make his Coronation the more ſolemn, and to perpetuate the Succeſſion in his Family. His Brother willingly complied with his Requeſt; the Stone was ſent, and *Fergus* received the Crown of *Scotland* upon it. This Prince was the firſt Monarch of *Scotland*, of the *Scythian* or *Gadelian* Race; and tho' ſome of the *Picts* had

the Title of Kings of *Scotland*, yet they were no more than tributary Princes to the Kings of *Ireland*, from the Reign of *Heremon*, who expelled them the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and forc'd them into *Scotland*, where they ſettled. *Fergus* therefore was the firſt abſolute Monarch of *Scotland*, who acknowledged no foreign Yoke, nor paid any Homage to any foreign Prince. This *Stone of Deſtiny* was preſerved with great Veneration and Eſteem, in the Abby of *Scone*, till *Edward* the Firſt of *England* carried it away by Violence, and plac'd it under the Coronation Chair in *Weſtminſter* Abby, by which means the Prophecy that attended it ſeems to be accompliſh'd; for the Royal Family of the STUARTS ſucceeded to the Throne of *England* ſoon after the Removal of this Stone, a Family that deſcended lineally from the *Scythian* Race, from *Maine Leamhna*, Son of *Corc* King of *Munſter*, Son of *Luighdheach*, Son of *Oilioll Flanbeg*, Son of *Fiacha Muilleathan*, King of *Munſter*, Son of *Eogan Mor*, Son of *Oilioll Olum* King of *Munſter*, who deſcended lineally from *Heberus Fionn* Son of *Mileſius* King of *Spain*, every Prince of which illuſtrious Family ſucceſſively received the Crown upon this Stone.

The ſecond valuable Monument of Antiquity, that the *Tuatha de Danans* brought away from the *Danes*, and carried with them into *Ireland*, was the *Sword* which *Luighaidh Lamhfhada*, that is, the *Long-handed*, uſed in Battle, which they conveyed from the City *Gorias*. The third Curioſity was a *Spear* which the ſame Prince uſed to fight with, it was lodg'd in the City *Finias*, but removed by theſe Necromancers into *Ireland*; the fourth was a Caldron called *Coire an Daghdha*, that was carried off from the City *Murias*. Theſe Tranſactions are recorded in a Poem to be found in the Book of *Invaſions*; the Verſes are theſe:

——— *The* Tuatha de Danans
By Force of potent Spells and wicked Magick,
And Conjurations horrible to hear,
Could ſet the Miniſters of Hell at work,
And raiſe a ſlaughter'd Army from the Earth
And make them live and breath and fight again.
Few could their Arts withſtand, or Charms unbind.
Theſe Sorcerers long time in Greece *had felt*
The Smart of Slavery, till ſore oppreſs'd,
And brought in Bondage, the bold Jarbhanel,

Son of Nemedius, *Son of* Adnomhoin,
Reſolv'd no longer to endure the Yoke
Of Servitude, a Fleet prepared, and wandring
Long time from Sea to Sea, at length arrived
With all his Followers on the Coaſts of Norway.
The kind Norwegians *received the Strangers,*
And hoſpitably lodg'd them from the Cold;
But when they ſaw their Necromantick *Art,*
How they had Fiends and Spectres at Command,
And from the Tombs could call the ſtalking Ghoſts,
And mutter Words, and ſummon hideous Forms
From Hell, and from the Bottom of the Deep:
They thought them Gods, and not of mortal Race,
And gave them Cities, and ador'd their Learning,
And beg'd them to communicate their Art,
And teach the Daniſh *Youth their Myſteries.*
The Towns, wherein they taught their Magick Skill,
Were Falias, Finias, Murias, Gorias;
Four Men well read in helliſh Wickedneſs,
Moirfhias *the Chief, a Wizard of Renown,*
And ſubtile Erus, Arias *skill'd in Charms,*
And Semias *fam'd for Spells, theſe four preſided*
In the four Towns to educate the Youth.
At length theſe ſtrolling Necromancers ſail'd
From Norway, *and landed on the Northern Shore*
Of Scotland; *but perfidiouſly convey'd*
Four Monuments of choice Antiquity
From the four Cities given them by the Danes;
From Falias *the Stone of* Deſtiny
From Gorias *they brought the well try'd* Sword
Of Luighaidh, *from* Finias *a* Spear,
From Murias *a* Caldron.

The *Tuatha de Danans* continued ſeven Years in the North of *Scotland*, and then they removed to *Ireland*; they arrived there upon the firſt *Monday* in the Month of *May*, and immediately they ſet fire to their Shipping, as the Poet obſerves in this manner.

They land upon the Shore, and then they burn
Their Ships, reſolving never to return.

When they came upon the Coaſt they had Recourſe to their Inchantments to ſcreen them from the Obſervation of the Inhabitants; and accordingly by their Magick Skill they formed a Miſt about them for three Days and three Nights, and in this undiſcerned manner they

marched thro' the Country, without being discovered by the *Firbolgs*, till they came to a Place called *Sliabh an Jaruin*, from whence they dispatched Embassadors to *Eochaidh* Son of *Eirc*, and to the Nobility of the *Firbolgs* to demand the Kingdom, or challenge them to a decisive Battel. This audacious Summons surpris'd the King, who immediately raised an Army, and with all the Forces of his Country he advanced to give them Battel. This Prince and his Soldiery engaged with great Bravery against the *Tuatha de Danans*, and the Fight was bloody and desperate on both sides; but the *Firbolgs* unable to withstand the Enchantments of their Enemies were at last defeated with the Loss of ten thousand, or, as other Histories with more Probability inform us, of an hundred thousand upon the Spot. It was the Distance of thirty Years between the Battle of South *Muighe Tuirreadh*, and the Battel of North *Muighe Tuirreadh*, as the Poet computes in these Verses: Cat Mhuighe Tuireadh tesach 7 tuaidh.

Since the sharp Fight at South Muighe Tuirreadh
To the Battle fought at North Muighe Tuirreadh
Where Ballar *the great General was slain,*
Was thirty Years.

Some of the Antiquaries of *Ireland* are of opinion that the *Tuatha de Danans* were so called because they were Descendents from the three Sons of *Danan* the Daughter of *Dealbaoith*, Son of *Ealathan*, Son of *Neid*. The Names of these Brothers were *Bryan*, *Juchor* and *Juchorba*; Their Grandfather was *Dealbaoith*, Son of *Ealathan*, Son of *Neid*, Son of *Jondaoi*, Son of *Allaoi*, Son of *Tait*, Son of *Tabhairn*, Son of *Eana*, Son of *Baath*, Son of *Ibath*, Son of *Jarbhainel Faidh*, Son of *Nemedius*. This Colony of People were called *Tuatha de Danans*, as they were the Posterity of the three Sons of *Danan*, who were so expert in the Black Art, and the Mystery of Charms and Enchantments, that the Inhabitants of the Country where they lived, distinguish'd them by the Name of *Gods*, as appears from an old Poem that begins thus *Eisdig a Eolacha gan on*, &c. wherein these three Brothers are stil'd Deities: The Lines are these. O tri macaib Danan naidtear Tuatha d. d.

The Tuatha de Danans *had their Name*
From the three Brothers, Bryan, Juchorba
And Juchor, *ſlain by* Logha *Son of* Eithlean.

Iſ o Ḋanan Ceaḋna naiṁtear ḋa ḋiḃ Ḋanan ⁊ luaċ⁊ deaḋaḃ an ceaṫṁuiṁam.

From *Danan* the Mother of theſe Brothers the two Hills at *Luachair Dheagha* in *Deſmond* were called *da Chidh Danan.*

There is another Opinion among our learned Antiquaries that the *Tuatha de Danans* were ſo called becauſe they were divided into three Tribes, the firſt was known by the Name of *Tuatha,* and conſiſted of the Nobility and the principal Leaders of the Colony; for *Tuatha* ſignifies a *Lord* or a Commander; and from hence it was that the two beautiful Women *Beachoil* and *Danan* were called *Bantuathachs,* that is, Ladies, as the Poet remarks in this manner.

Beachoil *and* Danan, *whoſe Charms divine*
In every Air and every Feature ſhine,
Were Ladies *deeply vers'd in Magick Skill,*
But by Decree of Fate untimely fell.

Ḋṙuiḋe ṫuaṫa ḋe Ḋanan.

The ſecond Tribe of the *Tuatha de Danans* were called *Dee,* that is, *Gods;* theſe were Druids or Prieſts. The third Tribe were ſtiled *Dee Danans,* that is, Gods of *Danan;* they chiefly applied to the Study of Poetry, and the Art of compoſing Verſes; for *Dan* ſignifies *Art,* and likewiſe a *Poem* or Song. The three Sons of *Danan, Bryen, Juchor* and *Juchorba* were called *Gods* from their ſurpriſing Performances in the *Black Art,* and they had the Name alſo of *Tuatha de Danans,* becauſe they were the chief Lords and Commanders of the whole Colony.

The GENEALOGY of some of the Principal Nobility of the Tuatha de Danans.

THE Family of *Eochaidh Ollamh* were descended from *Daghdha*, *Ogma*, *Alloid*, *Breas* and *Dealbhaoith* the five Sons of *Eulathan*, Son of *Neid*, Son of *Jondaoi*, Son of *Allaoi*, Son of *Tait*, Son of *Tabhairn*, Son of *Eana*, Son of *Bathath*, Son of *Jobhath*, Son of *Beothaidh*, Son of *Jarbhainel Faidh*, Son of *Nemedius*, Son of *Adnamain* and *Mananan*, Son of *Alloid*, Son of *Dealbhaoith*. The six Sons of *Dealbhaoith* were *Ogmha*, *Fiacha*, *Ollamh*, *Jondaoi*, *Bryan*, *Juchor* and *Juchorba*. *Aongus*, *Hugh*, *Cearmad* and *Midhir* were the four Sons of *Daghdha*. *Laghaidh* the Son of *Cein*, Son of *Dianceacht*, Son of *Easaraig*, Son of *Neid*, Sons of *Jondaoi Gabhneoin*; also *Ceidne*, *Dianceacht* and *Luchtaine Cairbry* the famous Poet, Son of *Taro*, Son of *Turril*. *Bithro* Son of *Carbrie*, *Caitchean*, Son of *Tabhairn*, *Fiacha* Son of *Dealbhaoith*, and his Son *Ollamh* Son of *Fiacha Caicer*. *Neachtain* Son of *Mamaith*, Son of *Echoaidh Garbh*, Son of *Duach Doill*, *Siodhmall* Son of *Cairbre Crom*, Son of *Ealcmhuir*, Son of *Dealbhaoith*. *Eire Fodhla* and *Banba* were the three Daughters of *Fiacha*, Son of *Dealbhaoith*, Son of *Ogma*, and *Einin* the Daughter of *Eadarlamh* was the Mother of these three Sisters. Their Female Deities were *Badhbha*, *Macha*, and *Moriogan*. Their Ladies of Beauty and Quality were *Danan* and *Beochuill*; *Bridhid* was a Poetess of Note. They had two eminent Princes *Fea* and *Mean*, who gave the Name to *Magh Feidhmhuin* in *Munster*: they possessed *Triathre Torc*, from whence *Trithtirne* in *Munster* was so called; they defeated the *African* Pyrates in the Battle of North *Muighe Tuirreadh*; and routed the *Firbolgs* in South *Muighe Tuirreadh*; In the first of these Engagements *Nuagat* had his Hand cut off, in the latter he lost his Head.

do gabh-
gab ḃrṅṅ-
ġe do buġ
ṅaiṡle do
Tuaṫa de
Danann.

Tri banbee
Tuaṫa de
Danann anṡo

An ACCOUNT *of the* KINGS *of the* Tuatha de Danans, *and the time of their Reign.*

NUADHA AIRGIODLAMH, or the *Silver-handed*, the Son of *Eachtach*, Son of *Eadarlamh*, Son of *Ordan*, Son of *Allai*, Son of *Tait*, Son of *Tabhran*, Son of *Eana*, Son of *Baath*, Son of *Jobhath*, Son of *Beothach*, Son of *Jarbhainel Faidh*, Son of *Nemedius*, Son of *Adnamain*, reigned King of *Ireland* thirty Years, and was ſlain by *Ealadh*, Son of *Dealbhaoith*, and by *Ballar ua Neid* in the Battle of North *Muighe Tuirreadh*.

BREAS Son of *Ealathan*, Son of *Neid*, Son of *Jondaoi*, Son of *Allai*, Son of *Tabharn*, Son of *Eana*, Son of *Baath*, Son of *Ibhath*, Son of *Beothach*, Son of *Jarhainel Faidh*, Son of *Nemedius* ſucceeded and reigned ſeven Years.

Luġaiḋ lamfada mac Eim do ordaiġ aonaċ Tailtioñ ⁊ tuaiſ.

LUIGHAIDH LAMFHADHA, or, the *Long-handed*, was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Cein*, Son of *Dianceatch*, Son of *Eachtairgbreac*, Son of *Neid*, Son of *Jondaoi*, Son of *Allai*, and his Reign continued forty Years. This Prince firſt ordained the Aſſembly of *Tailtean*, in Honour to the Memory of *Tailte* the Daughter of *Magh Mor* King of *Spain*. She was Wife to *Eochaidh*, Son of *Eirc*, the late King of the *Firbolgs*, and was afterwards married to *Duach Doil* a great General of that Colony; ſhe took care of the Education of this *Luighaidh* in his Minority, and had him inſtructed in the Maxims of Government: In Gratitude for the Favours he had received from the Care and Tuition of this Lady, he inſtituted the Aſſembly of *Tailtean*, and appointed Tilts and Tournaments as a Tribute to her Memory. Theſe warlike Exerciſes reſembled the old *Olympick* Games, and they were obſerved upon the firſt of *Auguſt* every Year, a Day which is ſtill diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *Lughnaſa* from this *Lughaidh* King of *Ireland*.

Cirċiġe aguſ laċuſ aimſl olimpiaceſ.

DAGHDHA the Great ſucceeded, he was the Son of *Ealathan*, Son of *Dealbhaoith*, Son of *Neid*, Son of *Jondaoi*, Son of *Allai*, Son of *Tait*, Son of *Tabairn*, Son of *Eana*, Son of *Baath*, Son of *Jobhath*, Son of *Beothach*, Son of *Jarbhaniel Faidh*, Son of *Nemedius*; his Reign was ſeventy Years. DEALB-

DEALBHAOITH the Son of *Oghmhagrian Eigis*, Son of *Ealathan*, Son of *Dealbhoath*, Son of *Neid*, Son of *Jondaoi*, Son of *Allai*, Son of *Tait*, Son of *Tabairn*, Son of *Eana*, Son of *Baath*, Son of *Jobhath*, Son of *Beothach*, Son of *Jarbhainel Faidh*, Son of *Nemedius*, reigned next; he was King of *Ireland* ten Years.

FIACHADH ſucceeded; he was the Son of *Dealbhaoith*, the Son of *Ealathan*, Son of *Dealbhaoth*, Son of *Neid*, Son of *Jondaoi*, Son of *Allai*, Son of *Tait*, Son of *Tabhairn*, Son of *Eana*, Son of *Baath*, Son of *Jobhaith*, Son of *Beothach*, Son of *Jarbhaniel*, Son of *Nemedius*; he ſat upon the Throne ten Years, and was ſlain by one *Eogan* at a place called *Ard Breac*.

MACUILL, MACEACHT and MAC GREINE the three Sons of *Cearmada Mirbheool*, the Son of *Daghdha* ſucceeded. Theſe Princes reigned thirty Years, and ſome of the *Iriſh* Antiquaries imagine that the Iſland was divided between the three Brothers into three equal parts, they depended upon the Authority of an old Poet, who ſays

Mac Coill Mac Ceacht 7 Mac Greine

Three Brothers Macuill, Maceacht *and* Mac Greine
Divided equally the Iſle between them.

But this appears to be a Miſtake; for the Kingdom of *Ireland* was never thus divided: Theſe three Princes I confeſs, ruled alternately, one every Year, which ſeems to give occaſion for this Opinion. The reaſon why they were called *Macuill*, *Maceacht*, and *Mac Greine* was, becauſe the Idols they ſeverally worſhiped were diſtinguiſh'd by theſe Names. *Macuill* adored for his Deity *Cuill*, that is, a *Log* of Wood; *Maceacht* worſhiped *Ceacht*, in *Engliſh*, a *Plough-ſhare*; and *Mac Greine* choſe *Grian* for his God, which ſignifies the *Sun*. But the proper Names of theſe Princes were *Eathoir*, *Teathoir* and *Ceathoir*. *Eathoir* or *Maceacht* had *Banba* for his Wife; *Teathoir* or *Macuill* was married to *Fodhla*; and *Ceathoir*, who was called *Mac Greine* was the Huſband of *Eire*. The right Name likewiſe of *Oirbhſion* was *Mananan*; from him *Loch Oirbhſion* was ſo called, becauſe when his Grave was digging the Lake broke out, as the Poet thus obſerves.

realuiḋeaṫ flaiṫiṁ ḋo ḃi eaṫoṁṫa.

Fodla, Banba uġaṫ Eirne.

——————— Eathoir
A fierce, a cruel, but a warlike Prince
Paid Homage to a Log; *his Wife was* Banba;

o Oirḃṡion naiḋṫeṁ loċ Oirḃṡion.

Brave Teathoir *the charming* Fodla *chose,*
A Hero wise and valiant, but adored
A rusty Plough-share *for his God; his Brother*
Was Ceathoir, *generous and bold, his Queen*
Was the fair Eire, *and his God the* Sun.
Oirbhsion *properly was* Mananan *called,*
From him Loch Oirbhsion *received a Name.*

Do rein Praeṫgaḋ ċaiṫil.

The Pſalter of *Caſhel* computes the whole time that the *Tuatha de Danans* continued in *Ireland* to be a hundred and ninety ſeven Years, as the Poet expreſſes it thus,

A hundred and ninety ſeven Years complete,
The Tuatha de Danans, *a famous Colony,*
The Iriſh *Scepter ſway'd.*

THE ORIGINAL OF THE *MILESIANS*, WITH A

Succinct ACCOUNT of their Travels, Genealogies and Adventures,

From *Feniusa Farsa* King of *Scythia*, till the time of their first Invasion of IRELAND.

IN order to observe a Method and Regularity in describing the Original of the *Scythians*; I am to take notice that they were the Posterity of *Japhet* the Son of *Noah*; *Moses* in settlingthe Genealogy of the Patriarchs in the tenth Chapter of the Book of *Genesis*, makes mention of two Sons of *Japhet*, *Gomer* and *Magog*. *Gomer*, he says, had three Sons, *Ashkenaz*, *Riphath* and *Togarmah*, but the sacred Penman gives no Account of the Sons of *Magog*, who was the great Ancestor of the *Scythian* Nation. It is the Business of this History therefore, to be as particulat as may be, in tracCṡaobṙgaoile ċlome Magog Taiṁṡ do ṙliof feiniusa fṡra anso.

ing the lineal Deſcendents of this Son of *Japhet*, which I find recorded in the Book of *Invaſions*, upon whoſe Authority we may depend; for the whole Account is faithfully collected and tranſcribed from the moſt valuable and authentick Chronicles of the *Iriſh* Affairs, particularly from that choice Volume called *Leabhar dhroma Sneachta*, or, the *White Book*, that was written before St. *Patrick* firſt arrived in *Ireland*, to propagate Chriſtianity in that Country.

leabȝ dhoma ȝneaȝta.

We are informed then by this ancient Manuſcript, that *Magog* had three Sons, their Names were *Baath*, *Jobhath* and *Fathochta*, from *Baath* deſcended *Feniuſa Farſa*, King of *Scythia*, who was the Founder of the *Gadelians*. The Poſterity of *Jobhath* were the *Amazons*, the *Bactrians* and *Parthians*. *Fathochta* was the Anceſtor of *Partholanus*, who firſt ſettled a Colony in *Ireland* after the Flood. *Numedius* the *Firbolgs* and *Tuatha de Danans*, the *Longobardians*, the *Hunns*, *Goths* and many other Nations deſcended from *Magog*, and came originally out of *Scythia*. *Atyla* who called himſelf the Scourge of God and the Terror of the World, was likewiſe of the Poſterity of *Magog*. This warlike *Scythian* conquered *Panonia*, and troubled the *Roman* Empire for many Years, he overran *Italy*, and fought with great Bravery againſt the *Germans*. *Peliorbes* the King of the *Hunns* was a *Scythian*, who made War upon *Juſtinian* the *Roman* Emperor; the Inhabitants of *Daunia*, a part of the Country of *Apulia* owe their Original to the *Scythians*, as do the greateſt Number of the People in the *Turkiſh* Empire.

Partolan ceadȝabalꝛde Eirion deiȝ dilion.

Cadaile anaiȝ Apulia

Epiphanius is of opinion that the *Scythian* Monarchy began ſoon after the Flood, and continued to the Captivity of *Babylon*; he ſays farther that the Laws, Cuſtoms and Manners of the *Scythians* were received by other Nations as the Standards of Policy, Civility and polite Learning, and that they were the firſt after the Flood who attempted to reform Mankind into Notions of Courteſy, into the Art of Government, and the Practice of good Manners. *Johannes Boemus* in the ninth Chapter of his ſecond Volume, where he treats of the Laws and Cuſtoms of all Nations, remarks that the *Scythians* were never corrupted by the rude and ſavage Behaviour of any foreign Nation; and *Joſephus* obſerves, that the *Grecians* call the *Scythians* by the Name of *Magogoi* becauſe they were the Deſcendents of *Magog*.

do cineadh Gaoidhiolaꝛc.

It is the Obſervation of *Johannes Nauclerus* that the *Scythians* were always famous for worthy and heroic Acts, and that Hiſtorians when they ſpeak of them, give them the Character of a brave and generous People. *Herodotus* in his fourth Book tells us that *Darius* the powerful King of *Perſia* was expelled by the *Scythians* out of their Country with Infamy and Diſgrace; and this is confirm'd by *Juſtin* the Abreviator of *Trogus*, who inlarging upon the military Exploits of the *Scythian* Nation, gives this glorious Account of them. Scythæ *ipſi perpetuò ab alieno imperio aut intacti aut invicti manſerunt*; Darium *regem* Perſarum *turpi ab* Scythiâ *ſummoverunt fugâ*; Cyrum *cum omni exercitu trucidarunt*; Alexandri *magni ducem* Zopyrona *pari ratione cum copiis univerſis deleverunt*; Romanorum *audivere ſed non ſenſere Arma. The* Scythians *were either always free from the Attempts of any other Nation, or came off Conquerors when they were attack'd. They drove* Darius *the* Perſian *King out of* Scythia, *who was glad to ſave himſelf by a cowardly and ignominious Flight. They killed* Cyrus *and his whole Army. They fought with the ſame Succeſs againſt* Zopyron *one of* Alexander's *Generals, and deſtroyed him and all his Forces. They had heard indeed of the Arms of the* Romans *but never felt them.* A Character that no other People of the World ſo eminently deſerv'd, and which we have no reaſon to ſuſpect of Partiality, as it came from an Author who was a *Roman*, who ſeldom beſtows too large Encomiums upon the military Exploits of any foreign or *barbarous* Nation.

Zopyrion & moreaꝛ cine Gaoiöil

Luꝛ na Scitia ꝛaon o cumaꝛ Gaċ cine.

The Author of the *Polichronicon* in the thirty ſeventh Chapter of his firſt Book informs us that the Poſterity of *Gadelas* were called *Scythi* or *Scythians*; the Word *Scythi*, he ſays, is derived from *Scuit*, and it is certain that the *Mileſians* may with equal Propriety be called *Scythians* from the Word *Scuit*, as the old *Engliſh* in *Ireland* are ſtil'd *Goill* from *Gallia*, which is the Country from whence they were originally deſcended. So that the *Gadelians* may, with the ſame right be called *Scythians* fron *Scythia*, as the old *Engliſh* are called *Goill* from the Country of *Gaul* from whence they came.

on Scitia cin Scuit.

Goill ainmnigte o Gallia.

Theſe Obſervations which I have collected from the learned Manuſcripts and Annals of our own Natïon, and from the Authority of foreign Hiſtorians, make it evident, I preſume, that the *Gadelians*, and by Conſequence the *Mileſians*, are properly diſtinguiſh'd by the

Name of *Scythians*, as they owe their Original to thoſe illuſtrious People, and are Deſcendents from a Nation ſo famous for Civility, for good Laws and good Government; and their Poſterity the *Gadelians* always approved themſelves worthy of ſo brave Anceſtors; for they retained the ſame Love for Politeneſs, for Learning and learned Men, they fought valiantly in the Field, were faithful Allies, peaceable to their Neighbours, but ſevere Revengers of broken Leagues and abuſed Faith. Their Monarchy continued in *Ireland* under eighty one abſolute Kings of their own Blood, and of the *Gadelian* Family, not to mention a great Number of their Provincial Princes, and other illuſtrious Nobility, by which they may juſtly claim a Relation to the warlike, the civilized and learned *Scythians*, who make ſuch a Figure in Hiſtory, and are juſtly eſteemed the Standards of Probity, Bravery and Honour throughout the World.

Do ghlor Niul do gortaḋ eiṁ Scuit.

Nor are we to forget in this place that the Poſterity of *Niul* the Son of *Feniuſa Farſa* were generally called *Scythians*. This *Niul* was the ſecond Son of *Feniuſa Farſa*, and had no ſhare of the Government allowed him by his Father or his elder Brother who ſucceeded. He was ſent abroad with a numerous Attendance to travel into foreign Parts, and when he came near the Borders of *Egypt*, he order'd his People, whom he deſign'd to ſettle as a Colony in ſome convenient Country, not to forget that they were the Natives of *Scythia*, that they ſhould diſtinguiſh themſelves by the Name of *Scuit* or *Scots*, that their Poſterity might be ever mindful of their Original, and glory in being Deſcendents of the *Scythian* Nation. This young Prince had no other Portion given him by his Father, but the Privelege of travelling and the Benefit of the publick Schools, and to improve himſelf in the ſeventy two learned Languages, for *Feniuſa Farſa* left his Monarchy intire to *Neanul* his eldeſt Son.

an Seol ḋo-iottion.

A par-

A particular Account of the Original of the Gadelenians, *and of their Adventures till they invaded* IRELAND.

THere are ſome of the *Latin* Authors who imagine that *Gadelas* was the Son of *Argos* or *Cecrops*, who was King of the *Argivi*, that is, the *Grecians*, called in the old *Iriſh Gaoidheal*; but this muſt be a Miſtake, becauſe St. *Auſtin* informs us that the Family of *Cecrops* began about the time that *Jacob* was born, which was about four hundred and thirty two Years after the Deluge; and the ſame Father allows the Crown to continue in that Line but two hundred and fifteen Years, by which Computation it follows, that about ſix hundred and ſixty ſeven Years after the Flood, the Government was removed out of their Family, and their Monarchy expired. So that it is impoſſible that *Gadelas* ſhould be the Son of *Argos* or *Cecrops*, becauſe *Hector Boetius* in his Hiſtory of *Scotland* ſays that the *Gadelians* were in *Egypt* when *Moſes* was working Wonders in that Country for the Delivery of the *Iſraelites*, and the Book of the *Iriſh Invaſions* agrees with that Computation.

Airgino-rum Gaoi-dil.

Sea na hal-ban.

The Book of *Invaſions* gives an Account that about this time *Gadelas* was born; he was the Son of *Niul*, Son of *Feniuſa Farſa*, King of *Scythia*, Son of *Baath*, Son of *Magog*, his Mother was *Scota* the Daughter of *Pharaoh Cingris* King of *Egypt*. *Moſes* began to govern the *Iſraelites* in *Egypt* about ſeven hundred ninety ſeven Years after the Deluge, and according to that Computation there were about three hundred and fifty five Years from the Reign of *Cecrops* till *Gadelas* was born, ſo that it was impoſſible for *Gadelas* to be a Son of *Cecrops*.

Other Authors are fond of inſiſting that the *Gadelians* came from *Greece* into *Scythia*, and from thence they travelled by Land into *Egypt*; Theſe Writers are of opinion that the Word *Scythia* is as much as to ſay *Jath Sgeach* or *Sceachach*, which they ſuppoſe ſignifies *Land*; but upon comparing the Word *Scythia* in the Pronunciation with either of theſe, eſpecially the laſt Letters of it we ſhall find there is no manner of Analogy in the Sound between *th*, *dh*, *th*, or *ch* and *ia*, which

Ni hionan Sgeać no Sgeaćać & feadoñ no talłam.

are the laſt Letters of the Word *Scythia*. This Miſtake ariſes from a profound Ignorance of ſome Authors to the *Iriſh* Language and the Forwardneſs of others to gueſs and deliver their Sentiments about what it is impoſſible they ſhould underſtand. They will have it that the *Gadelians* muſt come originally out of *Greece*, becauſe the Solemnity of the *Gadelian* Triumphs, their Sports, Tilts and Tournaments, and many other of their Cuſtoms, bear a very near Reſemblance to the Practice of the *Grecians*; from whence they unadviſedly conclude, that the *Gadelians* were originally Natives of *Greece*; but this Similitude of Manners and Cuſtoms will be ſoon accounted for, if we conſider that the ſeveral Invaders of *Ireland* after the Deluge, except *Nemedius* and the *Mileſians*, took *Greece* in their way to *Ireland*, and reſided there for ſome time. *Partholanus*, we have obſerved, came out of *Midonia*, ſuppoſed to be *Macedonia* in *Greece*; the *Firbolgs* ſet out from *Thracia*, and the *Tuatha de Danans* from *Achaia* near *Bæotia* and the City of *Thebes*. So that thoſe Invaders who either came out of *Greece*, or travelled thro' part of it in their way to *Ireland*, may be ſuppoſed to retain ſome of the Manners and Uſages of that Country; and we may preſume the *Gadelians*, when they came to *Ireland*, learnt of the Inhabitants they found there, ſome of thoſe Cuſtoms which the Followers of *Partholanus*, or the Colony of the *Firbolgs* had introduced into the Iſland. But to aſſert poſitively that the *Gadelians* were originally deſcended from the *Greeks*, is what has no Foundation in Hiſtory, nor the Authority of any faithful Writer to ſupport it: It is a mere Conjecture, built only upon a diſtant Reſemblance of certain Sports and Exerciſes between the *Greeks* and the *Gadelians*, which we have very eaſily accounted for. It ſeems ſtrange that any Perſon ſhould attempt to write the Hiſtory of a Nation whoſe Language he is unacquainted with, and who can come at no more Knowledge of its Antiquity, than he receives thro' the corrupted Chanel of Tradition, or the Relation of foreign Authors. The *Iriſh* Tongue is obſcure and difficult to be underſtood, and the Natives of *Ireland* who ſpeak it properly enough, can hardly attain the Knowlege of its Charactres, eſpecially to read, and perfectly become accquainted with the ancient Records; which ought to diſcourage a Foreigner from writing about the Origin of the *Iriſh* Nation, and likewiſe to ren-

buꝺ eoꝛ-inꝉl le ꝺne-ꝺaċaiꝺ noıꝛ beaꝛaꝺaꝺꝛ aꝺꝛ cluꝉe ꝺa-oıꝺıol ꝺo ꝛeın ꝺıꝛıꝉe ꝛe ꝛɛnċuꝛ.

uġꝺaꝛ ꝺan ꝺaꝛaınꝉl ꝺaꝛꝛanꝛa.

der a faithful Tranſlation of the *Iriſh* Manuſcripts the more valuable in the Opinion of every one who bears any Regard to the genuine Antiquities of that Kingdom.

A full Account of the moſt illuſtrious Feniuſa Farſa, *Grandfather of* Gadelas, *till his Return from* Magh Seanoir; *with the Particulars of his Death.*

THE great *Feniuſa Farſa*, King of the *Scythian* Nation, was a Prince who applied himſelf to the Study of Letters, and made it his Buſineſs to underſtand the ſeveral Languages of the World, which began from the general Confuſion of Tongues at the Tower of *Babel*; From the time of *Adam* till the building of that Tower, there was but one univerſal Language, which the ancient Chronicles of *Ireland* call *Gartigarran*, which ſignifies the *Human Tongue*. But when *Nimrod* and his profane Confederates attempted to erect that Structure, Providence thought fit to interpoſe and put a Stop to the Undertaking, by perplexing the Workmen with a Diverſity of Speech, and confounding them with ſtrange Languages, which effectually hinder'd their Deſign, and prevented the finiſhing of the Building: But the Wiſdom of God thought fit to preſerve the genuine and original Language, which was the *Hebrew*, in the Family of *Heber*, from whom it was called the *Hebrew* Tongue. This good Man being inform'd of the wicked Attempts of *Nimrod* and his Accomplices, and that they propoſed by erecting a Tower to ſecure themſelves from a ſecond Deluge, which they apprehended would again overflow the World, oppoſed their Deſign, and refuſed to aſſiſt them in raiſing the Structure; he told them it was a vain and audacious Enterpriſe, carried on in Defiance of Heaven, whoſe Decrees it was impoſſible to withſtand or diſappoint. But this Remonſtrance made no Impreſſion upon the Projectors, who thought to raiſe their Tower to a Height which the Waters could never reach, and by that means ſecure themſelves and their Families from the Danger of another Flood. But a *Confuſion* of Language broke all their Meaſures, and the faithful *Heber* for his Piety was rewarded with a Continuance of

Comeargad na tteang-ta ar ſo.

Airiġiġe naſgaca an tiġi.

Oſgabail an tſeanga ſaoġal aſ

Eiber mac Saile 7c̄

of the original Speech in his own Family, who preſerv'd it uncorrupt, and in its native Purity delivered it to Poſterity.

Feniuſa Farſa, the *Scythian* Monarch, deſirous to attain the Knowledge of the *Hebrew* Tongue, and to have it taught in the public Schools which he deſigned to erect, reſolved to go in Perſon to *Magh Seanair*, which was near the Place where the *Hebrew* was the common Language of the Inhabitants. After the Confuſion at *Babel*, it is ſuppoſed there aroſe *ſeventy two* different Tongues; which this *Scythian* Prince deſign'd if poſſible to be Maſter of; for this end he diſpatched ſeventy two Perſons of Learning, with a Number, in caſe of Mortality, to ſupply their places, to the ſeveral parts of the known World, and commanded them to continue abroad for ſeven Years, that each of them might be perfectly acquainted with the Language of the Country where he chanc'd to reſide; then they were to return to *Scythia*, and inſtruct the Youth in the ſeveral Languages. Upon the Return of theſe learned Linguiſts into *Scythia*, *Feniuſa Farſa* began his Journey to *Magh Seanair*, and left the Government of the Kingdom in his Abſence to *Nenuall* his eldeſt Son; as the Poet informs us in his Poem that begins thus, *Canoimh Bunadhus na ngaoidhiol*, &c.

Do bi feiniuſa fġna fonnaṁ beiṫ fagḃlumṫa an ſna hṁle bearla.

Do ċuaiḋ feiniuſa go Maġ Seanaiſ.

One was at firſt the Language of Mankind,
Till haughty Nimrod *with Preſumption blind,*
Proud Babel *built; then with Confuſion ſtruck*
Seventy two diff'rent Tongues the Workmen ſpoke;
Theſe Languages the Scythian *Monarch ſtrove*
To learn, and in his Schools his Youth improve.

It was ſixty Years from the building of the Tower of *Babel*, till *Feniuſa Farſa* ſet out from the North, from his Country of *Scythia*, and arrived at *Magh Seanair*, and there began his Schools for the univerſal Languages. This Computation we receive from Chronicles of great Antiquiy, and the Poet agrees with it in the following Verſes.

From the Confuſion at the Tower of Babel
Till Feniuſa Farſa *from the North*
Arrived, was ſixty Years.

This learned Prince laid the Foundation of an Univerſity at *Magh Seanair* near the City called *Athens*, whither he invited the Youth of the adjacent Countries to frequent his Schools in order to attain the Knowleadg of the univerſal Languages, as the Poet obſerves in theſe Lines. Do ċuir Feiniuſa Scol na Sruide.

In Magh Seanair *after the lofty Tower*
Of Babel *was erected; the firſt School*
At Athens *was erected; where the Languages*
Were taught with Care, and the induſtrious Youth
Inſtructed.

The Perſons who had the Care of theſe Schools were *Feniuſa Farſa* King of *Scythia*, *Gadel* the Son of *Eathoir*, of the Poſterity of *Gomer*, who was a *Grecian*, and *Caoh Caoin Chreathach*, who came from *Judea*, and was likewiſe called *Jar Mac Neamha*, as the Poet writes in this manner. Cataiſ na haiṫne ma hanḋuiġe aḋ an ſgoil.

The Tutors who preſided in the Schools
Were Gadel *Son of* Eathoir, *and* Jar
The learned Son of Neamha *the* Hebrew,
And Fenius *the principal of all.*

Another Poet is of the ſame Opinion, which he expreſſes thus:

The learned Monarch Feniuſa Farſa,
And Gadel, *perfect in the foreign Tongues*,
And Caoih, *Friend to Truth, firſt took the Charge*
Of teaching Youth the Languages.

Theſe three eminent Linguiſts firſt invented the *Alphabet* in the three principal Languages, in *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*, which they inſcribed upon Tables of Wood, as the learned *Cionfhaola* who writ in the time of St. *Columbanus* or *Colum Cill*, juſtly obſerved. The ſame Author ſays, that *Nion* the Son of *Pelus*, the Son of *Nimrod*, was then the ſole Sovereign and Monarch of the Univerſe; and remarks farther that *Niul*, the ſecond Son of *Feniuſa Farſa* was born at *Magh Seanair* about that time, for whoſe ſake *Feniuſa* continued twenty Years as the Preſident of the Schools he had erected, that he might have his Son under his immediate An ċeaḋ Sgriḃin ran, ċeaḋ ṫea ġurġ.

Care, and make him perfect in the univerſal Languages. It was in the forty ſecond Year of the Reign of *Nion* the Son of *Pelus* (as the Chronicles inform us) that the King of *Scythia* firſt began to build and eſtabliſh his Schools at *Magh Seanair*; ſo that we may ſuppoſe continued he at *Magh Seanair* ten Years after the Death of *Nion* the Son of *Pelus:* For all the Writers agree that he preſided as a Tutor over thoſe Schools for twenty Years. It likewiſe appears from the Computation of *Bellarmine* in his Chronicle, that the Schools at *Magh Seanair* were firſt begun by *Feniuſa Farſa*, two hundred and forty two Years after the Flood. The ſame Author in his Chronicle computes that it was in the Year of the World one thouſand eight hundred and fifty, when *Nion* the Son of *Pelus* began his Monarchy, and governed the Nation of the *Hebrews*, which, according to the *Hebrew* Computation, allowed by *Bellarmine*, proves that *Nion* began to reign two hundred Years after the Flood; for from the Creation to the Deluge by the Account of Scripture was one thouſand ſix hundred and fifty ſix Years, to which we are to add forty and two Years of *Nion*'s Reign that were ſpent before *Feniuſa Farſa* King of *Scythia* began his univerſal Schools; ſo that by this Calculation it appears, that the Foundation of the Schools was laid two hundred and forty two Years after the Flood, and they were kept open twenty Years, ten Years in the Reign of *Nion*, and ten Years afterwards.

Do reir Bellarmin na Stair.

Da ċead bliaḋam deiġ dilin tuiġ flaiṫiġ neom mḟ Peil.

When *Feniuſa Farſa* the *Scythian* King had preſided twenty Years over the univerſal Schools he had erected, he returned to *Scythia*, and began to build *Seminaries* of Learning in his own Country; *Gadel* the Son of *Eathur* he ordained Preſident, and commanded him to digeſt the *Iriſh* Language into Form and Regulation, and to divide it into five ſeveral Dialects. The firſt was the *Finian* Dialect which was ſpoken by the *Militia*, and the Soldiery of the Iſland; the ſecond was the *poetical*, the third the *hiſtorical*, the fourth was the Dialect of the *Phyſicians*, the fifth was the common Idiom, or the vulgar *Iriſh* uſed in general by the People of the Country: This Dialect received its Name from *Gadel* the Maſter of the Schools, and was called *Gaoidhealg*, that is, *Iriſh*, and not from *Gadelas*, as others imagine. This *Gadel* the Son of *Eathur* was ſo highly eſteemed by *Niul* the Son of *Feniuſa Farſa*, that in reſpect to

Doṫil Niul don Seitia.

him he called the young Prince, which he had by *Scota* the Daughter of *Pharaoh Cingcris* by the Name of *Gaodhal* or *Gadelas* as the learned *Ceanſhoelta* mentions in his Hiſtory.

It is a Queſtion among Authors from whence the Word *Gaodhal* or *Gadelas* is derived: *Becanus* is of Opinion that it comes from *Gaodin* or *Gaothin*, which ſignifies *Gentle*, and by adding the Syllable *all*, it ſounds *Gaodhall*, which ſignifies *all Gentle*. Others imagine that it proceeds from the *Hebrew* Word *Gadal*, which ſignifies *Great*, becauſe *Gadel* the Son of *Eathur* (who was firſt called *Gaodhal*, that is, *Gadel*) was a *great* Proficient in Learning, and in the univerſal Languages. Our Hiſtorians inform us, that he was called *Gaodhal* or *Gadel*, from the *Iriſh* Word *Gaoith Dil*, which ſignifies a Lover of *Learning*; for *Learning* in *Engliſh* in the *Iriſh* Language is *Gaoith*, and *Love* is the *Engliſh* for the Word *Dil*. The *Grecian* Philoſophers explain the Word in the ſame manner, and by *Gaoith dil* they mean a Lover of *Learning*.

Sanaṫan ſocal Gaoiḋelgo an ſo.

Aṡ iaṁan Gaoiṫ 7 ſoġlaṁ 7 aṡ ionann dil 7 Gṁa.

It is not obſerved by the *Iriſh* Chronicles, that *Feniuſa Farſa* had any more Children than two Sons, *Nenuall*, who was the eldeſt, and *Niull* the younger Brother, as the old Poet remarks.

The aged Monarch happy in his Sons,
The learned Niul *born near the Tower of* Babel,
And valiant Nenuall *by Birth a* Scythian.

When *Feniuſa Farſa* had reigned two and twenty Years over the *Scythian* Monarchy, and had returned home from *Magh Seanair*, he fell ſick; and when he was near the Point of Death he demiſed the Kingdom of *Scythia* to *Nenuall* his eldeſt Son, and left nothing to *Niul* the younger Brother, but the Advantage ariſing from the publick Schools he had erected, and the Benefit of inſtructing the Youth of the Country in the learned Languages.

An Account of the Travels of Niul *from* Scythia *into* Egypt, *and of his Adventures till his Death.*

THIS young Prince had employed himſelf for ſome time with great Applauſe in educating the *Scythian* Youth, inſomuch that the Fame of his Learning and Accompliſhments was carried into diſtant Countries, till at length it reached the Ears of *Pharaoh Cingcris*, King of *Egypt*. This Monarch was ſo charm'd with the Report that he had heard, that he immediately diſpatched Meſſengers into *Scythia* to invite *Niul* into *Egypt*, to inſtruct the Youth of that Country: As the Poet mentions in theſe Lines;

The Egyptian *Monarch heard of* Niul's *Fame*
From diſtant Scythia, *and admired his Learning.*

Niul accepted of the Invitation, and when he had been in *Egypt* a ſmall time, the King delighted with his Learning, and the Modeſty of his Behaviour, beſtowed upon him his Daughter *Scota*, a Princeſs of great Beauty, and gave him the Lands of *Capacirunt*, that lie upon the Coaſts of the Red Sea. This is univerſally allowed by our Chronicles, and obſerved by the Poet *Giolla Caomhan* in his Poem, which begins thus, *Gaodhal Glas o dtaid Gaoidhil.*

The Scythian *ſoon comply'd with the Requeſt,*
But when he came, ſoft Love his Heart poſſeſs'd,
And, for a Reward, he was with charming Scota *bleſs'd.*

Pṙalṫ na ṫoaṁṙaċ, Salṫ ċaiṙil, an leabṫ ḟabala, 7 an ṫomaḋ eile uḟṫ.

After his Marriage with the Princeſs, he erected Schools and Seminaries of Learning in *Capacirunt*, and taught the Sciences and the univerſal Languages to the Youth of *Egypt*. At this time his Wife *Scota* was delivered of a Son, who by the Command of *Niul* was called *Gaodhal*, that is *Gadelas*.

It may ſeem ſtrange perhaps that *Niul* (who was the fifth Deſcendent from *Japhet*) ſhould be cotemporary w th *Moſes*, eſpecially conſidering that it was the Space of nine hundred and ninety ſeven Years from the Deluge, till *Moſes* took upon him the Command of the *Iſrael-*

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ites; this Difficulty will be anſwer'd, if we obſerve that it was not impoſſible for *Niul* to live ſome hundred Years; for in thoſe Ages of the World, the Lives of Mankind were very long, as may be proved by the Teſtimony of Scripture. *Heber* the Son of *Saile*, the fourth Deſcendent from *Sem*, lived four hundred and ſixty four Years, and *Sem* himſelf lived five hundred Years after his Son *Arphaxad* was born. This Account we find in the eleventh Chapter of the Book of *Geneſis*. So that we are not ſo much to admire that *Niul* ſhould live from the forty ſecond Year of the Reign of *Nion* the Son of *Pelus*, to the time that *Moſes* came into *Egypt:* And the Wonder abates ſtill, if we may give Credit to *Marianus Scotus*, who ſays that it was three hundred and one and thirty Years after the Flood, when the Confuſion of Languages happened at the Tower of *Babel*; and we have the Evidence of the moſt authentick Records to prove that *Niul* was born a conſiderable time after that Confuſion; ſo that the Age of this Prince is not at all incredible, nor is the Teſtimony of the *Scotiſh* Author invalid, who places *Niul* as contemporary with *Moſes*.

Eiber mē Saile.

During the time that *Niul* reſided at *Capacirunt* near the Red Sea with his Wife *Scota*, and *Gadelas* his Son, the Children of *Iſrael*, under the Conduct of *Moſes* and *Aaron*, attempted to free themſelves from the Slavery of *Egypt*, and incamped near *Capacirunt: Niul*, ſomewhat ſurpriſed at the Number of thoſe Itinerants, who had fixed themſelves in his Neighbourhood, went himſelf in Perſon to make Diſcoveries, and to know their Buſineſs, and to what Nation they belonged. When he came to the Outſide of the Camp he met *Aaron*, of whom he inquired the Reaſon of their Incampment, and the Country they were of. *Aaron* very courteouſly gave him Satisfaction, and beginning the Hiſtory of the *Hebrew* Nation, related the ſeveral Adventures of that People; he informed him of the Bondage they had endured for many Years under the Taſkmaſters of the *Egyptian* King, and how the God they worſhipped had worked Wonders and Miracles for their Deliverance, and had puniſhed with the moſt dreadful Judgments the Cruelty of that barbarous Prince. *Niul*, affected with this Relation, immediately offered his Friendſhip and Service to *Aaron*, and aſked whether he had ſufficient Proviſion for ſo numerous a People; and if

Maoiſ if eland Iſrael.

Mionbuile de do Rig Pharo.

they were in any Diſtreſs, he promiſed to furniſh him with Corn and all other Neceſſaries which his Country produced. This generous Act could not but be well received by *Aaron*, who returned him Thanks for his Civility, and took his leave: When he returned to the Camp, he gave Account to *Moſes* of the Adventure he had met with, and the kind Offers that were made him by a neighbouring Prince. *Niul* likewiſe, when he came home, related the Hiſtory of the *Iſraelites* to ſome of the principal of his People, and repeated the Converſation he had with one of their Commanders.

Tagrioma Niul do Aaron.

It happened that upon the ſame Night the young Prince *Gadelas*, the Son of *Niul*, had the Misfortune to be bit in the Neck by a Serpent, as he was ſwimming (ſome ſay) in a River; tho' others aſſert that the Serpent came out of the adjacent Wilderneſs, and bit him in his Bed. The Venom inſtantly ſpread it ſelf thro' his Veins, and poiſoned the whole Maſs of Blood, ſo that the Prince languiſhed, and was reduced to the very Brink of Death. This dreadful Accident alarmed *Niul* and his People, who, upon Conſultation, reſolved to carry the expiring Prince to the Camp of the *Hebrews*, and intreat the Humanity of *Moſes* that he would pray for his Recovery to that Almighty God, who had diſplayed his Power in ſo wonderful a Manner among the *Egyptians*. *Moſes* complied with their Requeſt, and addreſſed himſelf fervently to God for the Safety of the young Prince; and laying his Rod that was in his Hand upon the Wound, the Youth immediately recovered, and was perfectly healed, but there remained a *green Spot* upon the Place where the Bite was. From this *green Spot* the Prince was afterwards called *Gaodhal Glas*, but by modern Authors *Gadelas: Glas* ſignifies *green*, and *Gaodhal* (as the Moderns corruptly pronounce it, tho' *Gadel* was the proper Name) being joined with it, is the Reaſon that he is generally called *Gadelas*; and from this *Gaodhal* or *Gadelas*, the *Iriſh* are called *Clana Gaodhal*, which is as much as to ſay the Poſterity of *Gaodhal* or *Gadelas*.

Creaſa Gaoidil le nathe nime.

When *Moſes* had ſo miraculouſly cured this Bite of the Serpent, he propheſied, that wherever that young Prince or his Poſterity ſhould inhabit, the Country ſhould never be infeſted with any *venomous* Creature. This Prediction is fulfilled in the Iſland of *Crete*, now called *Candia*, where ſome of the Deſcendents of this

Nad maoig le Gaodal

Prince remain to this Day: And it is well known that no poiſonous Creature will live in that Iſland, but they die immediately upon their Arrival as they do in *Ireland*. Some, I confeſs, are of Opinion, that there were Serpents in *Ireland* till St. *Patrick* arrived to propagate Chriſtianity in that Country; but this Aſſertion depends upon the figurative Manner of Expreſſion, which is to be underſtood of *Devils* or infernal Spirits that may properly be called *Serpents*, and were expelled the Iſland by the Piety and Preaching of this *Saint*. But we have no Account in our ancient Annals of any *Serpents* in *Ireland* ſince the Invaſion of the Country by the *Gadelians*, and by the univerſal Silence of our Hiſtorians we may with great Reaſon collect that there were no ſuch Creatures; and as a farther Teſtimony, we are to obſerve that the infernal Fiends or the *Devils* are generally called *Serpents* in the Life of *Saint Patrick*.

Ni bfuil dea-ġḃ le naċġ niṁe beiṫ an eiṗiṁ riaḃ.

mor ſgṙiḃ ſeanċuiḋe ġ naṫraċ neime do beiṫ an eiṗiṁ riaṁ.

We have an Account from ſome Antiquaries that *Moſes* locked a Chain he had in his Hand about the Neck of *Gaodhal* or *Gadelas*; and from thence he was called *Gaodhal Glas*, that is, *Gadelas*; for the Word *Glas* by another Termination in the *Iriſh* Language, ſignifies in the *Engliſh* a *Lock*, and by joining together the Words *Gaodhal Glas*, we come at the Name *Gaodhalglas* or *Gadelas*. In thoſe times every principal and chief Commander wore a rich *Chain* about his Arm, as a Badge of his Office, and a Diſtinction of his Authority. But as an Evidence that this young Prince had the Syllable *Glas* added to his Name from the Impreſſion of the *Serpent*'s Teeth (which occaſioned a *green Spot* upon the Wound, in *Iriſh* called *Glas*) and not from a *Chain* locked about his Neck; I have inſerted the following Verſes, extracted from the Royal Records of *Tarah*.

Ti ġlaſ ġ bṙaġṫo ġaoiḋil.

The hiſſing Serpent, *eager of his Prey,*
Aſcends the Couch, where ſleeping Gadel *lay,*
In winding Mazes, then himſelf he roll'd
And leap'd upon him in a dreadful Fold,
And ſhook his forked Tongue, and then around
His Neck he twiſts, and gives a deadly Wound;
From his black Gums he preſs'd the killing Foam,
And from his Mouth the blaſting Vapours come.

The

The ſubtile Poiſon ſpreads thro' every Vein,
No Art, no Juice of Herbs can eaſe the Pain,
Till Moſes *with his never failing* Wand,
Touch'd the raw Wound, which heal'd at his Command,
But a green Spot *the tender Skin diſtain'd.*
From hence the princely Youth receiv'd his Name,
And was called Gaodhal Glas.

Other Antiquaries are of Opinion that he was called *Gaodhal Glas* or *Gadelas* from the *Brightneſs* of his Armour, and the Shining of the Weapons he uſed in the Wars; as the Poet obſerves in this Manner.

—*This Prince the virtuous* Scota *bore,*
From the bright *Luſtre of the Arms he wore*
Called Gaodhal Glas.

Gaodal glas o-naidtea Gaedil.

From this *Gaodhal Glas* or *Gadelas* the *Gadelians* derive their Name, and the *Iriſh* from him are called *Clanna Gaodhal*; upon this Account an ancient Poet has theſe Lines.

From Gadelas *the* Iriſh *had their Name,*
The Scots *from* Scota, Feine *from* Fenius.

Some of the *Iriſh* Chronicles aſſert that the Reaſon why *Scota* the Mother of *Gadelas* was ſo called, was, becauſe the Father of *Gadelas* was deſcended from the *Scythian* Race; among whom it was a Cuſtom to call the Women after their Huſband's Names.

Ceadh Scota anno.

It is to be obſerved that this Princeſs was a different Perſon from that *Scota*, who was the Wife of *Golamh*, afterwards called *Mileſius* King of *Spain*, by whom he had ſix Sons; For the Father of *Scota*, the Mother of *Gadelas*, was *Pharaoh Cingcris*, King of *Egypt*, who perſued the Children of *Iſrael*, as they fled from Slavery, and periſhed in the Red Sea with all his Army; but the Father of that *Scota*, who was the Wife of *Mileſius* the King of *Spain*, was the fifteenth King of *Egypt* in Succeſſion from the *Pharaoh* abovementioned, and was diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *Pharaoh Nectonebus*.

When *Niul* had received the Prince his Son in perfect Health by the Prayers of *Moſes*, and in Return had ſupplied the *Iſraelites* with Proviſions, and what was neceſſary for their Journey; he began to be apprehenſive

that his Father in Law would be diſpleaſed at the Civility he ſhewed a People, whom he eſteem'd as a Company of Slaves, in a State of Rebellion againſt his Authority. He communicated his Fears to *Moſes*, who perſuaded him to remove himſelf and his People, and accompany him into the *promiſed Land*, where he ſhould have a Part of the Country aſſign'd him for his own Support, and the Maintenance of his Followers; or, if he refuſed this Propoſal, he would deliver up the Shipping which belong'd to the Crown of *Egypt* into his Hands, where he might diſpoſe of himſelf and his Subjects with Safety, till he found how the great God would deal with *Pharaoh*, who reſolved to perſue the *Hebrews*, and force them back into Slavery. This Motion *Niul* complied with; and accordingly *Moſes* diſpatch'd a thouſand Men well arm'd, who made themſelves Maſters of the Ships, and delivered them into the Poſſeſſion of *Niul*, who with all poſſible Speed went on board with all his People, and ſtood out to Sea in Expectation of the Event. Upon the next Day the Waters of the Red Sea were divided, and a wonderful Paſſage made for the *Iſraelites* to go through; and *Pharaoh*, with the choiceſt Forces of his Kingdom attempting to follow them, were all drowned. Upon this memorable Tranſaction an old Poet has theſe Lines:

Niul 7 Pharaoh ann.

The haughty Monarch with a Heart elate,
Reſolved to follow, and to tempt his Fate.
He ruſh'd into the Deep, the Waters cloſe,
And with impetuous Rage his Pride oppoſe:
They cover all his Hoſt, and in their Courſe
Sweep away ſixty thouſand Foot, and fifty thouſand Horſe.

This Overthrow of the *Egyptians* was brought to paſs about ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven Years after the Deluge.

Niul obſerving from his Ships that *Pharaoh* and the *Egyptian* Army were deſtroyed, reſolved to return, and to fix himſelf and his People in their former Settlement. He brought his Ships to Land, and went on Shore with all his Followers: After this Enterpriſe he had many Children, and lived till his Sons were able to bear Arms, and then died, leaving behind him the Character of one of the moſt learned and valiant Princes of his Age. *Gadelas*, after the Deceaſe of his

Clann Niul ag iomadughadh ann ſo.

Do gab Ga adal glay 7 a mat̃g ceanuſ na cnöe.

Father, took upon him the Command, and admitted his Mother *Scota* into a Share of the Government, and they reigned together with great Wiſdom and Unanimity.

It was obſerved before, that *Moſes* had propheſied, that the Countries, wherever *Gadelas* or any of his Poſterity ſhould inhabit, ſhould not be infeſted with any *poiſonous* Creature; and he added likewiſe this Prediction, that the Poſterity of this Prince ſhould encourage the Sciences, and be the conſtant Patrons of *Poets*, *Philoſophers*, *Hiſtorians*, and Men of Learning in all Profeſſions. This Account we receive from an ancient Poet in the following Verſes to be found in the *Pſalter na rann*.

The holy Prophet was inſpir'd, to ſee
Into Events of dark Futurity,
And ſaid, for thee, young Prince, has Heaven in ſtore
Bleſſings that Mortals ſcarce injoy'd before:
For whereſoe'er thy Royal Line *ſhall come,*
Fruitful ſhall be their Land, and ſafe their Home;
No poiſonous *Snake or* Serpent *ſhall deface*
The Beauty of the Field, or taint the Graſs;
No noiſome Reptile with invenom'd Teeth,
Nor deadly Inſect with infectious Breath,
Shall ever bloat that Land, or be the Cauſe of Death;
Fairbiṫe maoiṫ anro. *But Innocence and Arts ſhall flouriſh there,*
And Learning in its lovely Shapes appear;
The Poets there ſhall in their Songs proclaim
Thy glorious Acts, and never dying Name.

Gadelas had a Son born to him in *Egypt*, whom he named *Eaſru*, he was the Father of *Sru*, who poſſeſſed and ruled over the Territory of his Anceſtors. The Succeſſor of *Pharaoh Cingcris*, who periſhed in the Red Sea with his whole Army, was *Pharaoh an Tuir*; he was a Prince of a military Diſpoſition, and recruited the Forces of his Kingdom after that wonderful Overthrow in his Predeceſſor's Reign. The Kings of *Egypt* were ſucceſſively called *Pharaohs*, till the time of *Pharaoh Nectonebus*, who was the fifteenth in Succeſſion from *Pharaoh Cingcris*, that poſſeſſed the Throne of the *Egyptian* Monarchy.

An Account of the Expulsion of the Posterity of Niul, *and his People, out of* Egypt, *by* Pharaoh an Tuir.

Pharaoh an Tuir upon his Succession to the Crown of *Egypt*, immediately set himself to repair the Loss sustain'd in the last Reign, and raised a numerous Army, with a Design of Revenge upon the Posterity of *Niul*, and the *Gadelians* for seizing the Shipping, and assisting the *Israelites* with Provisions, when they incamped upon the Borders of the Red Sea; and when he had completed his Forces, he marched towards the Country of *Capacirunt*, and entred it with Fire and Sword. *Walsingham*, in his Book called *Hypodigma*, gives the same Account, where he says, *Egyptiis in mari rubro submersis, illi qui superfuerunt, expulerunt a se quendam nobilem Scythicum qui degebat apud eos, ne dominium super eos invaderet; expulsus ille cum Familiâ, pervenit ad* Hispaniam, *ubi & habitavit annis multis, & Progenies ipsius Familiæ multæ multiplicata est nimis; & inde venerunt in* Hiberniam. *The* Egyptians *being overwhelmed by the Red Sea, those that remained drove out a* Scythian *Prince, who resided among them, lest he should take Advantage of the Weakness of the Government, and make an Attempt upon the Crown. When he was expelled the Country with all his Followers he came to* Spain, *where he and his People lived many Years, and became numerous, and from thence they came into* Ireland.

Ionghad rleasta Gaoidil a heigipt.

We are to observe that this *Scythian* Prince was *Sru* the Son of *Easru*, Son of *Gadelas*, and not *Gadelas* himself, as *Hector Boetius*, and some ignorant *English* Writers that followed him, take the Freedom to assert; but such Pretenders to History will be of no Authority, when compared with the Testimony of the *Irish* Chronicles, which affirm positively that *Gadelas* was the Son of *Scota*, the Daughter of *Pharaoh Cingcris* King of *Egypt*, that he remained there his Life-time, and there died. We are informed by the same Records, that this Prince never came out of *Greece* (as others imagine) but his Father, who was *Niul*, the Son of *Feniusa Farsa* came directly from *Scythia*. Nor is the Account of

Sru mē Eadrru eadh taoiseach do cinn Sert do Gluaig a heigipt.

Walſingham to be wholly credited; for this *Sru*, upon his Expulſion from *Egypt* did not direct his Courſe towards *Spain*, but arrived in *Scythia*, and it was *Dagha* the Son of *Bratha*, the fifteenth Deſcendent from *Sru*, that came firſt into *Spain*, as the Antiquities of *Ireland* inform us. However, it is certain that *Sru* was the Commander and Prince of the *Gadelians*, in their Voyage from *Egypt*, when they were driven out by *Pharaoh an Tuir*. This is confirmed by the Authority of *Giollu Caomhan* a celebrated Poet, who wrote a Poem upon the Subject, while he was at Sea, and has theſe Verſes.

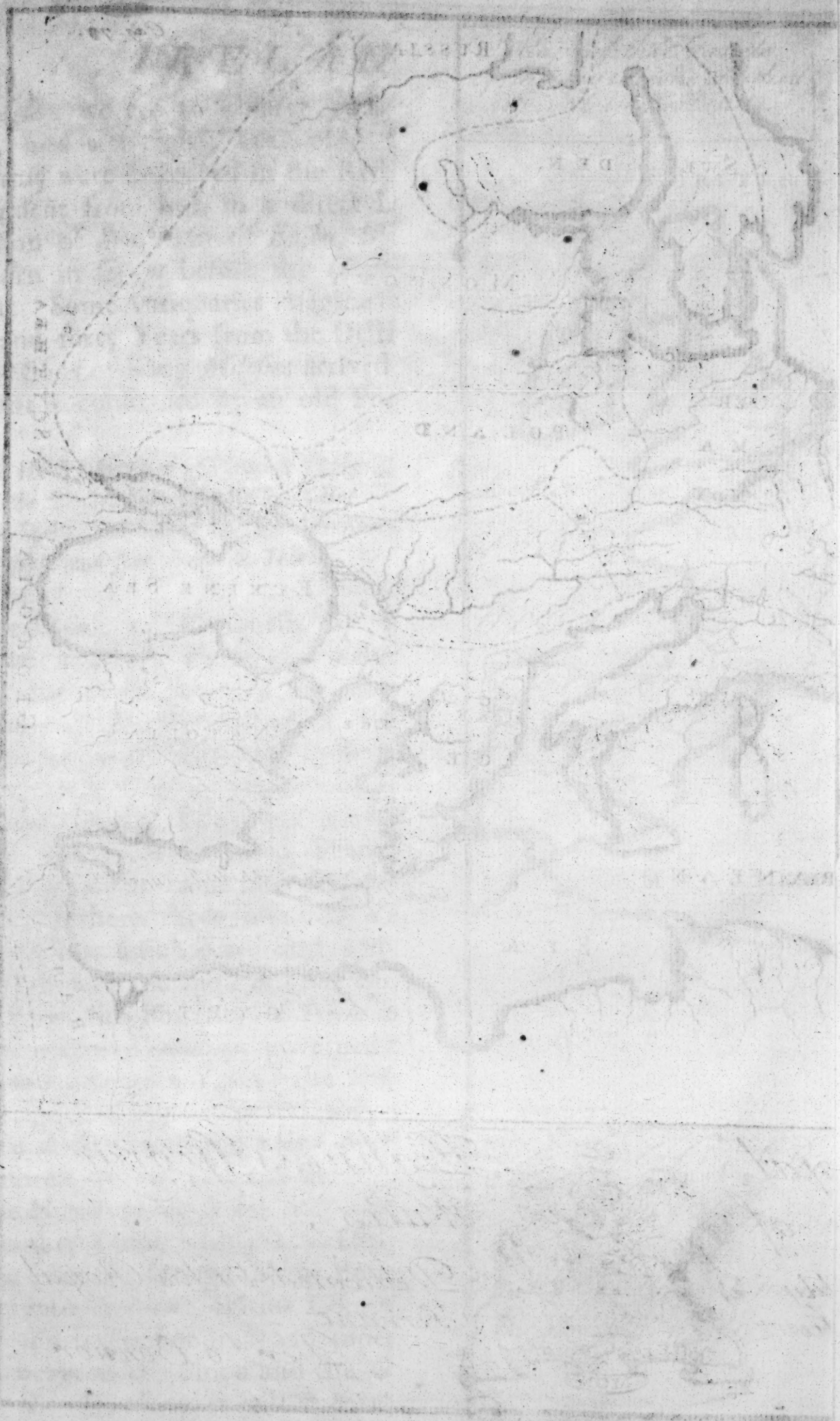
ata Seancaꝛ eiꝛiñ da aomail ꝺun be Sꝛu buꝺ taoiſeac ꝺ ꝛlioꝛ ꝺaoiꝺil ꝺ an eaꝛꝛa ꝛin.

Sru *Son of* Eaſru, *Son of* Gadelas
The Founder of the great Gadelian *Race,*
Left the Egyptian *Shore expell'd by Force,*
And ſail'd with four Ships; he had in every Tranſport
Twenty five Nobles of the chiefeſt Rank,
Attended by their virtuous Ladies.

The *Iriſh* Records of the beſt Authority agree that *Gadelas* and his Son *Eaſru* lived and died in *Egypt*, and that *Sru*, the Son of *Eaſru*, Son of *Gadelas* was the Commander of the *Gadelians* in this Expedition. He landed with his Followers in the Iſland of *Crete*, where he died, and was ſucceeded in the Government by *Eibher* or *Heber Scot* his Son, who was the Head of that People, and ſail'd with them from *Crete*, and brought them to *Scythia*.

There is an Author of ſome Note, who is of Opinion that the *Iriſh* and *Scots* were generally called *Scots* from this *Heber Scot*, who ſailed with the *Gadelians* from *Crete* to *Scythia*; becauſe the Word *Scot* ſignifies a *Soldier* or a Man of *Valour*; and it is certain that this Prince was a Perſon of great Bravery, and an expert *Bowman*; from whom this Writer ſuppoſes that his Poſterity were called *Scots*, and made uſe of Bows and Arrows in their Wars and Huntings, after the Example of their Anceſtors, till late Years, when they thought proper to uſe other Weapons. But I am not to believe this Author, when he contradicts the Evidence of the moſt ancient of the *Iriſh* Chronicles, which aſſert that the *Gadelians* in general were called *Scots* becauſe they originally came out of *Scythia*.

ꝛlioꝛ ꝺaoiꝺil o tiꝛ ꝺo tiꝛ.



A Map of the Travels of the Scythians till they arrived in Ireland.

To His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales,

This Plate is humbly Dedicated by his Royal Highness's most Obedient Servant

Der.d o Connor

Gadelas, we are to obſerve, was cotemporary with *Moſes*, and was eighty Years old, when *Pharaoh* and his Army were deſtroyed in the Red Sea. The fourth Deſcendent from him in a direct Line was this *Heber Scot*, Son of *Sru*, Son of *Eaſru*, Son of *Gadelas*, who was born in *Egypt* before the *Gadelians* were expelled thence. Some Antiquaries imagine that it was four hundred and forty Years from the Deſtruction of *Pharaoh*, till the Sons of King *Mileſius* arrived in *Ireland*; and this Account is confirmed by an old Poet in theſe Lines:

From the Deſtruction of Pharaoh Cingetis,
Till the Deſcendents of Mileſius *ſailed*
From Spain, *and landed on the* Iriſh *Shore,*
Was forty and four hundred Years.

The Book of Conqueſts or Invaſions computes but two hundred and eighty three Years, from the Time that *Moſes* govern'd the *Iſraelites* in *Egypt*, till the Sons of *Mileſius* arrived in *Ireland*; and the *Iriſh* Chronicles agree that the Poſterity of *Mileſius* firſt invaded the Country a thouſand and eighty Years after the Flood. The Book abovementioned reckons, that it was three hundred Years after the Deluge, when *Partholanus* came into *Ireland*; that his Poſterity continued there three hundred Years, and that the Country was uninhabited and waſte thirty Years after the Extinction of the *Partholanians*, till the *Clana Neimhidh*, or the Poſterity of *Nemedius* landed upon the Coaſt. The *Nemedians* governed the Iſland two hundred and ſeventeen Years; the *Firbolgs* ſucceeded them, and reigned thirty ſix Years; they were ſubdued by the *Tuatha de Danans*, who were Governors of the Country a hundred and ninety ſeven Years; and, by adding the whole Numbers together, they amount to one thouſand and eighty Years, which is the Diſtance of Time agreed to be from the Deluge till the Poſterity of *Mileſius* firſt came into *Ireland*. If this Computation be compared with the ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven Years, that were between the Flood and the Government of *Moſes* over the *Iſraelites*, it will appear evidently, that from that Time till the Arrival of the *Mileſians* in *Ireland* there paſſed no more than two hundred and eighty three Years; ſo that the above Suppoſition is falſe, and without Authority, which aſſerts that the Poſterity of

comṁaidm bliadan do re-in an leabȝ gabala.

comadeam gabalaca eirion go cumȝ deiſ oiloiñ.

Mileſius landed in *Ireland* four hundred and forty Years after the Paſſage of the *Iſraelites* thro' the Red Sea.

Some Antiquaries are of Opinion, that when *Sru* and his Followers ſet Sail from *Egypt*, he ſteer'd Weſt and by North into the *Ægean* Sea, and left *Teprofane*, by ſome called *Tarobain*, and *AſiaMinor* upon his Right Hand, and ſo he ſailed round the Coaſts of *Aſia* Northwards upon the Left, and from thence Weſtwards to Mount *Riffe* on the Weſt and by North Side of *Aſia*; he ſteer'd then into the narrow Sea that divides *Europe* from *Aſia*; and from thence into *Scythia:* But it is certain that this was not the Courſe by which *Sru* attempted to ſteer from *Egypt* into *Scythia*; for he began his Voyage from the Mouth of the River *Nile*, and ſo ſail'd to the Iſland of *Crete*, now called *Candia*, where he continued till he died; and as an Evidence that ſome of his Poſterity remain there to this Day, no Serpent or venomous Creature will live in the Place, which is as free from thoſe Creatures as the Country of *Ireland*. From *Crete* the *Gadelians* ſail'd through the *Ægean* Sea, into *Pontus Euxinus* and up the River *Tanius* as far as Navigable, and then march'd his Men under the Conduct of *Heber Scot* before mentioned, who was their Commander in all their Voyages and Adventures. If it ſhould be thought impoſſible to come by Sea from *Egypt* into *Scythia*, which was a Kingdom of great Extent in thoſe Times; it is to be obſerved that the Hiſtorians in their Accounts of *Scythia*, agree that the River *Tanais* runs into *Pontus Euxinus*, which hath Communication with the *Ægean*, and the *Ægean* with the *Mediterranean*, which Sea extends to the Coaſts of *Egypt*, and to the Mouth of the *Nile*, and *Tanais* was always accounted to be a River of *Scythia: Herodotus* in his fourth Book gives this Deſcription of the River *Tanais*, Tanais *Fluvius*, *dividens* Aſiam *ab* Europâ, *enumeratur inter Flumina*, *quæ apud* Scythas *ſunt*. *The River* Tanais, *which divides* Aſia *from* Europe, *is reckoned to be one of the Rivers of* Scythia.

In tyligẽ ind Gab Sru Mac eayru on Eigipt.

Tanaiſ ymgeaſ go mṁ.

When the *Gadelians* arrived in *Scythia*, from whence they originally deſcended; they were haraſs'd with continual Wars by their Kindred, the Poſterity of *Nenual*, the Son of *Feniuſa Farſa*, King of *Scythia*, who were afraid they would put in ſome Claim to the Government of the Country; and in one of the Engagements between them, *Agnon* the Son of *Tait*, the Son of *Heber Scot*, fought Hand to Hand with his own Cou-

eogab moṁ idiṁ ṡliaṡ Gaoidil 7 luṡ na Scitia.

ſin *Reffleior* the Son of *Riffil*, the Son of *Nenual*, and King of *Scythia*, and ſlew him. Their Diſſentions continued ſeven Years, as the old Poet *Giolla Caomhan* obſerves in the Verſes following, extracted from the Poem which begins thus: *Gaodhal glas otaid Gaoidhil.*

For ſeven long Years the Scythian *Wars continued,*
Till Reffleoir (*engaging with the valiant* Agnon)
Was ſlain.

The EXPULSION *of the* Gadelians *out of* Scythia.

WHEN *Reffleoir*, the King of *Scythia*, was ſlain, he had two Sons *Nenual* and *Riffil*, who reſolved to revenge their Father's Death, and, with a great Army they had raiſed, to drive the *Gadelians* out of the Country. The *Gadelians*, unable to engage with the *Scythian* Forces, conſulted together, and came to a Reſolution to leave the Country before they were preſſed to a Battel; and accordingly they retired with all poſſible Speed into the Territories of the *Amazons*, where they continued for the Space of a Year under the Conduct of *Adnoin* and *Heber*, the two Sons of *Tait*, Son of *Agnamon*, Son of *Beogamon*, Son of *Heber Scot*, Son of *Sru*, Son of *Eaſru*, Son of *Gadelas*.

longabarlioṫ Gaoiḋil ar a Scitia.

Adnoin had three Sons, whoſe Names were *Ealloid*, *Lamſhion* and *Lamſhglas*; *Heber* had two Sons *Caicer* and *Cing*; *Adnoin* died. After they had continued for the Space of a Year in that Country, the *Gadelians* ſet to Sea in three Ships, threeſcore Perſons in each Ship, and every third Perſon had a Wife. In this Voyage they had ſix Commanders, and they ſailed Weſtwards, till they came into the narrow Sea, that flows from the Northern Ocean. Here they were ſurpriſed with a violent Storm that drove them upon an Iſland called *Caronia* in the *Pontick* Sea: In this Iſland they ſtayd a Year and a quarter, and here *Heber*, the Son of *Tait*, and *Lamſhglas* one of the Sons of *Adnoin* died, and were inter'd with great Pomp and Solemnity, if we conſider the

Tri bliaḋa in gaċ leiṫ.

the Rudeneſs and Simplicity of thoſe Times. The principal Commanders in this Voyage were *Ealloid*, *Lamhfionn*, *Cing*, and *Caicer*; they were Perſons tolerably experienced in Adventures, and directed their Voyage with great Skill; but they encountred great Difficulties, partly owing to the Inclemency of the Weather, and in ſome Meaſure to the Rocks that lay concealed under Water, and made ſailing extremely dangerous. Uncertain which Way to ſteer their Courſe, they applied themſelves to *Caicer* for Advice. This Perſon was a principal *Druid* among them, and by his prophetick Knowledge informed them, that there was no Country ordained for them to inhabit, till they arrived upon the Coaſt of a certain Weſtern Iſle, (which was *Ireland*) but it was decreed that they ſhould never ſet Foot in that Country, yet it ſhould be injoyed by their *Poſterity*. It muſt be underſtood that a *Druid* ſignifies a *Prieſt* and a Perſon of ſingular Learning and Wiſdom, and the *Gadelians* were always happy in the Attendance of ſome of theſe extraordinary Sages in all their Travels and Adventures, till they came to *Ireland*, and afterwards to the Birth of *Chriſt*, which put an End to their Idolatry and their Pagan *Prieſthood*.

The *Gadelians* overaw'd by this Prediction, proceeded in their Voyage, and landed in *Gothland*, where *Lamhfion* had a Son of uncommon Wiſdom and Courage, who was called *Heber glunnfionn*. In this Country theſe People continued thirty Years; and ſome of their Poſterity are Inhabitants there to this Day, as the learned *Giolla Caomhan* relates in a Poem of his in this Manner.

The Warlike Sons of the Gadelian *Race*
Remain'd among the Goths *for thirty Years,*
And there ſhall ſome of their Poſterity
Remain till the World's End.

ꝛlıoꝛ ġaoıdıl ꝛan ġotıa.

But we have *Iriſh* Records of great Authority which contradict this Account, and aſſert that the *Gadelians* continued in *Gothland* an hundred and fifty Years, and this appears to be the trueſt Computation; for it is certain that eight Generations of that People died in that Country

Country. The eight ſucceſſive Deſcendents from *Heber Glunfionn* to *Bratha* are theſe: *Bratha* the Son of *Deaghatha*, Son of *Earchada*, Son of *Alloid*, Son of *Nuagatt*, Son of *Nenuaill*, Son of *Eibric*, Son of *Heber Glunfion*, who was born in *Gothland*, the Son of *Lamhfionn*, the principal Commander that conducted the *Gadelians* into that Country; and ſince it is impoſſible to think, that the Space of thirty Years could conſume eight Generations, the laſt Computation we muſt depend upon as the beſt Authority.

do čaiṫ ɣli- oṁ ɡaoiḋil oṁ nɡlɪ;ne ḋa ne ɣan ɡoṫa.

Other Chronicles aſſert that the *Gadelians* continued in *Gothland* three hundred Years; yet this Account is far from being true, becauſe the Hiſtories of the ſeveral Invaſions of the Iſland agree that there were not complete three hundred Years, from the Deſtruction of *Pharaoh* and his Army in the Red Sea, till the Son of King *Mileſius* landed upon the *Iriſh* Coaſt. This Computation therefore muſt be falſe, becauſe, within that Space of Time it was that the *Gadelians* finiſhed all their Voyages and Travels, from *Egypt* to *Crete*, from *Crete* to *Scythia*, from *Scythia* to *Gothland*, from *Gothland* to *Spain*, from *Spain* back to *Scythia*, from *Scythia* to *Egypt*, from *Egypt* to *Thrace*, from *Thrace* to *Gothland*, from *Gothland* to *Spain*, and from thence to *Ireland*.

The Voyage of the Mileſians *from* Gothland *to* Spain.

Teaṁ ɣliṁ ɡaoiḋil ḋon- eɣpaiṁ.

Bratha, the Son of *Deaghatha*, the eighth Deſcendent from *Heber Glunfionn* was the principal Commander in the Voyage, and conducted the *Gadelians* from *Gothland* into *Spain*. He had but four Tranſports, and diſpoſed twenty four Men and as many Women, and four Mariners in every Ship. The Officers, who commanded under *Bratha* in this Expedition were *Oige*, *Vige*, (the two Sons of *Ealloid*, the Son of *Nianuall*) *Mantan*, and *Caicer*. He ſailed from *Gothland*, with *Crete* upon his left Hand, and ſteered South Weſt of *Europe*, and ſo landed in *Spain*. The Poſterity of *Tubal* the Son of *Japhet* were the Inhabitants of the Country at that time, and with them, the *Gadelians* upon their Arrival, fought many deſperate Engage-

ments, and came off with Victory over the Natives in many Battles. About that Time the Family of *Ealloid* were all ſwept away, by a dreadful Peſtilence, except ten Perſons, who increaſed and multiplied, and in a few Years in great Meaſure ſuplied the Loſs.

Do rugad breogan mac bratha ran rpain.

Bratha had a Son born to him in *Spain*, whom he called *Breogan*, and he proved to be a Prince of great Bravery and military Conduct, and with his bold *Gadelians* he engaged the *Spaniards* in many bloody Battles, and always fought with Succeſs. It was he that built *Brigantia* near *Cruine*, and from him the City had the Name of *Braganſa*, as the learned *Giolla Caomhan* obſerves in theſe Lines:

The brave Breogan *chaced the* Spaniſh *Troops,*
Followed by Victory where'er he fought,
And raiſed the City of Brigantia.

Clan bregan ano.

This warlike Prince had ten Sons, their Names were *Cuailgne*, *Cuala*, *Blath*, *Aibhle*, *Nar*, *Breagha*, *Fuad*, *Muirtheimhne*, *Ith* and *Bille*, as the ſame Author mentions in this manner:

Ten were the Sons of Breogan, *their Names*
Breagha, Fuad, Muirtheimhne, Cuala,
Cuailgne, Blath, Aibhle, Nar, Ith, *and* Bille.

The famous *Gallamh*, who was called *Mileſius* of *Spain*, was the Son of *Bille*, Son of *Breogan*, who tho' he be the laſt named of all the Brothers, yet the moſt authentick Records of the Kingdom allow him to be the eldeſt Son. The Family of *Breogan* obtained ſuch a Character among the *Spaniards*, that by the Aſſiſtance of their hardy *Gadelians*, they almoſt made a Conqueſt of the whole Country, and obtained ſome of the principal Offices in the Government. The young Prince *Gallamh*, was the Son of *Bille*, and after he had fought with great Bravery in many Engagements againſt the Natives, he reſolved to undertake a Voyage to *Scythia*, to viſit his Royal Relations in that Country. Accordingly he fitted out thirty Ships, and when he had furniſhed his Fleet with ſufficient Neceſſaries and Proviſions, he man'd it with the ſtouteſt of the *Gadelian* Troops, and weighed Anchor. He ſteered his Courſe thro' the Weſtern Sea, till he came into the

Mediterrean

Mediterranean, and paſſing by *Sicily* and *Crete* he ſailed Nothwards, thro' the *Ægean* into the *Euxine* Sea, and ſo entring the River *Tanais*, he landed in *Scythia*. He immediately diſpatched a Courier to the *Scythian* Court, to give notice to *Riffleoir* the King of his Arrival. This Prince was related to *Riffleoir*, the Son of *Riffil* above mentioned. The King of *Scythia* received this Viſit with great Civility, and by his Meſſengers invited him and his Retinue to Court; where the *Spaniard* behaved himſelf with ſo much Gallantry, that he ſoon found a Way into the Affections of the King, who made him his prime Miniſter, and *Generaliſſimo* of all his Forces, and beſtowed his Daughter upon him, whoſe Name was *Seang*, by whom he had two Sons, *Donn* and *Aireach Feabhruadh*. *Mileſius* having the ſole Command of the Army, ſuppreſſed the growing Power of the Neighbouring Princes, enlarged the Bounds of that Monarchy, and in many Battles ſubdued all the Enemies of the *Scythian* Nation. By the continued Courſe of his Victories, he became the Darling of the Populace, which raiſed a Jealouſy in the King, who reſolved to cruſh and put an End to his Greatneſs, leſt his Ambition, ſupported by the Love of the People, ſhould animate him to make Attempts upon the Government, and to fix himſelf in the Throne; and therefore he determined, when a proper Opportunity offered, to diſpatch him. *Mileſius* informed of this baſe Deſign, aſſembled the principal Officers of his *Gadelians*, and they came to a Reſolution of forcing their Way into the Palace, and killing the King; which they immediately put in Execution. Then they retired to their Shipping, and left *Scythia*. They went on board in the River *Tanais*, and ſailed thro' the *Euxine* and the *Ægean* Seas till they came to the *Mediterranean*; and ſo they ſteered towards the River *Nile*, and landed upon the Coaſts of *Egypt*. When *Mileſius* and his Attendants came on Shore, he ſent Meſſengers to *Pharaoh Nectonebus* the *Egyptian* King, to notifie his Arrival; who returned him his Complements, and invited him with great Civility to the *Egyptian* Court. He aſſigned a Tract of Land for the Support of the *Gadelian* Forces, and entertained *Mileſius*, as became the Dignity of his Character. This Tranſaction is confirmed by the Teſtimony of the learned *Giolla Caomhan* in this manner:

Teagſa ó Mileadh Eaſpaine go Riſleoir.

mortgſ an Riogh mileadh.

mabaſ Riogh na Scitia le Mileadh

Mileſius

*

Mileſius *ſlew the Monarch in his Palace,*
Aſſiſted by his brave Gadelian *Troops,*
Then ſail'd away, and left th' ungrateful Shore,
And landed on the Egyptian *Coaſt.*

In this Voyage *Mileſius* was followed by his two Sons *Donn* and *Aireach Feabhruadh*, whom he had by the Princeſs *Seang*, the Daughter of *Riffleoir*; but ſhe died before he left *Scythia*. The *Gadelians*, when they arrived in *Egypt*, found that Country engaged in a deſperate War with the *Ethiopians*. *Pharaoh Nectonebus* obſerving the Valour of *Mileſius*, and finding him to be an expert Soldier, made him the General of the *Egyptian* Forces; and depended upon his Conduct in the whole Management of the War. He firſt reduced his Troops to a ſtrict military Diſcipline, and marched his Army againſt the *Ethiopians*, and engaging in many bloody Encounters, Victory was always on his ſide; and he made that uſe of Succeſs, that at laſt he quite broke the Spirit of the Enemy's Soldiery, and made them Tributaries to the Crown of *Egypt*. The War being thus fortunately ended by the Bravery and Conduct of *Mileſius*, his Fame ſpread into all the adjacent Countries, and he was ſo well eſteemed in the *Egyptian* Court, that *Pharaoh Nectonebus* gave him in Marriage the Princeſs *Scota* his Daughter, a Lady of great Virtue, and of excellent Beauty. This Princeſs was called *Scota* for the ſame Reaſon that *Scota* (the Daughter of *Pharaoh Cingcris*, who periſhed in the Red Sea in Perſuit of the *Iſraelites*) obtained that Name, who was the Wife of the famous *Niul*, the great Anceſtor of the *Gadelians*. *Mileſius*, by this Princeſs in *Egypt*, had two Sons, *Heberus Fionn* and *Amhergin*; upon his Arrival in that Country, he appointed twelve of the moſt ingenious Youths that came over with him, to be inſtructed in the curious Arts and Sciences of *Egypt*, with a Deſign when they were perfect Maſters in their ſeveral Profeſſions, to teach his own Countrymen the Trades and Myſteries of the *Egyptians*.

Do tug Rioġ Pharo ingean mhic Mhaoi do Mhilead.

When he had continued ſeven Years in *Egypt* he remembred the remarkable Prediction of *Caicer* the principal *Druid*, who foretold that the Poſterity of *Gadelas* ſhould obtain the Poſſeſſion of a *Weſtern* Iſland (which was *Ireland*) and there inhabit, confiding in

Fagbus Mhileadh eaſpaine an Eigipt.

 the

the Truth of this Prophecy, he fitted out ſixty Ships, and furniſhed them with Proviſions neceſſary for a Voyage; and taking Leave of the *Egyptian* Court, he went on Board with his Followers; and ſailed from the Mouth of the River *Nile* into the *Mediterranean*, till he came near *Thrace*, where he landed, and in this Place the Princeſs *Scota* was deliver'd of a Son whom he named *Ir*. Soon after *Mileſius* and his People left *Thrace*, and croſs'd many Countries till he came to another Iſland called *Gothiana*, which lies in the narrow Sea (now called the *Britiſh* Sea) which divides the *Baltick* from the Ocean Northwards. Here he continued for ſome Time, and in this Iſle his Wife *Scota* was deliver'd of another Son whom he named *Colpa*; he was the ſixth Son of *Mileſius*, and was afterwards called the *Swordſman*. From hence he ſailed with his *Gadelians* till he arrived at the Kingdom of the *Picts*, formerly called *Albania*, now *Scotland*. Here he landed and plunder'd all the Country that lay upon the Coaſts; and conveying his Booty on Shipboard he ſailed away, leaving *Britain* on his right Hand, and having *France* Weſt and by South upon the left, he arrived upon the Coaſt of *Biſcay* or *Biſcany* in *Spain*, where he unladed his Ships, and ſet all his People on Shore.

Aꝺeaꝺ aꝛ-ceaꝺ ꝺo eꝛiꝺ inꝺ-neaꝺ.

The Certainty of his Arrival was ſoon ſpread over all *Biſcany*, and was carried with all poſſible Speed over the whole Kingdom. He found the *Spaniards* in the moſt deplorable Circumſtances, overrun by the *Goths* and other plundering Foreigners, who took the Opportunity of his Abſence, and ranſacked the whole Country. *Mileſius* reſolved to prevent the farther Incurſions of theſe *Barbarians*, and deliver his Subjects from the Tyranny of theſe Invaders, ſummoned the whole Force of the *Gadelians* that continued in *Spain*, and forming them into regular Troops, he joined them with thoſe that followed him in his Voyages, and offer'd Battel to the *Goths* and their auxiliary Foreigners, and put them to a general Rout. He perſued his Blow, and with the ſame good Fortune defeated them in fifty four ſeveral Battels, and quite drove them out of the Kingdom. By this means *Mileſius* and his Relations, who were the Family of *Breogan* the Son of *Bratha*, became Maſters of almoſt the whole Kingdom of *Spain*.

Sgꝛoꝛ 7 ꝺiḃiꝛc all muꝛaꝺ on Spaiñ.

Do cloin Mileaó eapaine anro.

The Sons of *Mileſius* were in the whole thirty two, and twenty four of them were illegitimate: He had eight Sons by his two Wives, *Seang*, a Daughter of the King of *Scythia*, and the Princeſs *Scota*, the Daughter of *Pharaoh Nectonibus* King of *Egypt*; but no more than eight which he had by his Wives arrived in *Ireland*, as the Poet teſtifies in this manner.

Mileſius, *the warlike* Spaniſh *King*,
Had two and thirty Sons, and Heroes all,
But only eight, born from the Marriage Bed,
Arrived in Ireland.

Twenty four of the Sons of *Mileſius*, we obſerved, were born to him by his Concubines, before he began his Voyage from *Spain* to *Scythia*; the other eight legitimate Princes he had by his two Wives. *Seang*, the Daughter of *Reffleoir* King of *Scythia*, bore him two Sons in that Country, *Donn*, and *Aireach Feabhruadh*; and *Scota*, the Daughter of *Pharaoh Nectonibus* King of *Egypt*, was the Mother of the remaining ſix; their Names were *Heber Fionn* and *Aimhergin* who were born in *Egypt*, *Ir* born in the Iſland *Irene*, ſituated in the *Thracian* Sea, *Colpa*, called the *Swordſman*, born in *Gothiana*, and *Aranann* and *Heremon*, born in *Galicia*. This is obſerved by a Poet of great Antiquity in the following Lines.

The valiant Gallamh, *who was called* Mileſius,
And fought a thouſand Battels with Succeſs,
Had eight young Princes of his Royal Blood;
Aireach Feabhruadh, *and the noble* Donn,
Both born in Scythia; *near the River* Nile
In Egypt Heber Fionn *and* Aimhergin
Drew their firſt Breath; *the moſt couragious* Ir,
A Hero who in Fight ſurpaſſed them all,
Born in Irene *near the* Thracian *Shore*;
Colpa, *a Prince that well could wield a* Sword,
The Princes Arannan *and* Heremon,
Born in the Tower of Bragantia.

Do lionmaſ-eaſ rleara Gaoiöil ran Spain.

The Children of *Breogan* the Son of *Bratha* increaſed in *Spain* to be a numerous Progeny, and had that Confidence in the Courage of their Soldiers, that they reſolved to attempt a Conqueſt of ſome other Country, and make it a Place for their Abode. They came into this Deſign, becauſe there had been a great Scarcity of Corn and

and other Proviſions in *Spain*, occaſioned by the burning Heats and Dryneſs of the Seaſons; and they were ſo continually alarmed with the Inroads of the *Goths* and other Foreigners, that they were obliged to be perpetually in the Field in Arms, for fear of being ſurpriſed. The principal Perſons of that Family met in Council to debate upon this important Subject, to come to a Reſolution which Way they ſhould ſteer their Courſe, and who was the moſt proper to employ in the Diſcovery of a Country that was capable to ſupport themſelves and their People. After frequent Conſultations upon this Affair, they agreed unanimouſly to diſpatch *Ith* the Son of *Breogan*, a Prince of great Valour and Penetration, and poſſeſſed of many other excellent Qualities, to make a Diſcovery of the *Weſtern* Iſland, which by an old Prediction was foretold ſhould be inhabited by that Family. When this Prophecy of the learned Druid *Caicer* was mentioned in the Council, the *Gadelians* were tranſported with Joy, and depended upon Succeſs in the Undertaking, and *Ith* with great Satisfaction accepted of the chief Command, in that intended Expedition. The Place where this Aſſembly met to conſult was *Braganſa* or *Brigantia* in *Galicia*, in the Kingdom of *Spain*.

fairdine éa-
cen ondoi
an ſo.

This was certainly the Occaſion of the Voyage of *Ith* the Son of *Breogan* to *Ireland*; and what ſome imagine is no more than a Fiction, that he diſcovered the Iſland in a ſtarry Winter Night with a *Teleſcope* from the Top of the Tower of *Brigantia*; for we have the greateſt Authority from the ancient Chronicles of *Ireland* to believe that there was a ſtrict Friendſhip and Correſpondence by Navigation and Traffick between the *Spaniards* and the *Iriſh* from the Time that *Eochaidh* the Son of *Eirc* the laſt King of the *Firbolgs* in *Ireland* was married to *Tailte* the Daughter of *Maghmore* King of *Spain*; ſo that the People of the two Nations were well acquainted with one another long before *Ith* the Son of *Breogan* was born. And this Account is ſufficient to deſtroy the Credit of that idle Fancy, that *Ith* and the Family of *Breogan* firſt diſcover'd the Country of *Ireland* with an *optical* Inſtrument from the Top of the Tower of *Brigantia*, and puts it beyond Diſpute, that there was long before a conſtant Familiarity and Acquaintance between the *Iriſh* and the *Spaniards*.

Ith, who, as we obſerved before, was a Prince of great Learning and Prudence, was of an enterpriſing Genius,

and furniſhed with many other princely Accompliſhments, fitted out a Ship with Proviſion and Neceſſaries, and man'd her with a hundred and fifty of the moſt reſolute and hardy Soldiers of the *Gadelians*. He took with him on Board his Son *Lughaidh* or *Lugadius*, weighed Anchor, and ſet Sail for *Ireland*. He arrived upon the Northern Coaſt of the *Iſland*, and when he had landed his Men, he ſacrificed with great Devotion to *Neptune* the God of the Seas, but the Omens were not propitious. A Number of the Inhabitants ſoon came to the Shoar, and called to him in *Iriſh* to know his Buſineſs, and the Country he was of: He anſwered them diſtinctly in the ſame Language, and told them, that he was of the ſame Tribe, deſcended from the great *Magog* as well as themſelves; and that the original *Iriſh* was the Language in Uſe, and inviolably preſerved in his Family.

Tagus ith ya bruidean attir ei-rion.

From this Tranſaction in the Book of Conqueſts, the moſt ancient of the *Iriſh* Antiquaries conclude, that the *Iriſh* Tongue was the genuine Language of *Nemedius* and his People, and conſequently of the *Firbolgs* and the *Tuatha de Danans*; and this ſeems to be more than probable from what was obſerved before, that *Gaoidhal* the Son of *Eathor*, by the Direction and Command of *Feniuſa Farſa* King of *Scythia*, reduced the *Iriſh* Language into Method and Regularity; and from this *Gaoidhal* the Grammarian, the *Iriſh* Tongue in the ſame Language is called *Gaoidhalg*, tho' by a ſtrange Corruption, it is called by the *Engliſh* the *Iriſh* Tongue. This *Gaoidhal*, we have ſaid, inſtructed the *Scythian* Youth in the publick Schools, before *Nemedius* began his Voyage from *Scythia* to *Ireland*; and the *Iriſh* Tongue was the common Language in *Scythia*, when *Nemedius* came from thence. The *Iriſh* Chronicles agree, that the *Iriſh* was the genuine Language of *Nemedius* and his Followers, when they arrived in *Ireland*, and was made uſe of afterwards by the Poſterity of that People; not to ſay that the *Iriſh* was the natural Language of the Poſterity of *Mileſius*, and the *Gadelians* in general, from the Time that *Niul* firſt departed from *Scythia*. The learned *Richard Creagh*, Primate of *Ireland*, confirms this Opinion by this Remark. *Gallica locutio eſt in uſu in Hibernia, ab adventu* Nemedi, *anno* 630 *a Diluvio, in hunc uſque Diem. The* Iriſh *Language is in Common Uſe in* Ireland *from the Coming of* Nemedius, *ſix hundred and thirty Years after the*

Gaoidhal mac Eathoir ag munadh na Sgolaeaicht-eibh.

the Flood even to this Day. And therefore it is no way incredible that *Ith* the Son of *Breogan*, and the *Tuatha de Danans* ſhould converſe intelligibly together in the ſame Language.

comimbegla do Ith 7 do tuatha de dañan.

Ith, upon his Landing, inquired of the Inhabitants the Name of the Iſland, and what was the Name of the Prince that governed at that Time; they anſwered him, the Name of the Iſland was *Inis Ealga*, and it was under the Dominion of three Princes, the three Sons of *Cearmada Miorbheoil*, the Son of *Daghdha*, as was before mentioned. They told him likewiſe that theſe three Kings were all together at a Place called *Oileach Neid* in the Confines of the Province of *Ulſter*, and were quarrelling about a Number of Jewels that were left them by their Anceſtors; and the Diſpute ran ſo high, that the Conteſt, in all Likelyhood, would be decided by the Sword.

Upon this Information, *Ith* made choice of a hundred of his truſty *Gadelians*, leaving the remaining fifty to guard the Ship, and began his March with all Expedition towards *Oileach Neid*. When he arrived, he found there the three Princes of the Iſland the Sons of *Cearmada*, who received him with great Civility and all outward Marks of Reſpect, and related to him the Occaſion of the Controverſy that was between them. *Ith* returned their Complements, and told them, that it was by chance that he came into the Iſland, and was driven upon the Coaſts by Streſs of Weather, that he had no Deſign to continue long, but to return with all convenient Speed into his own Country. The three Kings obſerving the Prudence of his Anſwers, and that he was a Perſon of great Abilities, reſolved by general Conſent to chuſe him Umpire of the Differences between them, and obliged themſelves to be determined by his Arbitration. Upon a fair ſtating the Diſpute, *Ith* was of Opinion that the Jewels ought equally to be divided between them.

rad Ith re eloiñ ceg-mṫad daṫo.

When the Debate was at an End, *Ith* took upon him to recommend Friendſhip and Unanimity to the Brothers, and told them he thought they had no Occaſion to quarrel among themſelves, ſince Providence had made them Princes of ſo fruitful an Iſland, that abounded with Honey, Acorns, Milk, Fiſh, and Plenty of Corn; that the Air was neither hot nor cold, but exceeding temperate and wholſome for human Bo-

molla Ith ar eirin daṫo.

dies, and that the Country was of ſo large an Extent, that if it was divided equally between them, there would be ſufficient to ſatisfy the Wants, or even the Ambition of every one of them. When he had ended his Advice, and gratefully acknowledg'd their Civilities, he took his Leave, and departed with his Retinue in order to go on Board.

The three Brothers, the Sons of *Cearmada*, obſerving what Encomiums this Foreigner beſtowed upon the Iſland, and how feelingly he expreſſed himſelf upon the Air and the Fertility of the Country, were jealous he would give ſo great a Character of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, upon his Return, that the *Gadelians* would ſoon pay them a Viſit, in order to make a Conqueſt of it; and therefore *Mac Cuill*, one of the Brothers, was immediately diſpatch'd, with a hundred and fifty of ſelect reſolute Soldiers, in Perſuit of *Ith*. They overtook him, and immediately fell upon his Rear; *Ith* perceiving the Attack, came to the Relief of his Men, and by his Conduct and uncommon Bravery, made good his Retreat, till he came to a Place called *Muigh Ith*, called ſo from this *Ith*, the Commander of the *Gadelians*. Here the *Gadelians* faced about, and both Companies advancing in Order, a moſt deſperate and bloody Battel was fought for many Hours; and *Ith*, notwithſtanding he was ſupported by the braveſt Handful of Troops that ever the World bred, was mortally wounded in the Action. His Followers, perceiving their General in this Diſtreſs, and deſpairing of Victory, carried him off, and retired ſafely with him on Shipboard; where he died of his Wounds, before they were able to reach the *Spaniſh* Coaſts. I am ſenſible, ſome of the *Iriſh* Hiſtorians aſſert, that *Ith* was killed at *Dromligon*, and there was buried; yet I chooſe to follow this Account, becauſe I find it related by the undoubted Teſtimony of the beſt *Iriſh* Authors.

bay ith g mrr.

Before the Soldiers of *Ith* arrived in *Spain*, that incomparable Prince *Mileſius* died, after he had reigned in that Country for ſix and thirty Years. He was, as the Chronicles of *Ireland* give his Character, a Prince of the greateſt Honour and Generoſity; and for Courage, Conduct, and military Bravery, the World never ſaw his Equal ſince the Creation. When *Laghaidh*, the Son of *Ith*, had landed his Father's Body, he ſhew'd it the Sons of *Mileſius*, and related the treacherous Circumſtances of his Death; which ſo enraged the *Gadelians*,

Tilleadˇ lu-gaidˇ mac ıt˙ don Spain le corp a athar.

that they ſolemnly vowed Revenge upon the three Sons of *Cearmada*, and engaged to ſacrifice their Blood to the *Manes* of their Grand Uncle, and to drive them out of the Kingdom.

But before I begin to give Account of this Adventure of the *Mileſians*, in order to the Invaſion of *Ireland*, it may not be improper to anſwer the peeviſh Objections of ſome ignorant Authors, who have the Front to aſſert, that it was impoſſible the *Gadelians*, who knew nothing of Navigation, and underſtood neither Sea-card nor Compaſs, ſhould attempt a Voyage from *Spain* to *Ireland*; and that there were no Ships nor Shipwrights in the World, when the *Mileſians* are ſaid to invade the Iſland: But a ſmall Acquaintance with Hiſtory will inform us, that ſoon after the Deluge the Poſterity of *Noah* began to build Ships in Imitation of the *Ark*, and, by continued Practice, became great Proficients in that Art; inſomuch that not long after the Flood, they had invented ſeveral Sorts of Tranſports, to convey Colonies of People from the Continent of *Armenia*, where *Noah* lived, into remote Iſlands and diſtant Countries. Can any one think it poſſible that the Poſterity of *Noah*, who, by the Direction of Providence, were to inhabit almoſt all Parts of the Earth, and were ſpread all over the Face of it, could poſſibly, arrive over Rivers, and Seas, and Oceans, into Countries they were to poſſeſs, without the Uſe of Shipping and Navigation? And is it to be denied, that ſeveral Iſlands and diſtant Parts of the World, which could never be come at by Land, were peopled by the Poſterity of *Noah*, long before the Sea-card or Compaſs was diſcover'd? This is ſo obvious to a common Underſtanding, that it is needleſs to inſiſt farther upon it; and it is evident, beyond Diſpute, that the Iſlands in the *Mediterranean*, the *Adriatick*, *Pontick*, and *Weſtern* Seas, and many others, were inhabited, long before the modern Methods of Navigation were known in the World; as appears from the Hiſtories of the firſt Diſcoveries of thoſe Iſlands, that give the earlieſt Accounts of the Inhabitants, and the firſt peopling of them.

an aimc 3 ꝛliab. armenia.

We meet frequently, in the *Iriſh* Hiſtories, with many Voyages made by a Sort of *Africans*, who often landed upon the Iſland; and there we have an Account of certain *Stars*, and the Names of them, that were worſhiped by the Mariners, and were ſuppoſed to derive a Power from

Ta iomad ꝛgeul ar luꝛ ón aꝛꝛ-ꝛie teaꝛ an eiꝛiñ.

from the God of the Sea, either to miſguide the Ship, or to conduct her ſafe into the Port. Infinite is the Number of Authors, that mention the Siege and the Deſtruction of *Troy* by the reſolute *Grecians*, which happen'd, as *Scaliger* computes, a thouſand two hundred and forty Years before the Birth of *Chriſt*; tho' *Euſebius* places it earlier by one and twenty Years: But be it more or leſs, we are certain the *Greeks* fitted out a numerous Fleet, conſiſting almoſt of an incredible Number of Ships of all Rates. The *Africans*, the *Grecians*, and all other Nations of the World, are allowed by all Authors, ancient and modern, to have had Fleets at Sea, and to make long Voyages before the Uſe of a Sea-Card or Compaſs was ever known. But I am not ſurpriſed at the Partiality of theſe petty Hiſtorians, who exclude the *Gadelians* (a People ever eſteem'd the moſt ingenious and enterpriſing of any in the World) from the Uſe of Shipping and Navigation, when they proſtitute their Pens upon all Occaſions, to obſcure the Glory, and to deface the venerable Antiquities of the *Iriſh* Nation.

Let me for once recommend to them the twenty ſeventh and twenty eighth Chapters of the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, where the holy Writer gives a Relation of St. *Paul*'s Voyage from *Jeruſalem* to *Rome*, with theſe memorable Circumſtances, that the Ship was of a large Size, and able to contain two hundred and ſeventy ſix Perſons; that ſhe had Sails and Anchors, and that the Mariners ſteer'd by the *Stars*, long before the Chart or *Compaſs* were diſcovered: So that this Objection is of no manner of Force, but deſign'd only to deſtroy the Authority of the *Iriſh* Records, which give an Account of the Voyage of the *Gadelians* from *Spain* into *Ireland*; and to impoſe upon the World with a Fiction that the *Gadelians* came from ſome other Country, and were accidentally driven upon the *Iriſh* Coaſts, and for no other Reaſon but becauſe they could not ſteer by the Compaſs which at that Time was undiſcovered. But the Ancient Chronicles of *Ireland* ſhall ever be a Guide to me, and unleſs we depend upon their Authority, it is impoſſible to arrive at any Certainty of the Antiquities, and the Religious or Political State of that Kingdom.

An Account of the Voyage of the Mileſians *from* Spain *into* Ireland, *their Adventures, and their Conqueſt of the* Iſland.

Hector Boetius, in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, is of Opinion, that *Heber* and *Heremon* were the Sons of *Gadelas*; but this Aſſertion is oppoſed, for very good Reaſons, by the learned *Cormac Mac Cuillenain*, who affirms, that *Gadelas* was cotemporary with *Moſes*; and obſerves likewiſe from the Book of Conqueſts or Invaſions, that the *Mileſians* invaded *Ireland* two hundred and eighty three Years after *Pharaoh Cingcris*, King of *Egypt*, periſhed in the Red Sea; and therefore it is impoſſible that *Gadelas* ſhould be the Father of *Heber* and *Heremon*; which appears yet more evident, from the Computation of *Cormac Mac Cuillenain* of the ſeveral Anceſtors of *Gallamh*, otherwiſe called *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*, who was the Father of *Heber* and *Heremon*. I ſhall repreſent the diſtinct Genealogy of *Mileſius*, to ſhew that *Gadelas* was not the Father of theſe two young Princes, but lived nineteen Generations before them. This Pedigree is extracted from that moſt valuable Record, the *Pſalter of Caſhel*.

heccon bo; etiuſ artꝫ na haiban.

Gallamh, or *Mileſius*	Son of *Feibhricglas*	Son of *Gadelas*.
Son of *Bille*	Son of *Heber Glunn Fionn*	Son of *Niul*.
Son of *Breogan*	Son of *Laimſinn*	Son of *Feniuſa Farſa*.
Son of *Bratha*	Son of *Adhnoin*	Son of *Baath*.
Son of *Deaghatha*	Son of *Tait*	Son of *Magog*.
Son of *Earchada*	Son of *Ogamhan*	Son of *Japhet*.
Son of *Alloid*	Son of *Heber Scott*	Son of *Noah*.
Sou of *Nuaghad*	Son of *Sru*	Son of *Lamech*.
Son of *Neanuaill*	Son of *Eaſru*.	

ꝫeanealuꝫ mileaꝺ eaſpaine ꝺo Noah.

Whoever reads the *Scotiſh* Hiſtory of *Hector Boetius*, would be apt to imagine that he intended another *Gadelas*, from whom the *Gadelians* in *Scotland* were derived, different from that *Gadelas* who was the great Anceſtor of the *Iriſh*; but I depend upon the Teſtimony of a learned Author, who aſſerts, that the *Gadelians* in *Ireland* and *Scotland* originally deſcended from the ſame Founder. *Johannes Major* affirms in Proof of this, *Dico ergo, a quibuſcunque* Hiberni *originem duxerunt, ab eiſdem* Scoti *exordium capiunt. My Opinion is, that from whomſoever the* Iriſh *were derived, the* Scots *owe their Original to the*

o ꝫaoiꝺil ein Seŋc an Albaiŋ.

ſame Founder. And Venerable *Bede*, in the firſt Chapter of his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, agrees with the Judgment of this Author; where he ſays, *Procedente autem tempore Britannia, poſt Britones & Pictos, Scotorum Nationem in Pictorum parte recepit, qui duce Reuda de Hiberniâ egreſſi, vel amicitiâ, vel ferro, ſibimet inter eos ſedes, quas hactenus habent, vindicarunt. In Proceſs of Time, the Country of* Britain, *after it had been inhabited by the* Britons *and* Picts, *was poſſeſs'd on the ſide of the* Picts, *by a Nation of the* Scots, *who came out of* Ireland *under the Conduct of* Reuda, *and made themſelves Maſters of thoſe Lands, either by Friendſhip or by the Sword, which they injoy to this Day*; from whence it appears that the *Scotiſh* Race came originally out of *Ireland* into *Scotland* under *Reuda* their General, and that the preſent *Scots* are the Deſcendents of that Colony. *Humfredus* a *Welſh* Author thus delivers his Opinion upon the ſame Subject. *Scotos Hibernorum prolem, & ipſi, & omnes optimé norunt, eodemque nomine a noſtratibus ſcilicet Guidhil appellantur. The* Scots *themſelves and others well know, that the* Scots *are the Offspring of the* Iriſh, *and that our Countrymen the* Welſh *call them both by the ſame Name* Guidhil, *that is* Gadelians. *Giraldus Cambrenſis* in the ſixteenth Chapter of the third Diſtinction of the Book he wrote upon the Hiſtory of *Ireland*, ſays, that *Niall*, of the nine Hoſtages, was the Monarch of *Ireland*; that the ſix Sons of *Muireadhach* or *Mortaugh* King of *Ulſter* made a Voyage to *Scotland*, where they grew powerful, and by their Courage made themſelves Maſters of the Country, and obtained the principal Command of it; and that at that Time they gave it the Name of *Scotia* or *Scotland*. His Words are, *Gens ab his propagata ſpecificato vocabulo Scotica vocatur in hodiernum. The* Scotiſh *Nation deſcended from them is particularly ſo called to this Day*. So that what *Hector Boetius* attempts to prove upon this Subject, in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, is a downright Falſhood, and he is to be eſteemed fabulous when he aſſerts that *Gadelas* was the Father of *Heber* and *Heremon* the Sons of *Mileſius*, and would impoſe another *Gadelas* upon the World as the Anceſtor of the *Scotiſh* Nation, different from that *Gadelas*, who was the Founder of the *Mileſians*, and made a Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

uğoȝ bꝛe-
aṫnaċ an ꝛo.

Niall naoi
ȝiallaċ Riȝ
eiꝛioñ.

ô ȝaoiðil
aṫaiḋ Alḃ-
aðnicc.

Buchanan, a *Scotiſh* Writer, in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, would have it believed, that the Progeny of *Mi-*

leſius came directly from *France* into *Ireland*; and in Confirmation he gives three Reaſons, which he thinks ſufficiently prove it.

The firſt, the Kingdom of *France* was grown ſo populous that from that Part of it only called *Gallia Lugdunenſis*, there went out a Colony of three hundred thouſand able Men, with a Deſign to make a Conqueſt of other Countries; and ſome of theſe, he ſays, were the Poſterity of *Gadelas*, and came into *Ireland*. But this Author ſeems to be groſly ignorant of the Time when the *Mileſians* got Poſſeſſion of the Iſland, and could therefore have no Knowledge whether the Country of *France* was overſtock'd with Inhabitants or not. But ſuppoſing that *France* could ſpare great Colonies of its People at the Time when the *Mileſians* invaded *Ireland*; is there not the ſame Reaſon to believe, that the Kingdom of *Spain*, not far diſtant, abounded with Inhabitants, and was equally populous, and ſent out Colonies? So that this Argument is no Way convincing, to prove that the *Gadelians* came out of *France*; for by the ſame Reaſon they might as well ſet out from *Spain*, or from any other Country, whoſe People were too numerous, and therefore obliged to ſend Colonies abroad.

Suiġeam gan baṙan taṙ le gaoiṫil do ċeaṙ on ṫṙaine go heiṙiñ.

His ſecond Reaſon carries juſt as much Evidence with it as the firſt; the *Mileſians*, he ſays, muſt unavoidably come out of *France*, becauſe there is a great Reſemblance between the *French* and the *Iriſh* Languages, particularly in the Words *Dris* and *Dun*, with ſome others which have the ſame Signification in both. In Anſwer, we are to obſerve that there are many Words borrowed from all Languages to be met with in the *Fourth Degree* of the *Iriſh* Tongue, that have been admitted from the Reign of *Feniuſa Farſa* to the preſent Time; and as we find many *French* Words intermixed, ſo there are a great many *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, *Greek* and *Hebrew* Words, and others out of the other principal Languages of the World, to be diſcovered in the modern *Iriſh*, which, by Reaſon of the Intercourſe of other Nations, is ſtrangely different from the Purity of the original Language. But this is no Proof that the *Mileſians* came out of *France*; for notwithſtanding there may be Words of the ſame Signification in both Languages, yet the Reaſon of it was, as *Julius Cæſar* obſerves in the ſixth Book of his *Commentaries*, becauſe the *Druids*, who were a Sort of *Prieſts* and *Southſayers*, went

an ḃaṙa ṙeaṙún gan baṙṙanta anṙo.

do ṙeaṙún ṫeanġta anṙo.

went from the *Britiſh* Iſles into *France*, and were received with ſuch Veneration in the Country, that they were advanced to be their Judges, and were inveſted with large Patrimonies, Privileges, and Immunities, by the Nobility and Gentry of that Nation; or, perhaps theſe and other Words were introduced into *France* by *Manann*, that was Subject to the *Gadelians*, and whoſe natural Language was the *Iriſh* Tongue.

Artelius obſerves that the pure *Iriſh* was the genuine Language of *Manann*; from whence it appears that the *Britiſh Druids* or *Augurs* went out of the Iſland of *Ireland* into *France*; for in thoſe Ages *Ireland* was the Fountain of Knowledge and Learning, and by the *Druids*, who travelled abroad, the Youth of the neighbouring Countries were inſtructed in the liberal Arts and Sciences; and ſince the natural Language of theſe *Druids* muſt be the *Iriſh*, it is eaſy to ſuppoſe that the *French* Youths collected many *Iriſh* Words, and introduced them into their own Tongue, and they are ſo continued to be uſed to this Day.

bpoiṫe aṫ ṫeaṫuiṫ ṫe ṡaṁ bél.

The learned *Camden* in his *Britannia* informs us, that the *Druids* or Soothſayers more commonly taught the Youth in their Schools by Word of Mouth than by Writing and *Books*; and as a farther Reaſon how ſome *Iriſh* Words came to be intermixed in the *French* Tongue it muſt be known, as the Book of *Conqueſts* obſerves, that the *French* and *Iriſh* had a Correſpondence with one another by Navigation and Traffick, and that the Daughter of the King of *France* was married to *Ugaine-more*, one of the Monarchs of *Ireland*, who made War with the *French*, and likewiſe that *Criomhthan*, the Son of *Fiodhadh*, another King of the Iſland, attempted to conquer the Country. The *Iriſh* often tranſported their Forces into *France*: *Niall* of the nine Hoſtages, long after *Ugaine*, at the Head of a numerous Army, deſigned to overrun the Country, and make it tributary to the *Iriſh*, and humanly ſpeaking, would have ſucceeded in his Invaſion, had he not been treacherouſly ſhot with an Arrow by *Eochaidh*, the Son of *Eana Cinnſealach*, King of *Leinſter*, by the River *Loire* in *France*, as ſhall be more particularly related in the Courſe of this Hiſtory. *Dathi*, the Son of *Fiachradh*, another *Iriſh* Monarch, raiſed a great Army, and landed in *France*; he marched thro the Country, and ſpoiled the Inhabitants as far as the *Alps*, and deſigned intirely

Caiḋṁeaṁ na, Fṙainnce 7 na heiṙioṅ

Ḋaṫi mac Fiaċaḋ ṙa ġṁáil ġaoiḋiolaċ:

tirely to ſubdue the Kingdom; but he was deſtroyed by Providence before he had accompliſhed his Purpoſe, and ſlain by a Thunderbolt at the foot of the *Alps*. We have the Teſtimony likewiſe of *Cornelius Tacitus*, that there was a great Correſpondence, by means of Trade, between *Ireland* and *France*; and therefore the Wonder ſeems to be at an End, how it came to paſs, that the *Iriſh* and the *French* borrowed ſome Words one of another, and admitted them into their own Language; for the Reaſons we have produced evidently ſhew that it was impoſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe, and ſufficiently overthrow the Argument of *Buchanan*, by which he offers to prove that the *Gadelians* ſailed from *France* into *Ireland*.

His third Suppoſition is of no more Credit than the two we have already confuted; he fancies that there is a great Reſemblance between the *Manners* and *Cuſtoms* of the *French* and *Iriſh*, and therefore the *Gadelians* muſt neceſſarily come out of *France*; but *Johannes Belinus* in his Book, wherein he deſcribes the Cuſtoms and Manners of all Nations in the World, makes no ſuch Remark; and therefore the Obſervation of *Buchanan* in this Caſe is ſingular, and like other Fictions to be met with in his Hiſtory, deſerves no Credit.

Do nogaib ġaċa eniċe.

Having anſwered the Reaſons of this *Scotiſh* Writer, I am now to reply to the Opinion of ſome *Engliſh* Authors, who pretend to treat of *Ireland*, and aſſert that the *Gadelians* or the Poſterity of *Mileſius* came originally from *Britain*, and got Poſſeſſion of the Iſland: Their Arguments are much the ſame with thoſe already anſwered; and, firſt, they ſay that many Words in the *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Language have the ſame Signification; but this can be no Evidence that the *Gadelians* were the Inhabitants of *Britain*, and ſo removed into *Ireland*, becauſe the Country of *Britain* received its Name from *Brittan Maol*, a *Scythian* by Deſcent, whoſe Language was the *pure Iriſh*. *Britannia dicta eſt a quodam, qui vocabatur Britanus*, ſays *Camden*: Britain *was ſo called from a Prince whoſe Name was* Britan. The learned *Cormac mac Cuillenan* in his *Pſalter of Caſhel*, and the Book of *Conqueſts*, and the *Invaſions* of *Ireland*, give the ſame Account, and obſerve that *Britain* received its Name from *Brittan Maol* the Son of *Fergus Leathdearg*, Son of *Nemedius*, whoſe Language was the

Bꞃiotán Maal ó na Tṫaiṁꞃiġ bꞃeaṫnuiġ an beaṫa.

original *Iriſh*. This *Brittan Maol* (deſcended from that noble *Scythian Nemedius*) lived in *Britain*, and his Poſterity after him, till *Heremon*, the Son of King *Mileſius*, ſent the *Picts* to make a Settlement in the Country of *Scotland*. They were afterwards invaded by *Brutus*, the Son of *Silvius* (as ſome Chronicles relate) and afterwards they were attacked by the *Romans*, the *Saxons*, the *Danes*, and then by *William the Conqueror*, and the *French*; ſo that after ſo many Confuſions and Invaſions of Enemies, it is not to be wondred that the *Iriſh* Tongue, the genuine Language of *Brittan Maol* and his Poſterity (from whom deſcended the warlike *Britains*) ſhould be ſtrangely corrupted, and almoſt utterly deſtroyed. But notwithſtanding the Alterations that Language has received, yet ſome Part of it remains *pure* and unmixed, and is the ſame with the ancient *Iriſh*, that was ſpoken by *Brittan Maol* and his Poſterity.

Pictı do dul a aheirıñ go halbrıñ.

Another Reaſon to account for the near Reſemblance between the *Britiſh* and the *Iriſh* Languages, is this Obſervation, that the Iſland of *Ireland* was the common Refuge of the *Britains* in their Wars, when they were preſſed hard and driven out of their own Country by the *Romans*, the *Saxons*, and other Enemies who invaded them; ſo that many Families, for Fear of Slaughter or Captivity, fled into *Ireland*, and were not only protected and ſecured by the Arms of the generous and warlike *Iriſh*, but had Lands aſſigned them for their Support, exempt from all Taxes and publick Contributions, as long as they thought fit to ſtay in the Country. During their Reſidence among theſe hoſpitable People, no doubt but the Children of the *Britains* became acquainted with the *Iriſh* Language, and from them many of the Villages they inhabited retain their Name to this Day. Such are *Graig na Mbreathnach*, *Sliabh na Mbreathnach*, *Bally na Mbreathnach*, and many others. When theſe *Britains* thought they might retnrn with Safety into their own Country, they left the Iſland, and conſtantly uſed many *Iriſh* Words and Expreſſions, and ſo did their Poſterity. This is a juſt Account of the Reaſon of the Analogy there is between the *Britiſh* and the *Iriſh* Language; and how far this will be admitted as an Evidence, that the *Gadelians* came originally from *Britain*, every impartial Perſon is at Liberty to judge.

Cine bug éul dıdin do Sagſaıb.

Breathnıg do dul ğ te ıde an eirıñ.

I confeſs there is a very remarkable Reſemblance between the *Iriſh* and the *Britains* in their Manners and Cuſtoms. They are both a warlike, a generous, and a brave People diſtinguiſhed for their Juſtice and Integrity, free and hoſpitable in their Houſes, Lovers of Learning and learned Men; curious in Chronology, and exact in the Genealogies of their Families; Admirers of Poets and Muſick, and particularly delighted with the Harp; and in other commendable Inſtances there is a very near Likeneſs in the Diſpoſition, the Genius, and Practice of both Nations. But this is ſo far from being a Teſtimony, that the *Gadelians* came out of *Britain* into *Ireland*, that it rather confirms what was obſerved before, that the *Britains* borrowed their Language, their Manners, and Cuſtoms from the *Iriſh*; and farther, it is certain, that ſome of the principal Officers, who followed the *Mileſians* into *Ireland*, did afterwards leave the Iſland, and ſettled themſelves in the Country of *Britain*.

Cumdoine Gaoidiol & loſ leigin.

The Sons of *Breogan*, who came with the *Gadelians* into *Ireland*, were *Breogha*, *Fuaid*, *Muirtheimhne*, *Cuailgne*, *Cuala*, *Eibhle*, *Blaidh* and *Nar*, and from the Poſterity of *Breogan*, no doubt, deſcended the People called *Brigantes*, as the ancient Chronicles of *Ireland* inform us; and what confirms this Opinion, is the Remark of *Thomaſius* in his *Latin* Expoſitory Dictionary; who ſays, that the *Brigantes*, or the Children of *Breogan*, were deſcended from a Family in *Ireland*, notwithſtanding they inhabited the Counties of *York*, *Lancaſter*, *Durham*, *Weſtmoreland* and *Cumberland* in great *Britain*; ſo that the Difficulty is cleared, and we are now ſufficiently informed of the Reaſons that many Words of the ſame Signification are to be found in the reſpective Languages of *Britiſh* and *Iriſh*; and that the *Britains* copied after the *Iriſh*, not only in their Languages, but in many of the polite Cuſtoms and Manners of that illuſtrious People.

Clan Breogain go.

The learned *Camden* (an Author, fond of the Honour of his own Country) aſſerts, that the original Inhabitants of *Ireland* came out of *Britain*: But this Writer, tho' ever ſo well verſed in the Antiquities of the *Engliſh* Nation, yet muſt be a Stranger to the early Hiſtories of *Ireland*, becauſe he was unacquained with the Language they were wrote in, and therefore I chuſe to be directed by the ancient Records of the Kingdom,

rather

rather than by the ill-grounded Suppoſitions of any *Modern* whatſoever.

breag mac Gambrenſis.

Giraldus Cambrenſis, in his Legend concerning the *Iriſh* Affairs, relates that the *Mileſians* came originally from *Biſcany* into *Ireland* by the Command or Permiſſion of a King of *Britain*; and that by the Perſuaſion of the ſame King they poſſeſſed themſelves of the *Orcades*, and from thence tranſported a Colony of many Families into *Ireland*: His Deſign, it ſeems, by inviting theſe Foreigners, was to bring the Iſland into his own Power, and to reduce it into the form of a tributary Province to his own Kingdom. The Name of this Prince, if we believe this Writer, was *Gorgundus*, the Son of *Peilin*. But this is an apparent Fiction and Falſhood, as will appear evidently, if we conſult the Chronicle of *Stow*, which proves to Demonſtration, that *Gorgundus* was King of *Britain* not much above three hundred Years before *Julius Cæſar* made a Conqueſt of the Kingdom, in the eighth Year of the Reign of *Caſſibelan*, who was King at that time: And the ſame Author obſerves that there were not many above fifty two Years from *Julius Cæſar* to the Birth of *Chriſt*; ſo that by the Computation of *Stow*, there were not full four hundred Years from the Reign of *Gorgundus* till *Chriſt* was born. Now we are aſſured by the faithful *Cormac mac Cuillenan*, in his *Pſalter of Caſhel*, and in the Book of the *Conqueſts* of *Ireland*, that the *Mileſians* landed in the Iſland about thirteen hundred Years before the Birth of *Chriſt*. The Author of the *Polychronicon* agrees with this Account, where he ſays, *ab adventu Hibernienſium uſque ad obitum Sancti Patricii, ſunt anni mille octingenti: From the Coming of the* Mileſians *into* Ireland *to the Death of St.* Patrick *are a thouſand eight hundred Years.* Which is as much as to ſay, that the *Mileſians* landed in the Iſland about thirteen hundred Years before *Chriſt* was born; for by ſubſtracting the four hundred and ninety two Years that paſſed between the Coming of *Chriſt*, and the Death of St. *Patrick*, the remaining Years will be about thirteen hundred, which is about the Number between the Coming of the *Mileſians* into *Ireland*, and the Birth of *Chriſt*. So that we have the Teſtimony of *Cormac mac Cuillenan*, the Book of *Invaſions*, and the *Polychronicon*, to ballance againſt the fabulous Account of *Cambrenſis*. And by theſe Authorities it appears, that the *Mileſians* were in *Ireland* above nine hundred Years before *Gor-*

ar inḋreid ṫe Fraiṫ ċaiſil anno ꝛc̄.

gundus

gundus was King of *Great Britain*; which overthrows the Fiction of this idle Writer, who would have it believed, that *Gorgundus* invited the *Mileſians* from *Biſcany*; that they landed in the *Orcades*, and ſent a Colony of Families into *Ireland* to inhabit the Country, when that King was not born by many hundred Years, as the ancient Records of the Kingdom inform us; to whoſe Authority I ſhall pay the utmoſt Deference, as it is impoſſible without them to open a Light into theſe diſtant Tranſactions, and to confute the Errors and Falſhoods of modern Hiſtorians, who attempt, without the Aſſiſtance of the *Iriſh* Chronicles, to write about the Antiquities of that Kingdom. Theſe Difficulties being cleared up, I now proceed directly to the Courſe of the Hiſtory.

Iaob ſean-cuſ ugoſ gan barnanta ſ rliocſ gaoidil do dul go heirin le nad gorgundus.

It has been obſerved before, that when *Luighaidh*, the Son of *Ith*, had brought the Body of his Father on Shore, he expoſed it openly, and related the perfidious Manner of his Death before an Aſſembly of the Deſcendents of *Mileſius*, and the Sons of *Breogan*. The tragical Sight, and the Treachery of the *Iriſh* Princes, had that Effect upon the Spectators, that they came into a Reſolution unanimouſly, to invade the Iſland, to deſtroy the Inhabitants, and the cruel Tyrants that governed them, and fix a new Settlement in the Country. Purſuant to this Deſign, they fitted out a Fleet, and raiſed a gallant Army of the *Gadelians*, in order to wreſt the Kingdom from the Power of the *Tuatha de Danans*. Some Chronicles aſſert, that the *Mileſians* began their Voyage from a Place called *Mandoca* near the River *Verundo* in *Biſcany*; and the Ground of this Opinion is, becauſe they ſay *Mileſius* was King of *Biſcany only* in the latter part of his Life; for he was driven out of *Spain* by the Incurſions of Foreigners, who, with their united Force, had the better of him in ſeveral Engagements, and confined him and his People within the narrow Territories of that Country: And there he continued till his Death, for the Country was fortified by Nature; very difficult of Acceſs, and impoſſible to be ſubdued by Reaſon of the vaſt Woods and Mountains that incloſed it. But this is oppoſed by the Teſtimony of the moſt valuable and authentick Records, which affirm, that the *Mileſians* ſet ſail for *Ireland* from *Tor Breogan*, in *Galicia*, and this ſeems to be the trueſt Account, for the Book of *Conqueſts* or *Invaſions*, ſays that *Tor Breogan* was the Place where they held a Council,

on ngalicia tangadoſ clann Mileaō go heirin.

and determined to ſend *Ith* into *Ireland*, and thither *Luighaidh* return'd from *Ireland* with the dead Body of his Father, when he expoſed his Wounds to the Family of *Mileſius*, and the Sons of *Breogan*; and therefore it ſeems reaſonable to believe, that they ſteered from that Place to invade the Iſland.

do ſuaiṁ Sſileaḋ Gaṫpaiṫe baṫ 7c.

Mileſius being dead, before *Luighaidh* returned, *Scota* his Wife reſolved to leave the Country, and to follow the Fortune of the Sons ſhe had by *Mileſius* in this Expedition. For the Kingdom of *Spain* was rent in Pieces by inteſtine Wars, and the continual Inroads of foreign Enemies. The *Mileſians* therefore having put their Proviſions and their Men on Board, weighed Anchor, and were impatient till they landed upon the *Iriſh* Coaſt to revenge the Death of the valiant *Ith*, who was inhumanly ſlain, in Defiance of the eſtabliſhed Laws of Nature and Nations. This Invaſion they undertook under the Command of forty brave Commanders. The learned *Eochaidh o Flin* has tranſmitted to us their Names in a Poem of his, which begins thus, *Taoiſig na Luing ſin tar lear.*

The valiant Chiefs of the Mileſian *Race,*
Who led the bold Gadelians *into* Ireland,
Were Eibhle, Fuad, Breagha, Bladhbhin,
Luighaidh, Muirtheimhne, Amergin, Buas,
Breas, Buaighne, Donn, Ir, Heber, Heremon,
Colpa *the Swordſman*, Eibher, Aireach,
Arranan, Cuala, Cualgne, Narumne,
Muimhne, Luighne *and* Laighne.
Fulman, Mantan, Bile, Er, Orba, Fearon,
Feargin, En, Un, Eadan, Goiſden, Seagda,
Sobhairce, Suirge, Palap, *Son of* Heremon,
The learned Caicer, *Son of* Mantan, *Warriors all,*
Full of Revenge, ſailed towards the Iriſh *Coaſt.*

do ionaḋ lunġ maca Sſileaḋ.

The Number of their Ships was thirty, and they diſpoſed thirty of the moſt courageous of their Troops in every Ship. They had their Wives likewiſe on Board, and many others followed them out of a Proſpect of obtaining Poſſeſſions in this new Plantation.

From theſe principal Officers who commanded in this Expedition, many Places in *Ireland* obtained their Names. *Breagha*, Son of *Breogan* gave the Name to *Moighe Breagha* in *Meath*; *Cuala* Son of *Breogan* gave the Name to *Sliabh Cuala*; *Cualgne* Son of *Breogan* gave

the Name to *Sliabh Cualgne*; *Bladh*, the Son of *Breogan*, gave the Name to *Sliabh Blaidhma*; *Fuaid*, Son of *Breogan*, gave the Name to *Sliab Fuaid*; *Muirtheimhne*, Son of *Breogan*, gave the Name to *Sliabh Muirtheimhne*, otherwiſe called the Plain of *Muirtheimhne*; *Luighaidh*, the Son of *Ith*, who came into *Ireland* to revenge his Father's Death, gave the Name to *Corca-Luighe* in *Munſter*; *Eibhle* the Son of *Breogan* gave the Name to *Sliabh Eibhle* in *Munſter*, the Generals *Buas*, *Breas* and *Buaighne*, the three Sons of *Tigeharnbard*, the Son of *Brighe Nare* gave the Name to *Roſs Nare* at *Sliabh Bladhma*; *Seaga*, *Fulmane*, and *Mantane*, *Caicer* and his Son *Sobhairce*, *Er*, *Orba*, *Fearon* and *Feargna*; the four Sons of *Heber*, *En*, *Un*, *Eadan* and *Goiſdean*; *Sobhairce* whoſe Father is unknown; *Bille* the Son of *Brighe*, Son of *Breogan*; the eight Sons of *Mileſius*, *Donn*, *Aireach*, *Fabhruadhe*, *Heber Fionn*, *Amergin*, *Ir*, *Colpa* the Swordſman, and *Arranan* the youngeſt; the four Sons of *Heremon*, *Muimhne*, *Luighne*, *Laighne* and *Palap*; *Heber* or *Eibher* the only Son of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*: Theſe were the forty commanding Officers, who conducted the *Gadelians* into *Ireland*. *Iriel* the Prophet, the Son of *Heremon*, was born after they arrived in the Iſland.

do gaḃ dit dá hainmniogaḋ ó Ṫaoiſeaċaiḃ ſleaſta Gaoiḋil an eirinn 7ᶜ.

The *Mileſian* Fleet firſt attempted to land upon the Northern Coaſt of *Leinſter*, at a Place then called *Inbher Slainge*, but now known by the Name of the Harbour of *Wexford*. The *Tuatha de Danans* alarmed at the Number of the Ships immediately flock'd towards the Shore, and by the Power of their Inchantments and diabolical Arts they caſt ſuch a Cloud over the whole Iſland, that the *Mileſians* were confounded, and thought they ſaw nothing but the Reſemblance of a *Hog*; and for this Reaſon the Iſland was called *Mucinis*. The Inhabitants, by theſe Deluſions, hindred the *Mileſians* from landing their Forces, ſo that they were obliged to ſail about the Iſland, till at laſt, with great Difficulty they came on Shore at *Inbher Sceine* in the Weſt of *Munſter*. From thence they marched in good Order to a Mountain called *Sliabh Mis*; here they were met by *Banba*, attended by a beautiful Train of Ladies, and followed by her Druids and Soothſayers: *Amergin* the *Mileſian* addreſſed himſelf to her, and deſired the Honour to know her Name; ſhe anſwered her Name was *Banba*, and from her the Iſland was called *Inis Banba*: From thence they proceeded in their March, and arrived at *Sliabh Eibhline*, where the

nıóṁ leıṁ do macaıḃ Mileaḋ eıne ⁊ ττúıṙ aṙ accoṙmulaṙ oṁṫm Muıce.

Princeſs

Princeſs *Fodhla* met them, with a Retinue of Ladies and Druids about her; they deſired to know her Name, and ſhe replied her Name was *Fodhla*, which alſo was the Name of the Iſland. They went on, and came to *Viſneach*, where they were met by *Eire* and her Attendants; ſhe was likewiſe deſired to diſcover her Name, and ſhe told them her Name was *Eire*, and from her the Country was called *Eire:* This Tranſaction is confirmed by the Teſtimony of an ancient Poet, who in a Poem that begins thus, *Canna bunadhus na ngaoidhiol*, has theſe Lines.

teaſ inda imleadó go hṫṡneaċ.

Banba *they met with all her princely Train*
On Sliabh Mis; *and on the fruitful Plain*
Of Sliabh Eibhline Fodhla *next they ſpi'd,*
With Prieſts and learned Druids for her Guide,
And all her charming Court of Ladies by her Side:
Then vertuous Eire *appeared in Pomp and State,*
In Viſneach's *pleaſant Fields, majeſtically great.*

Theſe Ladies were married to the three Sons of *Cearmada*, who divided the Iſland between them, tho' ſome of the *Iriſh* Chronicles aſſert that each of them ruled alternatively over the whole Kingdom, and the Country was for the Time called by the Name of the reigning Prince; this appears from the following Verſes.

Theſe Iriſh *Kings alternatively reigned,*
And for their Conſorts choſe three Princeſſes,
Fodhla, Banba *and* Eire.

The *Mileſians* after this Adventure continued their March till they came to the Palace of *Teamair*, where the Sons of *Cearmada* kept their Court, and appeared in great Grandeur and Magnificence, encompaſſed with their inchanted Guards. *Amergin* immediately addreſſed himſelf to the three Kings, and reſolutely demanded of them to reſign their Government, or be decided by the Hazard of a pitched Battel, and this he inſiſted upon in Revenge for the Death of the valiant *Ith* whom they had treacherouſly ſlain. The Prince of the *Tuatha de Danans* ſurpriſed at this bold Summons, made Anſwer that they were not prepared to decide the Diſpute in a military Way, becauſe they had

Almeṙgin ṁac Mileaḋ aguṙ elan ċeṫmuda.

had no ſtanding Forces, and could inſtantly bring an Army into the Field; but they were willing the whole Affair ſhould be determined by the Arbitration of *Amergin*, who they perceived was a Perſon of great Judgment and Abilities, but threatned him withal, that if he impoſed any unjuſt Conditions, they would certainly deſtroy him by their Inchantments. *Amergin* immediately order'd the *Gadelians* to retire to *Inbher Sceine*, and with all poſſible Expedition to haſte on Shipboard with the reſt of the *Gadelians*, and to ſail out of the Mouth of the Harbour, or, as others ſay, nine Waves from the Shore: Then he made this Propoſal to the *Tuatha de Danans*, that if they could hinder his Men from landing in the Iſland, he with his whole Fleet would return into *Spain*, and never make any other Attempt upon the Country; but if he and his reſolute *Gadelians* could in Defiance of them land upon their Coaſt, the *Tuatha de Danans* ſhould reſign the Government, and become their Tributaries. This Offer was well accepted by the Inhabitants, who, depending upon the Influence of their Art, thought they ſhould ſoon get rid of theſe inſolent Invaders; for they had that Command over the Elements by their Inchantments, that they made no Queſtion of preventing them from ever ſetting Foot upon the Shore again.

bug no ȝa-ȝaıe bi c. do naḋ Al-meıȝıñ.

In Obedience to the Command of *Amergin*, the *Mileſians* returned to their Shipping, and he with them went on board; they weighed Anchor, and moved no more than the Diſtance of nine Waves from the Shore. The *Tuatha de Danans* perceiving the Ships were afloat, confiding in their Art, had immediate Recourſe to their Inchantments, which ſucceeded ſo far as to raiſe a moſt violent and tempeſtuous Wind, which ſoon diſorder'd the *Mileſian* Fleet, and drove them foul one upon another. *Amergin* and *Donn*, the Son of *Mileſius* knew the Storm proceeded from no natural Cauſe, and *Arranan*, the youngeſt Son of the brave *Mileſius*, went up to the Topſail to make Diſcoveries, but was unfortunately blown off by a Guſt of Wind, and falling upon the Hatch he inſtantly died. The *Gadelians* began to be in great Confuſion; for the Ships were dreadfully toſſed, and the whole Fleet was in Danger of being loſt: The Veſſel which *Donn* commanded, was by the Violence of the Storm ſepa-

do cuaıḋ Milea Mileaḋ aıṙ muıṙ cꞇ naıṙ ꞇ muıṙ.

rated from the reſt of the Fleet, and was broken to pieces, and himſelf and all the Crew were drowned. By the Wreck of this Ship there periſhed four and twenty common Soldiers, four Galley Slaves, twelve Women, fifty brave *Gadelians*, who went Voluntiers, and five Captains, whoſe Names were *Bille* the Son of *Brighe*, *Aireach Feabhruadh*, *Buan*, *Breas*, and *Cualgne*. The valiant *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, with his Ship, met with the ſame Fate; for he was divided from the Fleet, and was driven upon the Weſtern Coaſt of *Deſmond* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, where he ſplit upon the Rocks, and every Man periſhed. The Body of this unfortunate Prince was caſt upon the Shore, and was buried in a ſmall Iſland called *Sceilg Mithill*.

ɣeoltꝫ le hanfaö ꝫaoiꝺe eꝛꝺ öa lonꝫloꝛ ꝫo hiꝺtꝫ eiꝛioñ.

This Place, by Reaſon of its peculiar Qualities, deſerves a particular Deſcription. It is a Kind of a Rock, ſcituated a few Leagues in the Sea, and ſince St. *Patrick*'s Time much frequented by Way of Piety and Devotion; the Top of it is flat and plain, and tho' the Depth of the Earth be but ſhallow, it is obſerved to be of a very fatning Nature, and feeds abundance of wild Fowl that are forced to be confined upon it; I ſay, they are forced, becauſe the Surface of the Ground (it is ſuppoſed) has that attractive Virtue as to draw down all the Birds that attempt to flie over it, and oblige them to alight upon the Rock. The People, who live nigh, reſort hither in ſmall Boats, when the Sea is calm, to catch theſe Birds, whoſe Fleſh being very ſweet, they uſe for Proviſion, and their Feathers for other Occaſions; and it is obſerved, that theſe Fowl, tho' almoſt innumerable, are exceeding fat, notwithſtanding the Circumference of the Top of the Rock is but ſmall, and does not exceed three Acres of Land. This Iſle is ſurrounded with high and almoſt inacceſſible Precipices, that hang dreadfully over the Sea, which generally is rough, and roars hideouſly beneath. There is but one Track, and that very narrow, that leads up to the Top, and the Aſcent is ſo difficult and frightful, that few are ſo hardy as to attempt it.

ꝺo Sceilg michil anꝛo ꝛioꝛ ꝛē.

This *Ir*, who was ſo unhappily loſt, was a Prince of great Bravery and military Experience, always in the Front of an Engagement at the Head of his ſtout *Gadelians*, attended with Succeſs whenever he fought, the Guardian and Protector of his Followers in Battel,

Mac 2ſileaö ni naiꝺ cuꝛaꝺ buꝫ liá.

and by his very Name a Terror to his Enemies. The Poſterity of this warlike General were the noble *Clana Rughruaidhe*, who kept a ſplendid and magnificent Court for the Space of nine hundred Years at *Eamhain Macha* in the Province of *Ulſter*, and for ſeven hundred Years of the Time, were the Heroes of the Age they lived in, and were reputed the celebrated Champions of the Weſtern Parts of *Europe*, as ſhall be particularly obſerved in the Progreſs of this *Iriſh* Hiſtory.

The learned *Eochaidh o Flin* has taken notice of theſe Misfortunes that befell the *Mileſians* at Sea, in a Poem of his which begins thus, *Taoiſig na Luing tar Lear*; the Lines are theſe:

The ruffling Winds, the foaming Billows riſe,
The Face of Heaven is raviſhed from their Eyes,
Art fails, and Courage falls, no Succour near,
As many Waves, as many Deaths appear.
The giddy Ships run round, and then are toſt,
Then bulge at once, and in the Deep are loſt.
The brave Mileſians *to the Bottom born,*
Attempt to riſe, but never muſt return.
Donn, Bille, Buan, *with his virtuous Bride,*
Dil, Aireach, Buas, Breas, Cualgne;
All plung'd into the Deep, are buried by the Tide.

It was obſerved before, that the Ship, wherein *Ir* was, ſeparated from the Reſt of the Fleet, and was loſt in the Storm, and his Body driven on Shore, and buried; this Shipwreck, and the Loſs of this Prince and of his two Brothers is lamented by an old Poet in theſe Verſes.

Amergin *learned and valiant fell in Battel*
At Billeteinn; Ir *was caſt away*
Near the rocky Cliffs of Sceilg; *and* Arranan
Was Shipwreck'd on the Iriſh *Coaſt.*

Heremon, with Part of the *Mileſian* Fleet, was driven to the Left towards the Iſland, and with great Difficulty arrived ſafely at *Inbher Colpa*, now called *Drocheda*. The Place was called *Inbher Colpa*, becauſe *Colpa*, who went by the Name of the *Swordſman*, another Son of *Mileſius*, was unfortunately drowned as he attempted to come on Shore: It appears, that this Enterpriſe of the *Gadelians* was fatal to five Sons of *Mileſius*, who

teaſ eiſe-
dinoin accin
aſ inber
Colpa.

who were loſt before the Country was conquered, and the *Tuatha de Danans* were diſpoſſeſſed of the Government. The Death of theſe five Princes is recorded and confirmed by an old Poet in this Manner.

The Sorcerers, by Force of wicked Magick,
Summon'd the Winds, and in the Storm deſtroy'd
Five Princes of the fam'd Mileſian *Race.*

The Names of theſe Brothers, who periſhed before the Conqueſt of the Iſland, were *Donn*, *Ir*, *Aireach Feabruadh*, *Arranan* and *Colpa* the Swordſman, who were all loſt by the Enchantment of the Inhabitants; and no more than three Sons of *Mileſius* ſurvived this dreadful Tempeſt to poſſeſs the Country; their Names were *Heber*, *Heremon*, and *Amergin*, and they landed at *Inbher Sceine*.

ceaḋ ċaṫ llana 2ſſi-ċeaḋ dᵹ eiṙiñ.

Three Days after *Heber* and his Followers were got on Shore they were attacked by *Eire* the Wife of *Mac Greine*, one of the Princes of the Country, at *Sliabh Mis*, or the Mountain of *Mis:* This Lady was attended by a ſtrong Body of Men, and a deſperate Battel followed, where many were deſtroyed on both Sides. In this Action *Fais*, the Wife of *Un mac Vighe* was ſlain in a Valley at the Foot of the Mountain, which from her obtained the Name of *Glean Fais*, which ſignifies the Valley of *Fais:* The Death of this Lady is thus obſerved by an old Poet.

The Valley where the lovely Fais *fell,*
From her as ancient Iriſh Records tell,
Obtained the Name of Glean Fais.

Scota, the Relict of King *Mileſius*, was likewiſe ſlain in this Engagement, and was buried in another Valley on the North ſide of the Mountain *Sliabh Mis*, adjoining to the Sea: This Valley, which was the Place of her Interment, was called *Glean Scoithin*, or the Valley of *Scota*, as an old Poet teſtifies in theſe Verſes.

Beneath, a Vale its Boſom does diſplay,
With Meadows green, with Flowers profuſely gay;
Where Scota *lies, unfortunately ſlain,*
And with her Royal Tomb gives Honour to the Plain.

Mix'd

Mix'd with the firſt the fair Virago *fought,*
Suſtain'd the Toils of Arms, and Danger ſought;
From her the fruitful Valley had the Name
Of Glean Scoith, *and we may truſt to Fame.*

This was the firſt Battel that was fought between the *Mileſians* and the *Tuatha de Danans* for the Empire of the Iſland, as we are informed by the ſame Author in this manner.

The ſtout Gadelians *firſt their Courage try*
At Sliabh Mis, *and rout the Enemy;*
Where Heroes pierc'd with many a deadly Wound
Choak'd in their Blood lay gaſping on the Ground;
Heroes, whoſe brave Exploits, may juſtly claim,
Triumphant Laurels, and immortal Fame.

The Perſons of Note that fell on the Side of the *Mileſians* in this Action, were the Princeſs *Scota* and the Lady *Fais*; they likewiſe loſt two of their principal Druids, whoſe Names were *Uar* and *Eithir*; but there were no more than three hundred of the *Gadelian* Soldiers miſſing after the Fight, notwithſtanding they defeated the *Tuatha de Danans*, and ſlew a thouſand of them. *Eire* the Wife of *Mac Greine*, one of the Princes of the Country, with as many of her flying Troops as ſhe could keep together, retired to *Tailton*, and there related the Misfortune ſhe had met with, and how ſhe was routed by the Enemy, and the choiceſt of her Men were ſlain. The *Mileſians* continued upon the Field of Battel, burying their Dead, and celebrating the Funeral Rites of the two Druids with great Solemnity. An old Poet makes honourable Mention of this Battel, and confirms ſome of the Particulars in theſe Verſes.

do ċuiṫ Sce-
ṫa maċain
ṁaca mileaḋ
ann.

On Sliabh Mis *our warlike Squadrons ſtood,*
Eager of Fight, and prodigal of Blood;
Victorious Arms our ſtout Gadelians *bore,*
Ruin behind, and Terror march'd before:
A thouſand of th' inchanted Hoſt *are ſlain,*
They try their Charms and Magick Arts in vain,
For with their mangled Limbs they cover all the Plain.
Three hundred only of our Troops are killed,
Who bravely turned the Fortune of the Field.
The learned Uar *ruſhed among the reſt,*
But with repeated Blows and Wounds oppreſs'd,

He fell, and by his Side expiring lay
Eithir, *a Prieſt, and gaſp'd his Soul away.*
The Victors then the Funeral Rites prepare,
Due to their dead Companions of the War.

ocht traoigicc éland mileaḋ ḋo caileaḋ ᵹ mṁṙ 7 aṁ tiṁ ṡul ḋo ᵹabaḋᵹ eiṙe.

It was obſerved before, that eight of the commanding Officers of the *Mileſians* were unfortunately deſtroyed at Sea by the Inchantments of the *Tuatha de Danans: Ir* was loſt at *Sceilg Mihchil*; *Arranan* was daſhed to pieces by a Fall from the Topſail; *Donn*, with five of the principal *Gadelians*, were drowned at a Place called *Teach Duinn*, in the Weſt of *Ireland*. Eight Ladies likewiſe of the firſt Quality periſhed at Sea; two loſt their Lives when *Donn* was ſhipwreck'd; their Names were *Buan* the Wife of *Bille*, and *Dil* the Daughter of *Mileſius*, the Wife and Siſter of *Donn*. *Sceine* the Wife of *Amergin*, was unfortunately caſt away at *Inbher Sceine*. From the Misfortune of this Lady the River was called *Inbher Sceine*, or the River of *Sceine*; for *Inbher* ſignifies a *River*, and it is known by the ſame Name in the County of *Kerry* in *Ireland* to this Day.

Fial, the Wife of *Lugnaidh*, was a Lady of ſtrict Virtue and uncommon Modeſty; for ſhe was ſo confounded with Shame, becauſe her Huſband had ſeen her naked as ſhe was ſwimming in the River *Feil*, that ſhe languiſhed, and died with Grief. The Stream received the Name of *Inbher Feile* from this fair *Mileſian*, and is ſo called to this Time. *Scota* and *Fias*, two other Ladies of the *Gadelians*, were ſlain in the Battel of *Sliabh Mis* before-mentioned.

The Wife of *Ir* and the Wife of *Muirtheimhne*, the Son of *Breogan*, likewiſe died before the Battel of *Tailton* was fought; theſe make up the eight Ladies of the *Mileſians* who were dead before that Engagement. The Names of ſeven of them are recorded in the Book of the Conqueſts of *Ireland*, and are *Scota*, *Tea*, *Fial*, *Fias*, *Liobhra*, *Oghbha*, and *Sceine*. The ſame Number of principal Officers of the *Gadelians* periſhed before that Action with the *Tuatha de Danans*, whoſe Names are expreſſed before. An old Antiquary in one of his Poems has given us the Names of ſeven of theſe female Adventurers, who came into *Ireland*.

Seven

Seven Ladies of the chiefeſt Quality
Followed the Fortunes of the ſtout Gadelians,
When they reſolved to conquer or to die;
Tea, *the virtuous Queen of* Heremon;
Fial *the Conſort of the brave* Lughaidh;
Fais *was a Princeſs of diſtinguiſhed Beauty,*
And the beloved Wife of Un. *And* Sceine
Was wedded to Amergin's *princely Bed*;
Liobhradh *was the Royal Bride of* Fuaid;
Scota *the Relict of the great* Mileſius,
And Oghbha *ſtrictly chaſte in Widowhood.*

The *Gadelians*, who were under the Command of *Heber*, and came off with Victory at the Battel of *Sliabh Mis*, when they had buried their Dead, and recovered themſelves from the Fatigue of the Fight, marched to *Inbher Colpa*, now called *Drocheda*, in the Province of *Leinſter*, where they joined a ſtrong Body of *Mileſians*, with *Heremon* at the Head of them: With this Reinforcement they ſent a Summons to the three Princes of the Iſland, the Sons of *Caermoda*, to come to a pitched Battel at a Place appointed in order to decide the Government of the Country. The *Tuatha de Danans* accepted of the Challenge, and advanced with their choiceſt Troops led on by their three Princes, and began the Fight: The *Mileſians* received the Charge with great Bravery, and greedy of Revenge for the Death of *Ith*, fell deſperately upon the Enemy, and a moſt bloody Action followed. Both Sides maintained their Ground, and Victory was in Suſpenſe for ſome Time; but at length the *Gadelians* broke the Ranks of the *Tuatha de Danans*, and occaſioned ſuch Confuſion among their Forces, that they were put to the Rout with great Slaughter, and driven out of the Field. The three Princes of the Country were ſlain in this Engagement; *Mac Greine* fell in an Encounter with *Amergin*; *Mac Ceacht* was killed by *Heremon*, and *Mac Cuill* was ſlain by *Heber Fionn*. This memorable Tranſaction comes to the Notice of Poſterity from the following Verſes of an old Poet.

tuġaḋ cat tailtıon re elana mileaḋ.

The Princes of the Iſland kept their Court
At Tailton; *but the bold* Gadelians

Puniſhed their Treachery to the valiant Ith:
Mac Greine, *tho' fierce in Fight,* Amergin *ſlew;*
Mac Cuil *fell beneath the dreadful Sword*
Of Heber; *and* Heremon *Hand to Hand*
O'erbore Maceacht, *and pierced him to the Ground.*

tri Riogaid do Thit anso

In this Action were ſlain likewiſe the Conſorts of theſe three Princes, who were *Eire*, *Fodhla* and *Banba*. The ſame Poet gives this Account of their Death.

This fatal Day the virtuous Eire *was ſlain*
By Siurge, Fodhla *by the Sword of* Headan
Fell dead, and Banba *ſunk beneath*
The avenging Arm of Caicer.

The *Tuatha de Danans* perceiving the Death of their three Commanders, deſpaired of Victory, and fled in great Diſorder. The *Mileſians* followed their Succeſs with great Slaughter of the Enemy; but in the Perſuit they loſt two of their leading Officers, *Cualgue* the Son of *Breogan* at *Sliabh Cuailgne*, and *Fuad* his Brother at *Sliabh Fuaid:* But the *Gadelians*, no way diſcouraged, preſſed hard upon the vanquiſhed, deſtroyed Numbers of them in their Flight, and put them to a general Rout. The Inhabitants were never able to recruit their Forces, but were obliged to ſubmit to the Victors, and deliver up the Government of the Iſland.

roinioſ eiber 7 eireamoin eire eatorta.

Some of the *Iriſh* Antiquaries are of Opinion, that after the *Mileſians* had obtained this Victory, *Heber Fionn* and *Heremon* divided the Country in two Parts between them; the Northern Part, from the River *Boyne* and *Sruibh*, fell to the Share of *Heremon*, and from thence to the main Ocean Southwards came into the Poſſeſſion of *Heber Fion*. A Poet of great Antiquity makes mention of this Diviſion in this manner:

The two Commanders ſhared the Iſle between them;
The North Diviſion Heremon *enjoyed*
From the rich Vale, where in delightful Streams,
The Boyne, *the Darling of the Ocean flows;*
Southwards from thence the Royal Heber *reigned,*
And his Dominion to the Sea extended.

Five of the *Mileſian* Officers attended upon *Heremon* to his Part of the Country, and had Lands aſſigned them for their Support, where each of them erected a

Caſtle upon their own Eſtate, and there they reſided with their Families. The Names of theſe five Commanders were *Amergin*, the Son of *Mileſius*, *Goiſdean*, *Seaghda*, *Sobhairce* and *Siurge*. *Heremon* alſo built a magnificent Palace, where he kept his Court, at *Argiodroſs* upon the Bank of the River *Feoir* in *Offery*, and called it *Rath Beothach*; *Amergin* raiſed the Caſtle of *Turlagh Inbher More*, now called *Arcloe*; *Sobhairce* built the Fort of *Dunn Sobhairce*, *Seaghda* erected *Dunn Deilguſis* in the Territory of *Cualann*; *Goiſdean* built *Cahair Nare*, and *Siurge* called his Seat by the Name of *Dunn Eadair*. ouñta Ri-ogḃ no Ri-oṡ ṗoṁt.

Some of the principal of the *Mileſians* likewiſe followed *Heber Fionn* into his Diviſion of the Country, who generouſly allowed them an honourable Subſiſtence, an dgave them Lands for the Support of their Families; their Names were *Caicer*, *Mantann*, *Eadan*, *Vige*, and *Fulman*. Each of theſe *Gadelian* Nobles raiſed very ſtately Structures upon their own Eſtates: *Heber Fionn* built a Royal Palace for himſelf in *Leinſter*, and call'd it *Rath Loamhuin*; *Caicer* erected the Caſtle of *Dunn Inn* in the Weſt of *Ireland*; *Mantann* was the Founder of *Cumhdach Cairge Bladhruidhe*; *Unn* the Son of *Vige* built *Rath Arda Suird*, and *Fulman* built the Fort of *Cairge Feadha*.

But this Diviſion of the Iſland is oppoſed by ſome of our Antiquaries of great Authority, who aſſert that *Heber* poſſeſſed himſelf of the two Provinces of *Munſter*, the Province of *Leinſter* and *Conacht* fell to the Share of *Heremon*; the Province of *Ulſter* they divided between *Eimhir* or *Heber* the Son of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, their Brother's Son, and ſome others of the principal *Gadelians*; and the *Canthred* of *Corckaluighe*, in the County of *Cork* in *Munſter*, they aſſigned to *Lughaidh*, the Son of *Ith*, who was treacherouſly ſlain by the Princes of the Country; in Revenge of whoſe Death the *Mileſians* firſt engaged in this Expedition. ceaḋṗaṡó na Seanċṡóṙe anṙo 7ē.

This latter Diviſion of the Iſland ſeems to deſerve the greateſt Credit, becauſe it is certain, that the Royal Palace of *Heremon*, called *Rath Beothaic*, was built at *Airgiodroſs* upon the Bank of the River *Feoir* in *Leinſter*; and it appears likewiſe, that the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn* reſided for many Years in the Province of *Munſter*; the Deſcendents of *Heremon* inhabited in *Conacht* and *Leinſter*, and the Family of *Eimhir* or *Heber* the Son of *Mileſius*, commonly called *Clanna Rughruidhe*, remained Riogḃ Naṫa eibiṁ ḟiṁaleaṫ Ꝛṁoḋa.

Puniſhed their Treachery to the valiant Ith:
Mac Greine, *tho' fierce in Fight,* Amergin *ſlew;*
Mac Cuil *fell beneath the dreadful Sword*
Of Heber; *and* Heremon *Hand to Hand*
O'erbore Maceacht, *and pierced him to the Ground.*

tri Riogaid do Tuatha. In this Action were ſlain likewiſe the Conſorts of theſe three Princes, who were *Eire*, *Fodhla* and *Banba*. The ſame Poet gives this Account of their Death.

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Five of the *Mileſian* Officers attended upon *Heremon* to his Part of the Country, and had Lands aſſigned them for their Support, where each of them erected a

Caſtle upon their own Eſtate, and there they reſided with their Families. The Names of theſe five Commanders were *Amergin*, the Son of *Mileſius*, *Goiſdean*, *Seaghda*, *Sobhairce* and *Siurge*. *Heremon* alſo built a magnificent Palace, where he kept his Court, at *Argiodroſs* upon the Bank of the River *Feoir* in *Offery*, and called it *Rath Beothach*; *Amergin* raiſed the Caſtle of *Turlagh Inbher More*, now called *Arcloe*; *Sobhairce* built the Fort of *Dunn Sobhairce*, *Seaghda* erected *Dunn Deilguſs* in the Territory of *Cualann*; *Goiſdean* built *Cahair Nare*, and *Siurge* called his Seat by the Name of *Dunn Eadair*. ouṅta Riogḋa no Rioṡ ꝑoṁt.

Some of the principal of the *Mileſians* likewiſe followed *Heber Fionn* into his Diviſion of the Country, who generouſly allowed them an honourable Subſiſtence, an dgave them Lands for the Support of their Families; their Names were *Caicer*, *Mantann*, *Eadan*, *Vige*, and *Fulman*. Each of theſe *Gadelian* Nobles raiſed very ſtately Structures upon their own Eſtates: *Heber Fionn* built a Royal Palace for himſelf in *Leinſter*, and call'd it *Rath Loamhuin*; *Caicer* erected the Caſtle of *Dunn Inn* in the Weſt of *Ireland*; *Mantann* was the Founder of *Cumhdach Cairge Bladhruidhe*; *Unn* the Son of *Vige* built *Rath Arda Suird*, and *Fulman* built the Fort of *Cairge Feadha*.

But this Diviſion of the Iſland is oppoſed by ſome of our Antiquaries of great Authority, who aſſert that *Heber* poſſeſſed himſelf of the two Provinces of *Munſter*, the Province of *Leinſter* and *Conacht* fell to the Share of *Heremon*; the Province of *Ulſter* they divided between *Eimhir* or *Heber* the Son of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, their Brother's Son, and ſome others of the principal *Gadelians*; and the *Canthred* of *Corckaluighe*, in the County of *Cork* in *Munſter*, they aſſigned to *Lughaidh*, the Son of *Ith*, who was treacherouſly ſlain by the Princes of the Country; in Revenge of whoſe Death the *Mileſians* firſt engaged in this Expedition. ceaḃṙaḋ na Seanṡṅḃe anṫo ṫē.

This latter Diviſion of the Iſland ſeems to deſerve the greateſt Credit, becauſe it is certain, that the Royal Palace of *Heremon*, called *Rath Beothaic*, was built at *Airgiodroſs* upon the Bank of the River *Feoir* in *Leinſter*; and it appears likewiſe, that the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn* reſided for many Years in the Province of *Munſter*; the Deſcendents of *Heremon* inhabited in *Conacht* and *Leinſter*, and the Family of *Eimhir* or *Heber* the Son of *Mileſius*, commonly called *Clanna Rughruidhe*, remained Rioġ Raṫa eibiṙ ꝑiṁaleaṫ Ꝛḟoḋa.

for many Generations in the Province of *Ulſter*, and are the original and the moſt ancient Inhabitants of *Ulſter* of all the Poſterity of the *Mileſians*. They were a Tribe who kept their Royal Seat at *Eamhain*, for the Space of nine hundred Years; and for their Valour, their Generoſity and military Exploits, they were the Glory of the *Iriſh* Nation, as the moſt authentick Records, particularly the Pſalter of *Caſhel* and the Royal Pſalter of *Tarah*, inform us. They flouriſhed in great Honour, and were the renowned Heroes of the Weſtern Part of *Europe* for many Ages; till, ſinking under the Weight of their own Greatneſs, they were deſtroyed by inteſtine Quarrels and irreconcileable Breaches in their Families (as will be related hereafter) by which means the Royal Seat of *Eamhain* fell to Ruin, and the Tribe ſeparated and fixed themſelves in other Provinces of the Iſland. The Deſcendents of the brave Hero *Connall Cearnach* removed to *Laoighis* (in *Engliſh Lex*) in the Province of *Leinſter*, and the Poſterity of *Fergus Mac Roigh* obtained Settlements in *Conmacne*, *Connacht*, *Corcamruadh* and *Kerry* in *Munſter:* Theſe Families were originally derived from the ſame Anceſtors, and were called in general by the Name of *Clana Rughruidhe:* The ſame Changes and Diviſions happened likewiſe in other Tribes of the *Mileſians*, who, by Reaſon of Animoſities among themſelves, ſeparated from the Poſſeſſions that were firſt aſſigned them; particularly in the Family of the *O Dwyers* (or, as ſome write them, *O Divir*) in *Iriſh* called *O Duibhidhir*, deſcended from *Cairbre*, the Son of *Conchorb*, who lived four Generations before *Cathoir More*, Monarch of *Ireland*, of the Line of *Heremon*. The ſame Alterations appear likewiſe in the Tribe of the *O Ryans*, who were of the ſame Family, and removed from the Province of *Leinſter* to *Munſter*, where their Poſterity remain to this Day: But the Revolutions that aroſe in theſe Families, and their Removal from the Lands where they firſt ſettled, hapned many Years after *Heber* and *Heremon* divided the Iſland as before mentioned.

do tig na heamna anſo 7ac.

clana Rug-ruiḃe anſo.

ſliocſ eiṙeamoin do ġaḃ da coiġeaḃ maṁan anſo.

It is evident, that the three *Colla*'s, with all their Relations and Dependents went into *Ulſter* about the Year of our Redemption one hundred and thirty, where, by their Valour they diſpoſſeſſed the former Inhabitants, and fixed themſelves. The Lands, which they obtained in this Province were called *Modhoirn ui Macuais*

and

and *ui Chriomhuin*, where ſome of their Poſterity remain to this Time: It was in the Reign of *Muireadhach Tireach*, that they got into the Enjoyment of theſe new Eſtates. The noble Earl of *Antrim*, *Mac Daniel* by Sirname, is deſcended from *Collauais*, and the moſt illuſtrious Family of the *Mac Mahons* in the Province of *Ulſter*, the *Maguires* in *Iriſh Maguidhir*, and the *O Hanluans*, with ſeveral other Branches, derived from the ſame Stem, were the lineal Deſcendents of *Colla da Chrioch*, as will be confirmed particularly in the Progreſs of this Hiſtory.

In the Reign of *Cormack mac Airt*, a Deſcendent from the Poſterity of *Heremon*, called *Deiſig* (in *Engliſh Deſie*) the *O Faolains*, the Kings of *Deſie* came into *Munſter*, and got Poſſeſſion of a great Part of the Country; and in the Reign of *Oilioll Olum*, King of *Munſter*, the learned *Cairbre Muſc*, a Gentleman of the Line of *Heremon*, preſented a moſt ingenious Poem in *Iriſh* to *Oilioll Olum*, wherein he celebrated the Valour, the Generoſity, the Magnificence and Grandeur of his Royal Patron, who ſo graciouſly accepted the Performance, that as a Reward, he beſtowed upon him the two *Urmhumhain* (in *Engliſh* the two *Ormonds*) but known then by the Name of *Muſcruidhe*, ſo called from *Cairbre Muſc* before mentioned. Theſe Counties contained all the *Canthrd* from *Bealach more* in *Offery* to *Carrignaſuire*, now ſtiled *Carrig*. Theſe were the Lands confer'd upon this excellent Poet, and not the *Muſcruidhe* in the County of *Cork*; but they continued but a ſhort Time in the Poſſeſſion of his Iſſue, for his Family was ſoon extinct.

do fuġ eġ-
bne anduaſ;
dána abſṫil
o bealać
mor an oir-
rṫbe go eġ-
iġ na ſiuṁe
ꝛē.

It was not long after this, that ſome of the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, deſcended from *Cormac Gaileangadh*, removed out of *Munſter*, and ſettled themſelves and their Families in very large Eſtates in *Conacht* and *Leinſter*: the Lands which they obtained were called *Gaileangadh* and *Luigne*; and from the Deſcendents of this *Cormac Gaileangadh* the noble Families of *O Hara* (in *Iriſh O Headhra*) and of *O Gara* (in *Iriſh O Gara*) are derived. So that it appears by what means theſe ſeveral Families got Poſſeſſion of large Tracts of Land in the Iſland, and that they did not receive their Eſtates from the Donation of *Heber* and *Heremon*, when they laid out the Diviſion of the Country. And this Account is Reaſon ſufficient for us to believe, that *Heber*

 and

and *Heremon* did not, after their Conqueſt of *Ireland*, attempt to ſhare the Country between them in the Manner we have obſerved before; becauſe we find that *Heremon* built his Palace within the Territories of *Heber Fionn* (called *Rath Beothach*, and ſituated at *Airgiodroſs* in the Province of *Leinſter*) which is impoſſible to ſuppoſe; but the laſt Diviſion has the beſt Authority to ſupport it, which aſſerts that *Heremon* was poſſeſſed of the Province of *Leinſter*, where he erected his Royal Seat and kept his Court.

dıaɣ tar-nṅg le Sſa-caıb Sſileadb mḟ ta cṁ-tge 7 feḟ dgua.

The *Mileſians* brought over with them in the *Iriſh* Expedition a very skilful Muſician, and an eminent Poet; the Name of the Poet was *Cir mac Cis*, and the Muſician was called *O Naoi:* Theſe two Perſons being very excellent in their Profeſſion, there was ſome Conteſt between *Heber* and *Heremon* about them; for they were both delighted with their Company, and reſolved if poſſible to detain them: But they agreed at length to decide the Diſpute by Lots, and determine to whom they ſhould belong; by this means the Muſician fell to *Heber*, and the Poet was to attend upon *Heremon*; from this Controverſy (as the Chronicles inform us) aroſe that laudable Cuſtom among the *Iriſh*, to ſhew great Honour and Munificence to their Poets, Hiſtorians, Philoſophers and Men of Learning; and the Muſician being to attend upon *Heber* in the Southern Part of the Country, that Diviſion of the Iſland is obſerved to be more particularly delighted with *Muſick*, as an old Poet remarks in this manner.

The learned Princes Heber *and* Heremon
Contended which ſhould, with the Poet's *Art*,
And the Muſician's *Skill, be entertained.*
They caſt the Lots; the Northern Prince injoyed
The pleaſing Charms of Poetry; and Heber
With Muſick firſt his Southern *Subjects bleſs'd.*
From hence the generous Iriſh *with Rewards,*
Did bountifully crown the Poet's *Skill,*
And Muſick *flouriſhed in the* Southern *Coaſts.*

tainṅg ċeı ṫne Sſoḋa ṗıṫċıoḋ le Sſaeuḃ nile an eṁıṅ.

In the *Mileſian* Invaſion of *Ireland* there came over twenty mechanical Perſons of ſeveral Occupations, and a Number of labouring Men, fit only for ſervile Work, whoſe Buſineſs was to rid the Country by cutting down the Woods, and to render it proper for Tillage and

and Paſture; accordingly theſe four and twenty Labourers, ſoon after their Arrival in the Iſland, laid open twenty four large Tracts of Land, which by cultivating became fruitful. The Names of theſe Tradeſmen were *Aidhne*, *Ai*, *Aſal*, *Meidhe*, *Morba*, *Meide*, *Cuibh*, *Cliu*, *Ceara*, *Reir*, *Slan*, *Leighe*, *Liffe*, *Line*, *Leighean*, *Trea*, *Dula*, *Adhar*, *Aire*, *Deiſi*, *Deala*, *Fea*, *Femhean* and *Seara*; and the Plains that were ridded at that time are literally known by the ſame Names to this Day.

The Princeſs *Tea*, the Daughter of *Lughaidh*, the Son of *Ith*, and the Wife of *Heremon* the Son of *Mileſius*, gave Orders for erecting a Royal Palace for her ſelf in *Liatrym*, which Seat is now called *Teamhair* from this Lady, who was the Foundreſs of it; for *Mur* ſignifies a *Seat* or a *Palace*, and *Tea*, being the proper Name of that Princeſs, by joining the Words, they ſound *Teamhuir*, and by another Termination in *Iriſh* they are pronounced *Teamhair*; but in Conſtruction they are the ſame, for they both ſignifie the *Royal Seat* or Palace of *Tea*.

The two principal *Gadelians*, *Heber* and *Heremon*, adminiſtred the Government together with great Affection and Unanimity for the Space of a Year, and then an unfortunate Difference aroſe, attended with very fatal Conſequences. The Occaſion of the Diſpute was the Poſſeſſion of three of the moſt fruitful *Valleys* in the whole Iſland; their Names were *Druim Claſach* in the Territory of *Maine*, *Druim Beathach* in *Maonmuighe*, and *Druim Finghin* in *Munſter*: Two of theſe Valleys lay in the Diviſion of *Heber Fionn*, and he received the Profits of them; but his Wife being a Woman of great Pride and Ambition, envied the Wife of *Heremon* the Enjoyment of one of theſe delightful Valleys, and therefore ſhe perſuaded her Huſband to demand the Valley of *Heremon*, and upon a Refuſal to get Poſſeſſion of it by the Sword; for ſhe paſſionately vowed, ſhe would never be ſatisfied till ſhe was called the *Queen* of the *three* moſt fruitful Valleys in the Iſland. The Wife of *Heber*, a Lady of a maſculine Spirit, prevailed upon her Huſband to inſiſt upon his Title, and to defend his Right: And this Reſolution occaſioned a War between the two Princes, who, by Conſent, led their whole Forces to the Plains of *Geiſiol* in *Leinſter*, where a deſperate Battel was fought, in which the eldeſt Brother *Heber Fionn*, and three of his

do bi eiber 7 eineamoin deecomplaitioy peadbliadeana.

do cuit eibh leheirean aimsir 7c.

chief commanding Officers *Suirge*, *Sobhairce* and *Goisdean* were ſlain. The Death of theſe brave *Gadelians*, we perceive, was wholly owing to the Pride of this Woman, who, to quicken her Huſband in this unjuſt Undertaking, ſwore ſhe would not ſleep a Night more in the Iſland, till ſhe had accompliſhed her Purpoſe. This Tranſaction ſtands thus upon Record in the Verſes of an old Poet.

The Royal Princes, Heber *and* Heremon,
With mutual Conſent, and kind Affection,
The Iſle divided, and they reigned in Peace;
Till the Ambition of a Woman's Heart,
The Wife of Heber *urged them on to War;*
By Pride o'ercome, ſhe thirſted to injoy,
And to be called the Queen *of the* three Vales,
The moſt delightful Lands in all the Iſle;
She vowed, and raging paſſionately ſwore
That ſhe would never ſleep on Iriſh *Ground,*
Till ſhe was Miſtreſs of thoſe fruitful Plains.
A Battel followed on Geiſiol's *fatal Field,*
Where Heber Fionn *fell a Sacrifice*
To the Ambition of a haughty Wife.

comrad Riogan eibir an so 7c.

This Relation is confirmed by the concurring Teſtimony of the learned *Tanuidhe o Conaire*, who has theſe Lines:

Three of the fruitful Valleys of the Iſle
Druim Finghin, Druim Claſach, *and* Druim Beathach
Occaſioned the fierce Battel of Geiſiol,
Where valiant Heber *fell.*

A. M. 2738. cead go Riog einion do clann mileadh.

Heremon, (after this Victory over his Brother, the unfortunate *Heber*) ſucceeded in the whole Government, and reigned ſole Monarch of the Kingdom of *Ireland* for the Space of fourteen Years. There is ſome Difference in the ancient Records concerning the Death of Prince *Heber*; for ſome of our Antiquaries aſſert that he was ſlain in the Battel of *Argiod Roſs*, as theſe Verſes intimate.

Heremon *was Monarch of the Iſle*
Full fourteen Years after the bloody Fight
Of Airgiod Roſs, *where* Heber *loſt his Life.*

But

But this Opinion is contradicted by ſome Authors of great Fidelity, who, with good Authority, deny that *Heber* was ſlain at the Battel of *Argiod Roſs*, and juſtly place his Death at the Fight of *Geiſiol*, before mentioned. In the Reign of King *Heremon* the deſperate Battel of *Cuil Caicer* was fought, where *Caicer*, one of the principal Officers of *Heber Fionn*, was ſlain by *Amergin* the Son of *Mileſius*. This Action happened about a Year after the Death of *Heber*, and in the following Year after the Fight of *Caicer*, *Amergin*, the Son of *Mileſius*, was killed by his Brother *Heremon* in the Battel of *Bile Teiniodh* at *Cuil Breagh*.

In the ſame Year the nine Rivers of *Eile* broke out, and the three Streams of *Va Niolliolo* in *Ireland* began to flow: In the third Year following *Mantan*, and *Fulman*, two of the principal Officers of *Heber Fionn*, were ſlain by *Heremon* in the Battel of *Breaghuin* in *Freamhain*. naoi mbpoga naca eile arpo-

During the Monarchy of *Heremon* over the whole Iſland, the nine following Lakes diſcovered themſelves; *Loch Cime* on *Magh Sreing*, *Loch Buadhaice*, *Loch Bagha*, *Loch Rein*, *Loch Fionnmhaighe*, *Loch Greine*, *Loch Riach*, which ſpread its Waters over all the Plain of *Magh Maoin*, *Loch da chiodh* in *Leinſter*, and *Loch Laoigh* in *Ulſter*. Four Years afterwards the *Gadelian* Commanders, *En*, *Un*, and *Eadan*, were ſlain by *Heremon* in the Fight of *Comhraire* in *Meath*, where they were likewiſe buried; in the ſame Year three Rivers broke out in *Conacht*, which were all known by the Name of *Succa*. loca do bpuig Fó eipinn.

Some of the *Iriſh* Hiſtorians aſſert, that after *Heremon* had obtained the Victory over *Heber Fionn*, he divided the Iſland into five Provinces among ſome of his commanding Officers. The Province of *Leinſter* he gave to *Criomhthan Sciathbheil* of the *Domhnonchuibh*, a Gentleman of great Worth, and deſcended from the ancient *Firbolgs*. He beſtowed the two Provinces of *Munſter* upon *Er*, *Orbha*, *Fearon* and *Feargna*, who were the Sons of *Heber Fionn* his Brother. The Province of *Conacht* he conferred upon *Un*, the Son of *Vige* and *Eadane*, two noted Generals, who came along with him out of *Spain*; and the Province of *Ulſter* he ſettled upon his other Brother's Son, whoſe Name was *Heber* or *Eimher*, the Son of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*. na tri Sueed ageonaṫ

In the Beginning of the Reign of this *Iriſh* Monarch, the *Picts*, who reſided in *Thrace*, left their own Country Teaṫ na bpiecṫ go heirinn ṫē.

Country, and landed with a numerous Army upon the Coaſts of *Ireland*. The Reaſon why they quitted their Country is thus related by *Cormac mac Cuillenan* in his Pſalter of *Caſhel*. *Policornus* was King of *Thrace* at that Time, and being an effeminate Prince, he reſolved to ſeize by Violence upon a beautiful young Lady, the Daughter of *Gud*, Generaliſſimo over the *Picts*, and to keep her as a Concubine. This Deſign was ſeaſonably diſcovered to *Gud*, who, by the Aſſiſtance of his faithful *Picts* (who were then in Pay under the Crown of *Thrace*) found means to deſtroy *Policornus*, whom they ſlew, and then fled the Country. They marched thro' the Dominions of ſeveral Princes, till they came into *France*, where they were kindly received, and admitted into Pay by the *French* King, who aſſigned them a Tract of Land for their Support, where they built a City, and properly gave it the Name of *Pictavium*, now called *Poictiers*. When *Gud*, the Commander of the *Picts*, had related to the King of *France* the Occaſion of his leaving *Thrace*, and that his Deſign was to ſecure the Honour of his Daughter; that Prince alſo reſolved to debauch her himſelf, and made ſome Attempts to force her out of her Father's Hands, who ſo ſoon as he perceived his Intentions, ſummon'd his People together, and by Stratagem ſeized upon the *French* Shipping, weighed Anchor, and ſtood out to Sea; they came upon the Coaſts of *Ireland*, and landed at *Inbher Slainge*; but the young Lady unfortunately ſickned and died in the Voyage.

bay ingeine guid an ro.

The venerable *Bede*, in the firſt Chapter of his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of *England*, agrees with this Account, with this Difference only, that he ſays that theſe wandring *Picts* landed in the Northern Part of the Iſland; his Words are theſe, *Contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythiâ, ut perhibent, longis navibus non multis, Oceanum ingreſſam, circumagente flatu Ventorum fines omnes Britanniæ, Hiberniam perveniſſe, ejuſque ſeptentrionales oras intraſſe, atque inventâ ibi Gente Scotorum, ſibi quoque in partibus illis petiiſſe locum, nec impetraſſe potuiſſe. It happened (as Fame goes) that a Nation of the* Picts *from* Scythia, *ſetting to Sea in a few long Ships, after they had by the varying of the Wind, ſailed round the Coaſts of* Britain, *came at laſt into* Ireland, *and landed in the Northern Part of the Iſland; there they found the Nation of the* Scots, *among*

tig beda riſ anni ro.

whom they deſired a Settlement, but their Requeſt was denied. But one Circumſtance of this Relation is a Miſtake, for they did not land in the *North* of *Ireland*, but they came on Shore in the Harbour of *Wexford*, as it is now called.

At that time *Criomhthan Sciathbheil* was Governor of *Leinſter* by Commiſſion from *Heremon*, who, as ſoon as theſe People arrived, received them hoſpitably, and entred into a ſtrict Alliance with *Gud* and *Cathluan* his Son, who were the Commanders of the *Picts*, becauſe he wanted their Aſſiſtanee againſt ſome miſchievous *Britains* (called *Tuatha Fiodhga*) who ſpoiled, and made great Depredations on both ſides the River *Slainge*; and, to terrify the *Mileſian* Soldiery, they violated the Law of Nations, by poiſoning the Heads of their Arrows and their other Weapons, which had that Effect as to make the leaſt Wound mortal or incurable. *Criomhthan* relating this ſavage Practice of the *Britains* to his new Aſſociates, they told them there was a very eminent *Druid*, who came over with them, that by his Skill in Phyſick knew how to prepare an Antidote againſt the Poiſon, and hinder its Operation. The Name of this Druid was *Troſdane*, who, when he was applied to by the *Mileſian* General, confeſſed that the underſtood a Method which would deſtroy the barbarous Deſigns of the *Britains*, and expell the venomous Quality of their Weapons: Accordingly he adviſed him to procure an hundred and fifty white-faced Cows, and when he had digged a Pit near the Place where he uſually fought with the *Britains*, to empty their Milk into the Hole, and when any of his Soldiers were wounded by the Enemy, they ſhould immediately go into the Pit, and bath themſelves in the Milk, which would prove a ſovereign Antidote againſt the Poiſon, and hinder its Effect. *Criomhthan* followed the Advice of the *Druid*, and when he had made the Pit near the Field of Battel, and filled it with Milk, according to the Directions, he drew up his Forces againſt the *Britains*, and a moſt deſperate Fight followed (called the Battel of *Cath Arda Leamhnachta*) and the *Mileſians* obtained a complete Victory; for when any of the *Gadelian* Souldiery perceived themſelves wounded, they immediately removed to this Bath of Milk, where they waſhed, and became perfectly cured. This Defeat of the *Britains* (who were called *Tuatha Fiodhga*)

taguid na Pictȝ atcin on eirinn.

tugad cat Sida leamnaſa an ȝo ȝē.

Fiodhga) is tranſmitted to Poſterity by a very ancient Poet of good Authority in theſe Lines:

The wandring Picts, *after a tedious Voyage*
Around the Britiſh *Coaſts, at length arrive*
Upon the Iriſh *Shore; where the* Gadelians
Were fighting with the Britains *fierce and cruel,*
Who with envenom'd Arrows certain Death
Diſpens'd, and many a brave Mileſian
Languiſhed with Wounds incurable, till relieved
By a prevailing Antidote, preſcribed
By the wiſe Troſdan *of the* Pictiſh *Race.*
This learned Druid *exquiſitely skill'd*
In Poiſon, did expell the ſubtile Venom
By a warm Bath of Milk, which from the Dugs
Of an hundred and fifty bald faced-Cows diſtilled;
The Soldiers here ſoftned their rankling Wounds,
And waſhed, and to the Fight returned unhurt.
Thus were the Britains *routed in the Field,*
And all their barbarous Art defeated.

deiſ an ċaṫa do ṫabḃaṫ do ṫaḃḋ ḟuḃ eeanuſ na eṁiċe do ṁoċṫ.

After this Victory over the *Britains*, *Gud* and his Son *Cathluan*, who were the Leaders of the *Picts*, formed a Conſpiracy, and reſolved to poſſeſs themſelves of the Government of *Leinſter*, and there to ſettle with their Followers. This Deſign was timely diſcover'd to *Heremon* the King of *Ireland*, who immediately raiſed an Army to ſuppreſs theſe Foreigners, and drive them out of the Country. But before they came to engage, the *Picts*, unable to reſiſt the *Mileſian* Troops, with great Humility and Submiſſion ſurrendred themſelves up to the Mercy of the King, who with great Generoſity pardoned them, and withdrew his Forces: But gave them notice withal, that there was a Country lying Eaſt and by the North of *Ireland*, where they might tranſport themſelves, and obtain a Settlement. The *Picts* immediately came to a Reſolution to leave the Iſland, but firſt deſired ſome of the *Mileſian* Women to go along with them, upon whoſe Iſſue they ſolemnly ſwore that the Government of the Country (if ever it came into their Hands) ſhould devolve, and continue for ever in their Family. Upon theſe Aſſurances *Heremon* complied, and delivered to them three Women of Quality, who were Widows; they were the Relicts of *Breas*, *Buas*, and *Buaighne*; one of whom *Cathluan*, the chief Com-

 mander

mander of the *Picts*, took to himſelf. They immediately ſet ſail, and arrived at *Cruithantuath* now called *Scotland*, where *Cathluan*, the *Pictiſh* General, obtained the Sovereignty of the Country, and was the firſt Monarch of the *Pictiſh* Line; and of this Family, after the Demiſe of this Prince, there were ſeventy ſucceſſive Kings in *Scotland*, as is obſerved in the following Verſes extracted from the Pſalter of *Caſhel*, out of a Poem that begins thus, *Eolach Alban Vile*.

deic rig ir tri fichid dona pidt ar Albam.

The Picts, *unable to withſtand the Pow'r*
Of the Mileſian *Troops, a Truce implore;*
And willing to be gone, their Anchors weigh'd,
And boldly the Albanian *Coaſts invade;*
Where ſeventy Monarchs of the Pictiſh *Race*
With great Exploits the Scotiſh *Annals grace:*
'Twas Cathluan *began the Royal Line,*
Which ended in the Hero Conſtantine.

The learned *Troſdan*, who, by his Art, aſſiſted the *Gadelians* in ſubduing the *Britains*, and five more of principal Note among the *Picts*, did not follow the Fortune of *Cathluan* in the *Scotiſh* Expedition; their Names were *Oilean*, *Ulpra*, *Neachtain*, *Nar*, and *Eneas*; and theſe ſix that remained in *Ireland* had Eſtates aſſigned them for their Support in *Breagmhuigh* in *Meath*.

tug eiread-moin feapad do Chrodan dridi.

Heremon, the King of *Ireland*, after a Reign of fourteen Years, died at *Airgiod Roſs* in *Rath Beothaicc* near *Feoir*, and there he was buried; and in the ſame Year the River called *Eithne* broke out, and began to flow between *Dail na Ruidhe* and *Dailriada*.

The Chronicles of *Ireland* give an Account that *Heremon* ſent away a great Number of the Poſterity of *Breogian*, that is, the *Brigantes*, and of the *Tuatha de Danans* along with the *Picts* in their Invaſion of *Scotland*; and from theſe Deſcendents of *Breogan* were the *Brigantes* derived, who afterwards poſſeſſed themſelves of very large Settlements in *England*: Such of this Family (called in *Iriſh Clanna Breogain*) as ſurvived the Battel of *Tailteann*, ſeparated, and ſome of them followed *Heber Fionn* into *Munſter*, others attended upon *Heremon* into *Conacht* and *Leinſter*, and Part of them went into *Ulſter* with *Heber* the Son of *Ir*. Theſe *Brigantes*, ſome Time afterwards underſtanding that the *Picts* and their

their Relations that followed them had been ſucceſsful in the *Scotiſh* Invaſion, and had wreſted the Government out of the Hands of the former Inhabitants, a Number of them animated with this Succeſs, reſolved to tranſport themſelves thither, and obtain a Settlement in the Country; thither therefore they came, and had Lands and Eſtates beſtowed upon them for their Maintenance. But in Proceſs of Time, they with the *Picts* were driven out of the Country by the prevailing Power of the *Dalriada*, and afterwards by *Fergus* the Great, as will be particularly mentioned in the farther Progreſs of this Hiſtory. Some of the *Iriſh* Chronicles aſſert, that the Poſterity of *Breogian* (afterwards called the *Brigantes*) came into *Ireland*, *Albion*, and *Britan*, as they fled out of *Spain*, to avoid the cruel Tyranny of the *Goths* and the Incurſions of other hoſtile Nations, who miſerably ravaged that Country after the Sons of *Mileſius* had left it; ſo that we have Reaſon to conjecture, that the *Brigantes* of *England* removed thither from *Ireland*, *Albion*, and *Spain*, when they fixed themſelves in ſome of the Counties of that Kingdom.

A. M. 2752. Upon the Deceaſe of *Heremon*, King of *Ireland*, the Crown devolved upon his three Sons, *Muimhne*, *Luighne* and *Laighne*; theſe Princes reigned jointly and peaceably for the Space of three Years; at which Time *Muimhne* died at *Magh Cruachain*, and the remaining Brothers *Luighne* and *Laighne* were ſlain by the Sons of *Heber Fionn* at the Battel of *Ard Ladhran*.

trian mac-eirceamoin.

A. M. 2755. The Succeſſion then came into the Hands of *Er*, *Orbha*, *Fearon* and *Feargna*, the four Sons of *Heber Fionn*, who governed the Kingdom together for one Year, and were ſlain in an Engagement by *Irial* the Son of *Heremon*.

A. M. 2756. They were ſucceeded by *Irial*, Son of *Heremon*, who was a learned Prince, and could foretell Things to come: The Reaſon of his entring into War with the Sons of *Heber Fionn* was, becauſe they had baſely taken away the Lives of two of his elder Brothers, who died without Iſſue, ſo that the Crown came by Succeſſion to him, and he governed the Kingdom ten Years. During the Reign of this Monarch, a great Part of this Country was laid open, and freed from Woods; particularly the following Places were cleared, and made fit for Tillage and Paſture: Their Names were *Magh Reidchiodh* now called *Lex Magh Neilm* in *Leinſter*, *Magh Comair*,

mgba ceatrg cloine eibhrin fin.

*

Comair, *Magh Feile* in *Jobh Neill*, *Magh Sanuis* in *Connacht*, *Magh Nimis* in *Ulster*, *Magh Midhe*, *Magh Luigne* in *Conacht*, *Magh Teachta* in *Jobh mac Uais*, *Magh Fearnmuighne* at *Oirgialladh*, *Magh Cobha* at *Jobh Beathach*, *Magh Cumaoi* at *Jobh Neil*, *Magh Cuille Feadha*, *Magh Riada*, *Magh Nairbhrioch* at *Fotharthuathaibh Airbhrioch* in *Leinster*. This Prince adorned his Country with ſeven Royal Palaces, where he kept his Court; they were called *Rath Ciombaoith* at *Neamhuin*, *Rath Coincheada* at *Seimhne*, *Rath Mothuig* at *Deag Carbad*, *Rath Buirioch* at *Sleachtaibh*, *Rath Luachat* at *Glas Carn*, *Rath Croicne* at *Maghnis*, and *Rath Boachoill* at *Latharna*.

The Year after theſe Seats were erected, the three Rivers, called the three *Finns* in *Ulster*, broke out and began to flow. The following Year this Prince won four remarkable Victories over his Enemies; the firſt was at the Battel of *Ard Inmath* at *Teabtha*, where *Stirne*, the Son of *Duibh*, Son of *Fomhoir* was ſlain; the ſecond was at the Battel of *Teanmhuighe*, which he fought againſt a ſort of Pyrates, called *Fomharaig*, and ſlew *Eichtghe* the Leader of them; the third was at the Battel of *Loch muighe*, where *Lugrot*, the Son of *Moghſeibhis*, was ſlain; and the fourth was at the Battel of *Cuill Martho*, where he overcame the four Sons of *Heber*. The ſecond Year after this Victory *Irial* died, at a Place called *Magh Muagh*, where he was buried. Theſe Battels are recorded by an old Poet in theſe Verſes.

dona catab cnobadaiſe.

Irial, *the youngeſt of the Royal Line,*
Was King of Sliabh Mis, *and King of* Macha:
Succeſs attended him, whenee'r he fought,
And in four Battels he was crowned with Victory.

Eithrial, the Son of *Irial*, Son of *Heremon*, ſucceeded in the Government, and reigned twenty Years as Monarch of the whole Kingdom: This Prince was diſtinguiſhed for his excellent Learning, for he wrote with his own Hand the Hiſtory and Travels of the *Gadelians*; nor was he leſs remarkable for his Valour and military Accompliſhments. In his Reign, ſeven Plains or Woods that cover'd a great Tract of Land, were cut down; they were called *Tean mhagh* in *Conacht*, *Magh Liogat*, *Magh Bealaig* at *Jobh Turtaire*, *Magh Geiſile* at *Jobh Failge*, *Magh Ochtair* in *Leinſter*, *Loch mhagh* in *Conacht*,

A. M. 2766.

do Sgnib eitiall imtedha ſleſta Gaoidil renalaim ſein.

and *Magh Rath* at *Jobh Eachach*. After this long Reign of twenty Years this Prince was killed by *Conmaol*, the Son of *Heber Fionn* at the Battle of *Soirrean* in *Leinſter*.

A. M. 2786. *Conmaol*, the Son of *Heber*, *Fionn* by this Victory obtained the Crown, and governed the Kingdom of *Ireland* thirty Years, and was the firſt abſolute Monarch of *Ireland* of the *Hiberian* Line: He was continually engaged in Wars with the Family of *Heremon*, and fought five and twenty pitched Battels againſt them, and came off with Victory in every one; the Names of nine of them were as follow, the Battel of *Ucha*, the Battel of *Cnucha*, the Battel of *Sliabh Beatha*, the Battel of *Geiſille*, where *Palap*, the Son of *Heremon*, was ſlain, the Battel of *Mudhuirn*, where *Samhro*, the Son of *Jonbhotha* was killed, the Battel of *Lochlein*, where *Magrot* was ſlain, the Battel of *Beirre*, the Battel of *Aonagh Macha*, where *Conmaol* this valiant Prince loſt his Life by the Hands of *Heber*, the Son of *Tighermhas*, of the Line of *Heremon*. After the Battel he was buried upon the South ſide of *Aonach Macha*, in a Place called *Feart Chonmaoil*, which ſignifies the Grave of *Conmaol*, for the *Iriſh* Word *Feart* in the *Engliſh* ſignifies a *Grave*.

conmaol ceadᵹ Riᵹ iomlaiñ eiṙioñ do ᵹluaᵹ eiḃiṙ ᵹiñ.

A. M. 2816. *Tighermas*, the Son of *Follain*, Son of *Eithriall*, Son of the learned *Irial* the Prophet, the Son of *Heremon*, ſucceeded and reigned fifty Years; he was continually alarmed with the Pretenſions of the Family of *Heber Fionn*; but he engaged them in twenty ſeven Battels, and had always the Victory. The Names of theſe ſeveral Actions ſtand thus upon Record; the Battel of *Eille*, where *Rochorb*, the Son of *Gullain*, was ſlain, the Battel of *Comair*, the Battel of *Maighe Teacht*, the Battel of *Loch Moige*, where *Deighiarno*, the Son of *Goill*, Son of *Gullain* was killed, the Battel of *Cuillard* at *Moighinis*, the Battel of *Cuill Fraochain*, the Battel of *Atguirt* in *Seimhne*, the Battel of *Ard Niadh* in *Conacht*, the Battel of *Carn Fearradhoig* where *Fearradhach* the Son of *Rochuirb*, Son of *Gullain* was ſlain, the Battel of *Cluain Cuis* in *Teabhtha*, the Battel of *Comhnuidhe* at *Tuath Eibhe*, the Battel of *Cluain Muireag* in the North of *Breiſne*, the Battel of *Cuill Fabhair* at *Earbus*; the ſeven Battels at *Luglocht*, by *Loch Lughach*, the two Battels of *Cuill* at *Airgiod Roſs*, and the Battel of *Reibh*,

ṙeaᵹ ecaṫa ṙioṫċiod do ḃniṙ ṫiᵹeᵹnmaᵹ aṙ ṙliaᵹ eiḃiṙ ᵹiñ.

where moſt of the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn* were deſtroyed by the Forces of *Tighermhas*.

The following Year nine Streams broke out of the Earth and began to flow; their Names were *Loch Cea*, which covered the Plain of *Magh Falchuir*, *Loch Nualline* in *Conacht*, *Loch Niaruin*, *Loch Nuair*, *Loch Saiglean*, *Loch Gabhair* in *Meath* and *Breagmhaigh*, *Loch Feabhuil* at *Tir Eogain*, which drowned the whole Tract of Land called *Feabhuil Mac Loduin* and *Magh Fuinſighe*, by which Names the Country it overflowed was called; *Dubh Loch* at *Ard Cianachta* and *Loch Dabhuil* in *Oirgialladh*. About this Time the three black Rivers in *Ireland* diſcovered themſelves, *Fubno*, *Torruin* and *Calluin*.

do ċuaċ uṁon ṡleaṫa eiḃiṙ ṡan eaṫaiḋ ṫo ṫē.

The firſt golden Mine in this Country was found out in the Reign of this Prince; it was diſcovered near *Liffee*, by a Perſon called *Juchadhan*, who had the Management of the Ore, and was very curious in the working of Metals. In his Time likewiſe the Colours of *Blue* and *Green* were invented, and the People began to be more polite in their Habits, and ſet off their Dreſs with various Ornaments. This Prince eſtabliſh'd a Law thro' his whole Dominions, that the Quality of every Perſon ſhould be known by his Garb; and for a Diſtinction he enacted, that the Cloaths of a Slave ſhould be of one Colour, the Habit of a Soldier he allowed to be of two Colours, he permitted three Colours to the Dreſs of a commanding Officer; the Apparel of Gentlemen, who kept hoſpitable Tables for the Entertainment of Strangers, was to conſiſt of four Colours; five Colours were allowed to the Nobility of the Country; the Kings and Queens and the Royal Family were confined to ſix Colours, and the Chronologers and Perſons of eminent Learning were indulged the ſame Number.

ḟaġil iṁan-ṫee oiṙ an ṫeṫṙ an eiṙiṅ.

This Prince died at *Magh Sleachta*, and three Parts of his Subjects, by the Judgment of Heaven, periſhed with him the ſame Night; it was upon the Eve of the Feſtival of *All Saints*, and he was ſtruck as he was worſhiping his Idol *Crom cruadh*, the ſame God that *Zoroaſter* adored in *Greece*. The *Iriſh* Antiquaries agree, that *Tighermhas* was the firſt that introduced Idolatry, and erected Pagan Altars in the Iſland, and began to eſtabliſh his Religion about an hundred Years after the *Mileſians* arrived in the Country. From the Adoration paid to this Idol, and the *kneeling* Poſture of thoſe who worſhiped it,

tiġeṙṁaṡ ceaḋ ḋuine ḋo ṙiṅe loḋ-biṙt ḋo ḋee ḟallṫa an eiṙiṅ.

it, the Field in *Breifne*, now in the County of *Lahain*, was called *Magh Sleachta.* After the Deceaſe of this Prince, ſome of our Authors are of Opinion that there was an *Interregnum*, and the Country was without a King for the Space of ſeven Years, and then they place upon the Throne of *Ireland Eochaidh Faobharglas*, the Son of *Conmaol*; but this is a Miſtake, and is contradicted by the *Regal Table* of the *Iriſh* Monarchs, which particularly mentions that the Succeſſor of *Tighermhas* was *Eochaidh Eadgothach*, a Deſcendent of *Lughaidh* the Son of *Ith*; and this Account has Authority ſufficient for us to follow.

A. M. 2866. *Eochaidh Eadgothach*, the Son of *Daire*, Son of *Conghal*, Son of *Eadamhuin*, Son of *Mail*, Son of *Lughaidh*, Son of *Ith*, Son of *Breogan*, ſucceeded *Tighermhas* in the Throne of *Ireland*; his Reign continued four Years, and then he was ſlain by *Cearmna* of the Line of *Ir*, Son of *Mileſius*.

A. M. 2870. *Cearmna* and *Sobhairce*, two Brothers, and the Sons of *Eibhric*, Son of *Eibher* or *Heber*, Son of *Ir*, Son of *Mileſius*, ſucceeded and reigned joint Monarchs of *Ireland* forty Years. Theſe were the firſt *Iriſh* Princes, who came out of *Ulſter*, and were of the Line of *Ir*. They agreed to divide the Kingdom between them into two Parts; and the Boundary between each Diviſion extended from *Inbher Colpa*, now called *Drocheda* to *Limerick* in *Munſter*. The North Part of the Country was poſſeſſed by *Sobhairce*, who erected a magnificent Palace in his own Share, and called it *Dunn Sobhairce*. His Brother *Cearmna* was a Prince of the Southern Diviſion, in which he likewiſe built a Royal Seat where he kept his Court, and gave it the Name of *Dunn Cearmna*; it is now called *Dunn Patrick*, and is ſituated in *Courcies* Country. *Sobhairce* was killed by *Eochaidh Mean*, and *Cearmna* was ſlain in the Battel of *Dunn Cearmna* by *Eochaidh Faobharglas*, a Prince of the Family of *Heber Fionn*.

ceᵹmna 7 Sobᵹce da ċeaḋ Rioᵹ eiṁoṅ do oiltuiᵹe.

A. M. 2910. *Eochaidh Faobharglas*, Son of *Conmaol*, Son of *Heber Fionn*, Son of *Mileſius*, obtained the Crown, and ſat upon the *Iriſh* Throne twenty Years. He was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Eochaidh Faobharglas*, becauſe the two Javelins he uſed in the Wars were *green* and *ſharp-edged*, and he wore a Sword of the ſame Colour; for the Word *Glas* ſignifies *green*, and *Faobhar* ſignifies *ſharp-edged*, and theſe two Epithets being joined ſound

Eochaiᵹe Faobaᵹlaſ, o ᵹlaiṫe 7 o ᵹeiṁe a Arm.

Faobharglas.

Faobharglas. This Prince was the firſt of the *Mileſian* Kings, that by his Arms reduced a Part of *Albain* or *Scotland* to become tributary to the Crown of *Ireland*; for the *Picts*, who ſettled themſelves in that Country, notwithſtanding they bound themſelves with ſolemn Oaths to pay Homage to the King of *Ireland*, broke out into frequent Rebellions ſince the Time of *Heremon*, and gave great Diſturbance to the *Iriſh* Government. This Prince was annoyed by the Poſterity of *Heremon*, againſt whom he fought the following Battels, and came off with Succeſs; the Battel of *Luachair Deaghadh* in *Deſmond*, the Battel of *Foſuighe da Ghort*, the Battel at the meeting of the three Streams, the Battel of *Tuam Dreogan* at *Breffne*, and the Battel of *Drom Liathain*. He laid open the Country by cutting down ſeven great Woods which were known by the Names of *Magh Smearthuin* in *I've Failge*, *Magh Laoighion*, *Magh Luirg* in *Conacht*, *Magh Leambna*, *Magh Manair*, *Magh Fubna*, and *Magh da Ghabhol* at *Oirgialladh*. *Eochaidh* was at length killed by *Fiachadh Labhruine*, who was a deſcendent from *Heremon* at the Battel of *Corman*.

Fiachadh Labhruine, the Son of *Smiorgoill*, the Son of *Eanbothadh*, Son of *Tighernmas*, Son of *Follain*, Son of *Eithrial*, Son of *Irialfaidh*, Son of *Heremon*, ſucceeded and reigned Monarch of *Ireland* twenty four Years, tho' ſome of our Antiquaries aſſert that he reigned ſeven and twenty Years: The Reaſon why he was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Fiachadh Labhruine*, was becauſe in the Time of this Prince the Stream of *Inbher Labhruine* began to flow. There broke out likewiſe under his Government, the Rivers *Inbher Fleiſge* and *Inbher Maige*, as did the Lake called *Loch Eirne*, which overflowed a great Tract of Land that was known by the Name of *Magh Geanuinn*. A. M. 2930. tug Aon-gus ollbuad dè ionad cath an luſ na halbanid.

This *Iriſh* Monarch had a Son called *Aongus Ollbhuagach*, who was a Prince of great Courage and ſingular Conduct, and engaged the *Scotiſh Picts* and the old *Britains* that inhabited that Country, and defeated them in every Action. The Effect of his Victories was an intire Conqueſt of the Country, and a Reduction of that warlike People the *Scots*, as well as the *Picts*, to pay Homage to the Crown of *Ireland*; for tho' the *Picts* had from the time of *Heremon* been Tributaries to the *Iriſh* for the Space of two hundred and thirty Years

after the *Mileſians* firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of the Iſland, yet the *Scots* never owned themſelves under Subjection till they were conquered by *Aongus Olbhuadhach*, who compelled the whole Kingdom of *Scotland* to Obedience, and forced the Inhabitants to pay an yearly Tribute.

Fiachadh Labhruine, the King of *Ireland*, engaged the Family of *Heber Fionn* in four Battels; they were called the Battel of *Fairge*, the Battel of *Galluig*, the Battel of *Claire*, and the Battel of *Bealgadain*, in which Action he fell by the Hands of *Eochaidh Mumho*, the Son of *Mofeibhis*.

A. M. 2954. *Eochaidh Mumho*, the Son of *Mofeibhis*, Son of *Eochaidh Faobharglas*, Son of *Conmaol*, Son of *Heber Fionn*, Son of *Mileſius*, ſat next upon the *Iriſh* Throne: His Reign continued two and twenty Years, and he was ſlain by *Aongus Ollmuchach* at the Battel of *Cliach*.

A. M. 2975. *Aongus Ollmuchach* ſucceeded: This King was the Son of *Fiachadh Labhruine*, Son of *Smiorgoil*, Son of *Irialfaidh*, Son of *Heremon*, Son of *Mileſius*; he reigned eighteen Years, tho' ſome Antiquaries aſſert that he governed one and twenty Years: The Reaſon why he was called *Ollmucach*, was becauſe he was famous for having a Breed of *Swine* of a much larger Size than any in *Ireland*; for the *Iriſh* Words *Oll* and *Muca* ſignifie *great Swine*, which gave Occaſion to his Name of *Ollmucach*. He was a valiant and warlike Prince and fought the following Battels, the Battel of *Cleire*, the Battel of *Sliabh Caoilte*, where *Baiſcion* was ſlain, the Battel of *Moig ein Sgiath* in *Conacht*, the Battel of *Glaiſe Fraochain*, where *Fraochan Faidh* was killed; and he fought thirty Battels againſt the *Picts*, the *Firbolgs*, and the Inhabitants of the *Orcades*.

Aongus allmucach naaoten leis o neio a mue Scoc aon eile nenalin an eirin.

In the Reign of this Prince three Lakes began to flow; *Loch Einbheithe Anoirghiallaibh*, *Loch Failcheadain*, and *Loch Gaſain* at *Muigh Luirg*; and by his Induſtry the following Plains were laid open, and cleared of the Wood, *Magh Glinne Dearcon* in *Cineal Conuill*, *Magh Nionſgiach* in *Leinſter*, *Magh Cuille Caol* in *Boguine*, *Aolmagh* at *Callroighe*, *Magh Mucraine* in *Conacht*, *Magh Luachradh Deaghadh* and *Magh Archuill* in *Kerry Luachradh*. *Aongus* was at length ſlain by *Eana*, Son of *Neachton*, a Perſon of Authority in *Munſter*, tho' I am induced to believe he was killed rather by *Eana Firtheach* in the Battel of *Carman*, becauſe not only the Hiſtories which treat of the Kings

of *Ireland* aſſert the ſame, but the Poems which are of great Authority, and begin with theſe Words, *Aongus Ollmuchadh Adbath*, are likewiſe an undeniable Evidence of this Opinion.

Eadna Airgtheach, the Son of *Eochaidh Mumho*, Son of *Modh Feibhis*, Son of *Eochaidh Faobharglas*, Son of *Conmhaol*, Son of *Heber Fionn*, Son of *Mileſius*, ſucceeded, and reigned Monarch of *Ireland* ſeven and twenty Years: This Prince took care to reward the Courage of his Soldiery; and to incite their Bravery, he ordered a Number of ſilver Shields and Targets to be made, which he beſtowed among the moſt valiant and deſerving of the *Iriſh Militia*, without Partiality or Affection, and regarded nothing in the Diſtribution but Merit and military Experience. He was unfortunately killed by *Rotheachta*, Son of *Maoin*, Son of *Aongus Ollmuchaidh* in the Battel of *Raighne*. *A. M.* 2993.

Rotheachta after him enjoyed the Crown; He was the Son of *Maoin*, Son of *Aongus Ollmuchaidh*, Son of *Fiachaidh Labhruine*, Son of *Smiorgoill*, Son of *Eanbotha*, Son of *Tighernmas*, Son of *Follain*, Son of *Eithriall*, Son of *Irialfaidh*, Son of *Heremon*; he governed the Kingdom twenty five Years, and was ſlain by *Seadhna*, Son of *Artri*, at *Rath Cuachain*. *A. M.* 3020.

Seadhna was the next Monarch of *Ireland:* This Prince was the Son of *Artri*, Son of *Eibhric*, Son of *Eibher* or *Heber*, Son of *Ir*, Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*; he unhappily fell by the Hands of his own Son, when the *Dubloingios*, that is, the Pyrates came to *Cruachan*, after a Reign of five Years. *A. M.* 3045.

Fiachadh Fionſgothach, the Son of *Seadhna* Son of *Artri*, Son of *Eibhric*, Son of *Heber*, Son of *Ir*, Son of *Mileſius*, ſucceeded, and governed the Kingdom twenty Years. The Reaſon why he was called *Fiachadh Fionnſgothach*, was becauſe in his Reign it was obſerved, that there grew Abundance of *white Flowers*, which the Inhabitants ſqueezed into Cups, and uſed the Juice for Drink, which was likewiſe very medicinal in many Diſtempers; for the Word *Sgoth* ſignifies a *Flower*, and *Fionn* ſignifies *white*, which being joined, is pronounced *Fionſgothach*. This Prince was killed by *Muinheamhoin*, the Son of *Cas Clothach*. *A. M.* 3050. ꝛuġaḋ ġaċ blaṫ anꝛo.

Muinheamhoin, obtained the Government: He was the Son of *Cas Clothach*, Son of *Firarda*, Son of *Rotheachta*, Son of *Roſa*, Son of *Glas*, Son of *Nuaghat*, Son *A. M.* 3070.

Son of *Eochaidh*, *Faobhar Glas*, Son of *Conmaol*, Son of *Heber Fionn*, Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*, and reigned five Years. This Prince ordained, that the Gentlemen of *Ireland* ſhould wear a Chain about their Necks, as a Badge of their Quality, and to diſtinguiſh them from the Populace: He alſo commanded ſeveral Helmets to be made with the Neck and Forepieces all of Gold; theſe he deſigned as a Reward for his Soldiers, and beſtowed them upon the moſt deſerving of his Army. He died of the Plague at *Magh Aidhne*.

A. M. 3075. *Aildergoidh*, the Son of *Muineamhoin*, Son of *Cas Clothach*, Son of *Firarda*, Son of *Rotheachta*, Son of *Roſa*, Son of *Glas*, Son of *Nuaghat*, Son of *Eochaidh*, *Faobhar Glaſs*, Son of *Conmaol*, Son of *Heber Fionn*, Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*, ſucceeded, and he reigned ſeven Years; he was the firſt Prince that introduced the wearing of gold Rings in *Ireland*, which he beſtowed upon Perſons of Merit that excelled in the Knowledge of the Arts and Sciences, or were any other way particularly accompliſhed. He was at length killed by *Ollamh Fodhla* in the Battel of *Teamhair* or *Tarah*.

an ċead Rig do oiṁdiuġ Failge oir.

A. M. 3082. *Ollamh Fodhla* was his Succeſſor in the Throne: He was the Son of *Fiachadh Fionnſgothach*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Artri*, Son of *Eibhric*, Son of *Heber*, Son of *Ir*, Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*, and his Reign continued thirty Years. This Prince was poſſeſſed of many excellent Qualities, which gave Occaſion to his Name, for *Ollamh* ſignifies a Perſon that *excells* in Wiſdom and Learning, and *Fodhla* was the Name of the Iſland; and the Character, by which this Monarch is diſtinguiſhed in the *Iriſh* Chronicles, juſtly merited that Denomination; for he was certainly a Prince of the moſt comprehenſive Knowledge, and of the ſtricteſt Virtue that ever ſat upon the *Iriſh* Throne. He inſtituted the moſt uſeful Laws for the Government and the Advantage of his People, and was ſo indefatigable in his Studies, that he undertook to tranſmit to Poſterity, in a very correct Hiſtory, the ſeveral Travels, Voyages, Adventures, Wars, and other memorable Tranſactions of all his Royal Anceſtors, from *Feniuſa Farſa*, the King of *Scythia*, to his own Times; and in order to purge and digeſt the Records of his Kingdom, he ſummon'd his principal Nobility, his *Druids*, the *Poets*, and Hiſtoriographers to meet him in a full Aſſembly at

Ollamh ri buġ mo ceall do ċlann Shiḃ aṁo.

Tara

*

Tara once in every three Years, to reviſe the Body of the eſtabliſh'd Laws, and to change or correct them as the Exigence of Affairs required: In Teſtimony of this I ſhall produce the following Verſes of great Antiquity and to be found in Writings of good Authority:

The learned Ollamh Fodhla *firſt ordain'd*
The great Aſſembly, *where the Nobles met,*
And Prieſts and Poets and Philoſophers
To make new Laws, and to correct the old,
And to advance the Honour of his Country.

This illuſtrious *Aſſembly* was called by the Name of *Feis Teamhrach*, which ſignifies a general Meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, Prieſts, Hiſtorians and Men of Learning, and diſtinguiſh'd by their Abilities in all Arts and Profeſſions: They met by a Royal Summons in a Parliamentary Manner, once every three Years at the Palace of *Tarah*, to debate upon the moſt important Concerns of State; where they enacted new Laws, and repealed ſuch as were uſeleſs and burthenſome to the Subject, and conſulted nothing but the publick Benefit in all their Reſolutions. In this Aſſembly, the ancient Records and Chronicles of the Iſland were peruſed and examined; and if any Falſhoods were detected, they were inſtantly eraſed, that Poſterity might not be impoſed upon by falſe Hiſtory; and the Author, who had the Inſolence to abuſe the World by his Relation, either by perverting Matters of Fact, and repreſenting them in improper Colours, or by Fancies and Inventions of his own, was ſolemnly degraded from the Honour of ſitting in that Aſſembly, and was diſmiſs'd with a Mark of Infamy upon him: His Works likewiſe were deſtroyed as unworthy of Credit, and were not to be admitted into the Archives, or received among the Records of the Kingdom. Nor was this Expulſion the whole of his Puniſhment, for he was liable to a Fine or Impriſonment, or whatever Sentence the Juſtice of the Parliament thought proper to inflict. By theſe Methods, either out of Fear of Scandal and Diſgrace, or of loſing their Eſtates, their Penſions and Endowments, and of ſuffering perhaps ſome corporal Correction, the Hiſtorians of thoſe Ages were induced to be very exact in their Relations,

feadh mḋ leiġeṫ ṫe.

I

and to tranſmit nothing to After-Times, but what had paſſed this ſolemn Teſt and Examination, and was recommended by the Sanction and Authority of this learned Aſſembly.

In this Parliament of *Tarah*, that wiſe Prince *Ollamh Fodhla* ordained, that a Diſtinction ſhould be obſerved between the Nobility, the Gentry, and other Members of the Aſſembly; and that every Perſon ſhould take his Place according to his Quality, his Office and his Merit. He made very ſtrict and wholſome Laws for the Government of his Subjects, and particularly expreſſed his Severity againſt the Raviſhment of Women; which, it ſeems, was a Piece of Gallantry and a common Vice in thoſe Days, for the Offender was to ſuffer Death without Mercy: And the King thought fit to give up ſo much of his Prerogative as to put it out of his Power either to extend his Pardon, or even to reprieve the Criminal. It was a Law likewiſe, that whoever preſumed to ſtrike or aſſault a Member of the Parliament, during the Time of the Seſſions, or give him any Diſturbance in the Execution of his Office, either by attempting to rob him, or by any other Violence, he was condemned to die without any Poſſibility, by Bribes, by Partiality, or Affection, to ſave his Life, or eſcape the Sentence.

do dhigh Teamhrach.

The Members of this *Triennial* Convention uſually met together, tho' not in a Parliamentry way, ſix Days before the Beginning of the Seſſion; that is, three Days before the Feſtival of *All Saints*, and three Days after, which time they imployed in mutual Returns of Friendſhip and Civility, and paying their Compliments one to another. A Poet of great Authority, and very ancient, has given the following Account of this Aſſembly.

Once in three Years the great Convention *ſat,*
And for the publick Happineſs debate;
The King was ſeated on a Royal Throne,
And in his Face majeſtick Greatneſs ſhone.
A Monarch for heroick Deeds deſign'd,
For noble Acts become a noble Mind:
About him ſummon'd, by his ſtrict Command,
The Peers, the Prieſts, and Commons of the Land,
In Princely State and ſolemn Order ſtand;

The Poets likewiſe are indulg'd a Place,
And Men of Learning the Aſſembly grace.
Here every Member dares the Truth aſſert,
He ſcorns the falſe, and double dealing Part:
For a true Patriot's Soul diſdains the Trimmer's Art.
Here Love and Union every Look confeſs'd,
And Joy and Friendſhip beat in every Breaſt.
Juſtice by nothing biaſs'd or inclin'd,
Is deaf to Pity, to Temptation blind:
For here with ſtern and ſteady Rule ſhe ſways,
And flagrant Crimes with certain Vengeance pays;
The Monarch ever jealous of his State,
Inflexibly decrees th' Offender's Fate,
Tho' juſt, yet ſo indulgently ſevere,
Like Heaven, he pities thoſe he cannot ſpare.

The Place appointed for the Meeting of this Aſſembly, was a convenient Room in the Palace of *Tara*; the Apartment was very long, but narrow, with a Table fixed in the middle, and Seats on both ſides. At the End of this Table, and between the Seats and the Wall, there was a proper Diſtance allowed for the Servants and Attendants that belonged to the Members, to go between and wait upon their Maſters. do teangaimail na ſaoiṫe an-ro.

In this great Hall this triennial Parliament aſſembled, but before they entred upon publick Buſineſs, they were entertained with a magnificent Feaſt, and the Order, wherein every Member took his Place, was in this Manner: When the Dinner was upon the Table, and the Room perfectly cleared of all Perſons except the *Grand Marſhall*, the principal *Herald* and a *Trumpeter*, whoſe Offices required they ſhould be within, the Trumpeter ſounded thrice, obſerving a proper Diſtance between every Blaſt, which was the ſolemn Summons for the Members to enter. At the firſt Sound all the *Shield Bearers*, that belonged to the Princes and the chief of the Nobility, came to the Door, and there delivered their Shields to the *Grand Marſhal*, who by the Direction of the *King at Arms*, hung them up in their due Places upon the Wall on the right ſide of the long Table, where the Princes and Nobility of the greateſt Quality had their Seats. When he blew the ſecond Blaſt, the *Target Bearers*, that attended upon the Generals and the commanding Officers of the Army and of the Militia of the Kingdom, advanced to the Door,

Door, and delivered their Targets in the ſame manner, which were hung in their proper Order upon the other ſide of the Table: Upon the third Summons, the Princes, the Nobility, the Generals, the Officers and principal Gentry of the Kingdom, entred the Hall, and took their Places each under his own Shield or Target, which were eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the *Coat of Arms* that was curiouſly blazon'd upon the Outſide of them, and thus the whole Aſſembly were ſeated regularly without any Diſpute about Precedency or the leaſt Diſorder. No Perſon was admitted beſide the Attendants that waited, who ſtood on the Outſide of the Table. One End of the Table was appointed for the Antiquaries and the Hiſtorians, who underſtood, and were perfectly ſkill'd in the Records and ancient Monuments of the Kingdom; the other End was filled by the chief Officers of the Court: and Care was particularly taken that their Debates ſhould be kept ſecret, for which Reaſon no Woman was ever to be admitted.

dliġ le eal-maṫ anſo.

When Dinner was ended and every thing removed, they ordered the Antiquities of the Kingdom to be brought before them, and read them over, and examined them ſtrictly, leſt any Falſhoods or Interpolations ſhould have crept in; and if they found any Miſtakes or falſe Repreſentations of Facts, occaſioned either by the Prejudice or the Ignorance of the Hiſtorians, they were ſcracht out after they had been cenſured by a ſelect Committee of the greateſt Learning, appointed to inſpect into thoſe old Records. The Hiſtories and Relations that were ſurveyed and found true and perfect, were ordered to be tranſcribed after they had paſt the Approbation of the Aſſembly, and inſerted in the authentick Chronicles that were always preſerved in the King's Palace, and the Book wherein they were written was called the *Pſalter of Tara:* This ancient Record is an invaluable Treaſure, and a moſt faithful Collection of the *Iriſh* Antiquities; and whatever Account is delivered in any other Writings repugnant to this, is to be eſteemed of no Authority, and a direct Impoſition upon Poſterity.

bon dliġe ċuaṫ no ṙi-dmṁaiḃṫe.

In this ſolemn Manner did the *Mileſians* (a learned and generous People) preſerve from the moſt early Times the Monuments of every memorable Tranſaction that deſerved to be tranſmitted to the World; and in the Interval between every Seſſion of this Triennial Parliament

Parliament not only the profeſſed Antiquaries, but the Gentry, and Perſons of Abilities in all Profeſſions and Capacities, did, with all Diligence and Fidelity, collect what was worthy to be obſerved in their ſeveral Diſtricts and Provinces, and laid their Remarks before the next Aſſembly to be examined, and if they were approved to be tranſcribed into the Royal Records for the Benefit and Information of their Deſcendents. If the ſame Care had been taken by other Nations, we ſhould not ſee ſo many fabulous Hiſtories abroad, that are founded upon no Authority, but ſupported only by the Effrontery of the Relaters; but this Method it ſeems was peculiar to the ancient *Iriſh*, whoſe Policy and Civil Government have been the Wonder, and ought to have been the Example and Standard of After-ages. And this Form of aſſembling, and bringing their Antiquities to a publick Scrutiny, was followed till the Time of St. *Patrick*, and continued with ſome Alterations, but rather with more Care and Exactneſs than to any Diſadvantage, as will be obſerved in the Courſe of this Hiſtory in its proper Place.

dioċċiol na ꝛeanċuꝛoe agur nanꝛaꝛal an ꝛo ꝛ̄.

I am obliged to mention it as the ſingular Glory of the *Iriſh* Nation, that their *Mileſian* Anceſtors had ſo great a Veneration, and valued themſelves ſo much upon the Nobility of their Extract, that they preſerved their Pedigrees and Genealogies with the ſtricteſt Care; and it is evident, that in former Times there were above two hundred principal Annaliſts and Hiſtorians in that Kingdom, who had a handſome Revenue and a large Eſtate in Land aſſigned them to ſupport themſelves in the Study of Heraldry and Chronology, and to gain a perfect Knowledge in thoſe uſeful Profeſſions. Every Nobleman of any Quality retained a Number of theſe learned Men, on purpoſe to record the Actions of himſelf and his Family, and to tranſmit them to Poſterity, beſides ſuch as were in conſtant Pay and Attendance for the Service of the Publick. But theſe private Antiquaries had no Liberty of themſelves to enter any Thing upon Record, unleſs it had been firſt approved by the great Triennial Aſſembly, whoſe Confirmation gave Authority to all the private as well as the publick Records of the Kingdom. The ſame Generoſity and Encouragement was likewiſe expreſſed to Men of Learning in other Profeſſions; the *Phyſicians*, the *Poets*, and *Harp-players* had Eſtates ſettled upon them, that they might

do bi dá ċeud ollamain an ſeanċuſ ne eiriñ 7 ꝑi bileid aꝝ peꝺroin gaċ aon diob o Riogaiḃ 7 ó ṫaiſle eiriuñ.

not be disturb'd by Cares and worldly Troubles in the Prosecution of their Studies, and they lived without Dependence, and were obliged to no Service; but to employ themselves for the Use of their noble Patrons that retained them. In the Time of War or any other publick Calamities, they were bound to no military Attendance or Contributions; their Persons were inviolable, and it was the greatest of Crimes to kill them, and esteemed Sacrilege, whatever Distress the Publick was in, to seize upon their Estates. So that they were never molested in improving themselves in their several Professions; every one followed his proper Study under these noble Encouragements, which were never wanting when Merit and Industry were to be rewarded. And when an eminent *Antiquary*, a *Physician*, a *Poet*, or *Harp-player* died, his eldest Son was not to succeed him, either in his Estate or his Salary, unless he were the most accomplish'd of the Family in that Profession; for his Successor in his Office, and the Fortune he injoyed, was appointed to be the most learned and expert of that Tribe he belonged to; which was the Occasion that every Person in the Family studied to perfect himself in the Knowledge of that Art or Science which he proposed to succeed in, in order to obtain the Revenue and Honour that belonged to it. And this Emulation supported by such Encouragements, advanced all the Branches of Learning to such a Character in that Kingdom, that it became the Center of Knowledge and polite and generous Education, and was so esteemed by all the neighbouring Nations, especially in the *Western* Part of the World; as appears evidently by the general Testimony of foreign as well as domestick Writers, who have undertaken to treat of the Affairs of this Kingdom.

The *military* Discipline in Use among the *Milesians*, is differently related by *Irish* Authors; but they all agree in this, that in the forming of their Armies, and giving Battel to their Enemies, they observed an exact Regularity, and knew well how to improve all Advantages. The common Soldiers were always perfect in their Exercise, and advanced to fight with great Bravery, and in close Order; Every Company was four or eight deep, according to the Number of Men they had, and the Conveniency and Disposition of the Ground they were to engage upon: It was Death without Mercy, by the military

do t'gloð gaoibil laim alaim accat an aighaid anamad.

litary Law, for a Soldier to retreat a Foot of Ground, but he was ſtill to advance boldly forwards, if not countermanded by the commanding Officer. They had always a General appointed over the whole Army, whoſe Oders were abſolute, and to be obeyed by all inferior Officers without Diſpute or Appeal. Every lower Officer had his *Coat of Arms* blazon'd curiouſly upon his *Banner*, that he might be diſtinguiſhed, and either rewarded for his Courage, or puniſhed for his Cowardice in the Time of Battel. They were always attended in their Marches, and when they were engaged, by their *Antiquaries* and *Annaliſts*, who were imployed to take Notice of the Behaviour of every Officer; and when they found a Commander, who had ſignally diſtinguiſh'd himſelf againſt the Enemy, his Name, and his Exploit was immediately enter'd into the Records of the Family he belonged to, and tranſmitted down from Father to Son, in order to inſpire the ſeveral Branches of that Tribe with Emulation and Courage, and ſpur them forwards into an Imitation of that great Example: And this Tranſaction was not only recorded in the private Hiſtory of the Family, but an exact Copy of it was to be laid before the next *Triennial* Aſſembly, and upon Approbation to be inſerted in the Royal Records of the Kingdom. This Monarch likewiſe, for the Encouragement of Learning, made a Law, that the Dignity of an *Antiquary*, a *Phyſician*, a *Poet*, and a *Harp-player* ſhould not be conferred but upon Perſons deſcended from the moſt illuſtrious Families in the whole Country.

do bioð aṁ taoiſeach an laoch-naṁ eiṁioñ le liñ eaṫa 7 taoiſiġe eile fṙi; do neiṁ aṁbṙiġe.

Having obſerved that the Princes, the Nobility, and the Gentry of the *Mileſians* made uſe of Coats of Arms, as Badges and Diſtinctions of their Quality; it will be uſeful, I am perſuaded, as well as entertaining, to take notice from Writers of the beſt Authority, of the Original of this Practice, and by what means it was firſt introduced among them.

ıṙ ciaṁdaiṁſeṁ oṙiṁe ṙliocṫ gaoiḋil 2Ieiṙgeṫ ṙuiṫeaṁtaiṙ do ṫogḃail.

It muſt be underſtood therefore, that the *Iſraelites*, being oppreſſed by the Tyranny and Perſecution of the *Egyptians*, reſolved, under the Conduct of *Moſes*, to free themſelves from that cruel Bondage; and accordingly the twelve Tribes aſſembled together under the Command of that great Officer, who deſigned to deliver them from Slavery, and lead them out of that barbarous Country. In this Expedition, every Tribe had a

Banner

Banner and a certain *Device* or a *Coat of Arms* distinctly blazon'd upon it: In their March they came to *Capacirunt*, where *Niul*, the Father of *Gadelas*, resided with his People near the Borders of the Red Sea; thro' which, by an Almighty Power, a Way was wonderfully opened, and the whole Nation of the *Hebrews* passed thro', as we have before related.

In Process of Time it happened that *Sru*, a Great-Grandson of *Niul*, was banished out of *Egypt* by the Prince who then reigned, with his whole Family and Descendents; and as he conducted his People out of the Country, he followed the Example of the *Israelites*, and in Imitation had a *Banner* with a *dead Serpent* and the *Rod* of *Moses* painted upon it for a *Coat of Arms*; and he made choice of this Device for this Reason particularly, because *Gadelas*, who was his Grandfather, was bit by a *Serpent*, and the Wound was cured by *Moses*, who laid his wonder-working Rod upon it, and saved his Life. From this Example, the Posterity of *Sru* always made use of *Banners* and *Coats of Arms* as an honourable Distinction of their Families; and this Account is confirmed by the Annals of *Leath Cuin*, which is supported by the additional Testimony of the Book called *Leabhar Leatha Cuin* in this manner. The Author, treating upon this Subject, gives this Account of the *Coats of Arms* of the twelve Tribes. The Tribe of *Reuben* had a *Mandrake* painted upon their Banner, *Simeon* a Spear, *Levi* the Ark, *Judah* a Lion, *Issachar* an Ass, *Zebulun* a Ship, *Napthali* a Deer, *Gad* a Lioness, *Joseph* a Bull, *Benjamin* a Wolf, *Dan* a Serpent, and *Asher* a Branch of a Vine.

fead leabar leata Cuin Agus sean leabg dub bine headg 7 leabg geir na palyi do eeg tuigheadle ra dynin 7 le domnall suad Saegta is do geabg bunusay anygeil sin.

Our *Irish* Annals are very particular in accounting for the Arms and Devices born by several eminent Persons, and the most flourishing Nations. They inform us, that *Hector*, the *Trojan* Hero, bore *sable two Lions combatant, Or*; that *Osiris* bore a *Scepter Royal insigned on the Top with an Eye*; *Hercules* bore a *Lion rampant* holding a *Battle Ax*; the Arms of the Kingdom of *Macedon* were a *Wolf*; *Anubis* bore a *Dog*; the *Scythians*, who remained in the Country and made no Conquests abroad as the *Gadelians* did, bore a Thunderbolt; the *Egyptians* bore an *Ox*; the *Phrygians* a *Swine*; the *Thracians* painted the God *Mars* upon their Banners; the *Romans* an *Eagle*, and the *Persians* Bows and Arrows;

rows. The old Poet *Homer* relates, that ſeveral curious Devices were raiſed upon the Shield of *Achilles*, ſuch as the Motions of the Sun and Moon, the Stars and Planets, a Sphere with the celeſtial Bodies, the Situation of the Earth, the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, with other uncommon Decorations and Ornaments that rendred it beautiful and ſurpriſing. *Alexander* the Great bore a *Lion rampant*, and ordered his Soldiers to diſplay the ſame Arms upon their Shields, as a diſtinguiſhing Mark of their Valour and military Atchievements; *Ulyſſes* bore a *Dolphin* and the Giant *Typhon* belching out Flames of Fire; the Arms of *Perſeus* was a *Meduſa*'s Head; *Antiochus* choſe a *Lion* and a *white Wand* for his; *Theſeus* bore an *Ox*, and *Seleucus* a *Bull*; *Auguſtus Cæſar* bore the Image of the Great *Alexander*; ſometimes he laid that aſide, and uſed the Sign *Capricorn*; at other Times he blazon'd a *Globe*, or the *Helm* of a Ship ſupported commonly by an *Anchor* and *Dolphin*. *Simon* the High Prieſt of the *Jews*, addreſſed himſelf in his Pontifical Robes, which were very ſplendid and ſet off with various Ornaments and Repreſentations, when he went out of *Jeruſalem* to meet the victorious *Alexander*, who reſolved to level the City with the Ground; and by the Curioſity and Solemnity of his Habit, he overawed that invincible Conqueror, and ſuppreſſed his Deſigns. In the ſame Manner almoſt Pope *Leo* adorned himſelf, and mollified the Anger of *Attila*, that warlike *Scythian*, who threatned to ſack the City of *Rome*; and Pope *Benedict* uſed the ſame Method to prevail upon *Totilas*, a valiant *Goth*, to withdraw his Forces out of *Italy*.

ar iomda uġdar barnantaiṁ;l ar meirgeiḃ 7 ſ;ruatantuſ na Seañ

There was a Cuſtom likewiſe in Uſe among Warriors of old, to adorn their Helmets with a *Creſt*, that repreſented ſome ſavage Beaſt, or fierce Bird of Prey; by theſe Figures to diſtinguiſh themſelves in the Field of Battel, to impreſs a Dread and Terror upon their Enemies, and to encourage, and with a nobler Air to lead their own Troops, and engage them to fight. Nor were theſe Repreſentations and Devices confined only to ſet off the *Shields* and *Helmets* of the antient Heroes, but they were at length uſed to adorn the *Prows* of *Ships*, and ſmaller Veſſels; ſuch Figures were from very antient Times, introduced to beautify and grace their *Fore-decks*, and beſides the Ornament they gave, they ſerved to diſtinguiſh one Ship from another; and

do ner a-ſuſ do mod na ecuṁaiḃ na ſuaṫantuſ acconlaṁ.

this we have Authority to believe, from the Teſtimony of the *Holy Penman*, who, in the twenty eighth Chapter of the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, particularly mentions, that the Ship, wherein St. *Paul* was to be convey'd to *Rome*, was diſtinguiſhed by the Sign of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*.

Now to ſhew the inſufferable Partiality of the *Engliſh* Writers, I am obliged to take Notice, that theſe Under-Workmen in Hiſtory, never take upon them to deny the Uſe of Banners with *Coats of Arms*, among the *Hebrews*, the *Greeks*, the *Romans*, and other Nations; but the *Gadelians* and the old *Iriſh*, it ſeems, have no Claim to this honorary Privilege; every Account that is given of this antient and worthy People, they eſteem fabulous and they would, if their Arguments and Integrity; were as evident as their Malice, eraſe the very Name of a *Gadelian* out of all Records, and deſtroy the Memory of them among Men. But notwithſtanding the feeble Efforts of theſe little Authors, we have the Teſtimony of the beſt Hiſtorians, to prove that the *Gadelians* were a Family as illuſtrious, and made as early a Figure in the Chronicles of the World, as any Tribe in the Univerſe; and, as unqueſtionable Evidence upon this Subject, they preſerved their own Monuments and Records, with the ſtricteſt Care, and faithfully delivered them to Poſterity; and therefore Prejudice and Ignorance are the only Inducements, that could prevail upon the *Engliſh* Writers, who pretend to treat of the *Iriſh* Affairs, to deduce their Accounts of *Ireland* from no higher a Period, than the Reign of *William* the Conqueror; and beceauſe the Hiſtories of their own Country cannot be traced with any tolerable Authority farther than the Time of that Prince, therefore it muſt needs follow that the *Iriſh* Annals are of the ſame modern Date, and every Chronicle beyond that Point of Time muſt be a Fable and Romance. How concluſive this Argument is, any unprejudiced Perſon will eaſily determine; however this is certain, that the old Chronicles of *England* were deſtroyed by the victorious *Romans*, *Goths*, *Saxons*, *Germans*, *Normans*, and other Foreigners, who made a Conqueſt of the Kingdom; but the *Iriſh* Records were kept ſacred, and were never in the Hands of any invading Enemy, nor was the Iſland ever abſolutely ſubdued, ſo as to be under a foreign Yoke from the firſt Arrival of the *Mileſians* unto this Day.

ni bfuil siere:siamdg allmuraice ᵹ cin ſan mbiċ dſ ᵹ éiana gaoi siol.

leiṁṙgniom 7 ᵹṙṁ eṁiaċ eile ᵹ bṙeaṫain anṙo.

It is certain therefore that the *Mileſians*, from the Time they firſt conquered the Iſland, down to the Reign of *Ollamh Fodhla*, made uſe of no other Arms of Diſtinction in their Banners than a *Dead Serpent* and the *Rod* of *Moſes*, after the Example of their *Gadelian* Anceſtors. But in this great *Triennial* Aſſembly at *Tara*, it was ordained by a Law, that every Nobleman and Great Officer ſhould, by the learned Heralds, have a particular *Coat of Arms* aſſigned him according to his Merit and his Quality, whereby he ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from others of the ſame Rank, and be known to any Antiquary or Perſon of Learning wherever he appeared, whether at Sea or Land, in the Princes Court, at the Place of his own Reſidence, or in the Field of Battel. Upon the Death of this great Monarch the Crown devolved by an Hereditary Right upon his Son.

Fionnachta ſucceeded in the Government of *Ireland*; he was the Son of *Ollamh Fodhla*, Son of *Fiacha Fionſgothach*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Artri*, Son of *Eibhric*, Son of *Heber*, Son of *Ir*, Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*; his Reign continued fifteen Years, tho' ſome Authors aſſert that he filled the Throne twenty Years. The Reaſon why he was diſtinguiſheed by this Name, was becauſe Abundance of *Snow* fell upon the Iſland in his Reign, and for a long Time covered the whole Country. There is an Account, but of no Manner of Authority, that when this *Snow* came to thaw and diſſolve, it turned into natural and perfect *Wine*. This is certainly a Fiction, for tho' the Word *Fion* in the *Iriſh* ſignifies *Wine*, yet by adding another *n* to it, and ſpelling it thus, *Fionn* (which is the firſt Syllable of this Prince's Name) it ſignifies *white*; the following Word *achta* or *ſneachta* is the genuine *Iriſh* for *Snow*, and theſe Words when they are joined are pronounced *Fionnachta* not *Fionachta*; ſo that by obſerving the proper ſpelling of this Name, the Writers of the beſt Credit are induced to believe that this Monarch obtained his Name from the great Quantity of *Snow* that fell in his Time; and reject as idle and fictitious, the other Opinion, which aſſerts that he was ſo called, becauſe the *Snow*, when it diſſolved, became true *Wine*. This Prince died at *Magh Inis*, and there was buried.

A. M. 3112.

deirid uzod gur ſneaſta fiona ſoñ.

Slanoll was his Succeſſor; he was another Son of *Ollamh Fodhla*, Son of *Fiacha Fionſgothach*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Artri*, Son of *Eibhric*, Son of *Heber*, Son of *Ir*, Son

A. M. 3127.

 of

do bi flainte mor ag gach neach an eirinn re na linn.

of *Mileſius*, and he wore the Crown of *Ireland* fifteen Years. The Reaſon why he was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Slanoll*, was becauſe the People of the Country enjoyed ſo perfect a State of *Health*, that very few or none of them fell ſick or died of any malignant Diſtemper during his whole Reign; for the Syllable *Oll* in the *Iriſh* is the ſame as *great* in the *Engliſh*, and *Slan* ſignifies *Health*, which by being tranſpoſed and joined with the other Word, is pronounced *Slanoll*. This Prince died at *Tara* in the Houſe of *Modhchuarda*, but the Diſtemper that occaſioned his Death was never known.

A. M. 3143. *Geide Ollgothach* ſucceeded him; he was a third Son of *Ollamh Fodhla*, Son of *Fiachadh Fionnſgothach*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Artri*, Son of *Eibhric*, Son of *Heber*, Son of *Ir*, Son of *Mileſius*, and he ſat upon the Throne ſeventeen Years. He received the Name of *Geide Ollgothach*, becauſe the People of *Ireland* in his Time had a Cuſtom of being very *loud* and noiſy when they *ſpoke*; for the Syllable *Oll* (as was obſerved before) ſignifies *great*, and the Word *Gothach* ſignifies *talking* or *ſpeaking*, which, when they are joined together, ſound *Ollgothach*, that is, *great* or *loud talking*. This Prince was at length killed by *Fiachadh* the Son of *Fionachta*.

an Rioġ ro do bi ġuṫ mór ag ġaċ neaċ an eirinn aḃṗlaṫċioṁ an Rioġ ro.

A. M. 3160. *Fiachadh*, the Son of *Fionachta*, Son of *Ollamh Fodhla*, Son of *Fiachadh Fionnſgothach*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Artri*, Son of *Eibhric*, Son of *Heber*, Son of *Ir*, Son of *Mileſius*, obtained the Crown, and reigned twenty Years, as ſome of the Chronicles aſſert; tho' upon a ſtrict Inſpection, I am induced to believe that he governed four Years more; for the *regal* Table admits of no *Interregnum*, and the Book of the Reigns of the *Iriſh* Kings ſpeaks very dubiouſly concerning the Reign of this Prince; it ſeems to intimate that there were other Competitors with him, who raiſed Pretences to the Government, and particularly obſerves that *Bearngall* the ſucceeding Monarch made War upon him for ſome Years before he loſt the Sovereignty: The four Years therefore that paſſed while the Crown was in Diſpute may be placed to the Reign of either of theſe Princes for the Reaſons abovementioned. This King was at length dethroned, and ſlain by *Bearngall*, the Son of *Geide Ollgothach*.

A. M. 3184. *Bearngall* was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Geide Ollgothach*, Son of *Ollamh Fodhla*, Son of *Fiochadh Fionſgothach*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Artri*, Son of *Eibhric*,

Son of *Heber*, Son of *Ir*, Son of *Mileſius*; his Reign continued twelve Years, and he was killed by *Oilioll*, the Son of *Slanoll*.

Oillioll, the Son of *Slanoll*, Son of *Ollamh Fodhla*, Son of *Fiachadh Fionnſgothach*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Artri*, Son of *Eibhric*, Son of *Heber*, Son of *Ir*, Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*, ſat next upon the Throne; he reigned ſixteen Years, and loſt his Life by the Hands of *Siorna*, Son of *Dein*. A. M. 3196.

Siorna Saoghalach ſucceeded; he was the Son of *Dein*, Son of *Rotheachtuig*, Son of *Maoin*, Son of *Aongus Ollmuchaidh*, Son of *Fiacha Labhruine*, Son of *Smiorguil*, Son of *Eanbotha*, Son of *Tighernmhas*, Son of *Follain*, Son of *Eithriall*, Son of *Irial Faidh*, Son of *Heremon*, Son of *Mileſius* King of *Spain*; and his Reign laſted one and twenty Years. He was called *Siorna Sioghalach* becauſe he lived to an exceeding *great Age*, beyond any of his time, as his Name plainly imports. He was ſlain at laſt by *Rotheachtach*, the Son of *Roan*, at *Aillin*, as the old Poet gives us to underſtand in the following Lines taken out of a Poem which begins thus, *Eire ard Inis na Roig*. A. M. 3212. Siorna Saoglach o ſa-ib na ne do fuig ſeoch aluſ com-aimſene,

Siorna *reigned one and twenty Years,*
And proſperouſly wore the Iriſh *Crown,*
But tho' long lived, he died a fatal Death,
Unfortunately ſlain by Rotheachta
At Aillin.

Rotheachta ſucceeded him; he was the Son of *Roan*, Son of *Failbhe*, Son of *Cas Cead Caingniodh*, Son of *Aildergoid*, Son of *Muineamhon*, Son of *Cas Clothach*, Son of *Firarda*, Son of *Rotheachta*, Son of *Roſa*, Son of *Glas*, Son of *Nuaghatt Deaglamh*, Son of *Eochaidh Faobharglas*, Son of *Conmaol*, Son of *Heber Fionn*, Son of *Mileſius*. His Reign was not long, for he governed but ſeven Years, and died at laſt terribly, for he periſhed by Fire at *Don Sobhairce*. A. M. 3233. Teine gealain do bug aonſa bair don Rioſ ſin.

Eilm was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Rotheachta*, Son of *Roan*, Son of *Failbhe*, Son of *Cas Cead Chaingniodh*, Son of *Aildergoid*, Son of *Muineamhon*, Son of *Cas Clothach*, Son of *Firarda*, Son of *Rotheachta*, Son of *Roſa*, Son of *Glas*, Son of *Nuaghatt Deaglamh*, Son of *Eochaidh Faobharglas*, Son of *Conmaol*, Son of *Heber Fionn*, Son of *Mileſius*. He was ſlain, A. M. 3240.

after a Reign of one Year, by *Giallacha*, Son of *Oiolla Olchaoin*.

A. M. 3241. *Giallchadh* obtained the Crown; he was the Son of *Oliolla Olchaoin*, Son of *Siorna Saoghlach*, Son of *Dein*, Son of *Rotheachta*, Son of *Maoin*, Son of *AonguOllmuchaidh*, Son of *Fiachadh Labhriane*, Son of *Smiorguill*, Son of *Eanbotha*, Son of *Tighernmas*, of the Poſterity of the Line of *Heremon*; His Reign continued nine Years, and he was killed by *Art Imleach* at *Moighe Muadh*.

A. M. 3250. *Art Imleach* ſucceeded; he was the Son of *Eilm*, Son of *Rotheachta*, Son of *Roain*, Son of *Failge*, Son of *Cas Cead Chaingniodh*, Son of *Aildergoid*, a Deſcendent from *Heber Fionn*; he ſat upon the Throne two and twenty Years, and was killed by *Nuadha Fionn Fail*.

A. M. 3272. *Nuadha Fionn Fail* was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Giallcha*, Son of *Oliolla Olchaoin*, Son of *Siorna Saoghalach* of the Line of *Heremon*; his Reign laſted twenty Years, and he was ſlain by his Succeſſor *Breaſrigh*, the Son of *Art Imleach*.

A. M. 3292. tug an Rig go iomad eat gromgaicc. *Breaſrigh*, the Son of *Art Imleach*, Son of *Eilm*, Son of *Rotheachta*, Son of *Roan*, a Prince of the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn* ſucceeded; he governed the Kingdom nine Years, and fought many ſucceſsful Battels againſt the Pyrates that infeſted the Coaſts. He was at length killed by *Eochaidh Apthach* at *Carn Chluain*.

A. M. 3301. do bi an mon greadhbh eirion an traith go te. *Eochaidh Apthach* obtained the Crown; he was the Son of *Fin*, Son of *Oliolla*, Son of *Floinruadh*, Son of *Roithlain*, Son of *Martineadh*, Son of *Sitchin*, Son of *Riaglan*, Son of *Eochaidh Breac*, Son of *Luigheach*, Son of *Ith*, Son of *Breogan*; his Reign was but ſhort, for he ſat upon the Throne but one Year. He was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Eochaidh Apthach*, becauſe during the ſhort Time of his Reign, there was a great Mortality among his Subjects, that ſwept away moſt of the Inhabitants; for once in every Month the whole Iſland was infected with a malignant Diſtemper that was incurable; the Word *Apthach* in *Iriſh* ſignifies a *Plague* or Infection; he was killed by *Fionn* Son of *Bratha*.

A. M. 3302. *Fionn*, the Son of *Bratha*, Son of *Labhra*, Son of *Carbre*, Son of *Ollamh Fodhla*, a Deſcendent in Succeſſion from *Ir* the Son of *Mileſius*, obtained the Crown; he governed twenty Years, and was ſlain by *Seadhna Jonaraicc*.

A. M. 3322. Seadna ionglaice cead oige tug *Seadhna Jonaraicc* was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Breiſrigh*, Son of *Art Imleach*, of the Line of *Heber Fionn*, and he reigned twenty Years; he was called *Seadhna Jonaraicc*,

naraicc, becauſe he was the firſt Monarch of *Ireland* that ſettled a conſtant Pay upon the Officers and Soldiers of his Army, and maintained them by a fix'd Salary according to the Quality of their Poſts, and Commiſſions. He likewiſe ordained military Laws, and inſtituted a Form of Diſcipline that was a Standard to the *Mileſians* for many Ages. This unfortunate Prince was inhumanly murdered by his Succeſſor, and had his Limbs violently drawn aſunder, which put him to inexpreſſible Torture. tugaſ dal-ṅaig an ei-ṁiṁ.

Simeon Breac, by this barbarous Act, obtained the Crown. He was the Son of *Nuadha Fionn Fail*, of the Line of *Heremon*. His Reign continued ſix Years; but the divine Vengeance perſued him in an exemplary Manner, for he was ſeized by *Duach Fionn*, the Son of his Predeceſſor, who juſtly puniſhed him with the ſame ignominious Death he had inflicted upon his Father, and ordered his Body to be torn to Pieces. *A. M.* 3342.

Duach Fionn, Son of *Seadna Jonaraicc*, Son of *Breiſrigh*, a Deſcendent from *Heber Fionn*, ſucceeded and reigned five Years. He was ſlain by *Muireadhach Bolgrach*. *A. M.* 3348.

Muireadhach Balgrach was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of the cruel *Simeon Breac*, of the Poſterity of *Heremon*; he governed the Kingdom four Years, and then he was killed by *Eadhna Dearg* the Son of *Duach Fionn*. *A. M.* 3353.

Eadna Dearg, the Son of *Duach Fionn*, the Son of *Seadhna Jonaraicc*, of the Line of *Heber Fionn*, ſucceeded and reigned twelve Years; the Reaſon why he was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Eadna Dearg*, was becauſe he was remarkable for a *freſh* and *ſanguine* Complexion. It was in the Reign of this Prince that a Mint was erected, and Money coined at *Airgiod Roſs*. He did not die by the Sword as did moſt of his Predeceſſors, but was deſtroyed by the Plague, which depopulated moſt Part of the Iſland, and was buried at *Sliabh Mis*. *A. M.* 3357.

Lughaidh Jardhoinn obtained the Goverment; he was the Son of *Eadhna Dearg*, Son of *Duach Fionn*, of the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and was Monarch of the Iſland nine Years; he was called *Lughaidh Jardhoinn* from the Colour of his Hair, which was a very *dark brown*, for the Word *Jardhoinn* or *Dubhdhonn* in *Iriſh* is the ſame as *dark brown* in *Engliſh*, which gave Occaſion to his Name. This Prince was killed by *Siorlamh*, the Son of *Fin* at *Rath Clochair*. *A. M.* 3369.

Siorlamh

A. M. 3378. *Siorlamh*, the Son of *Fin*, Son of *Bratha*, Son of *Labradha*, Son of *Cairbre*, Son of *Ollamh Fodhla*, a Deſcendent from *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*, ſucceeded in the Throne, and governed the Iſland ſixteen Years. He was known by the Name of *Siorlamh* from the extraordinary *Length of his Hands*; for the Word *Sior* in the *Iriſh* Language has the Signification of *long* in *Engliſh*, and *Lamh* is the ſame with *Hands*. And indeed this Monarch was called ſo with great Propriety; for Nature had furniſhed him with Hands ſo long, that when he ſtood upright, his Fingers would touch the Ground. His Succeſſor *Eochaidh Uairceas* ſlew him, and put an End to his Reign.

Siorlaṁ do-bainṁ don don Riġ ro ó fad ada laṁ.

A. M. 3394. *Eochaidh Uairceas* ſeized upon the Crown; he was the Son of *Luighdhioch Jardhonn*, Son of *Eadhna Dearg*, a Deſcendent from *Heber Fionn*, and ruled the Kingdom twelve Years. He was called by the Name of *Eochaidh Uairceas*, from a Sort of *Skiffs* or *Small Boats*, of which he was the Inventor. This Prince was baniſhed or driven out of the Kingdom of *Ireland* two Years before he came to the Government; and when he was obliged to quit the Iſland, he ſummon'd, and took with him a ſelect Number of his Followers and Friends, and in thirty Ships well man'd with choice Troops and expert Mariners, he ſet to Sea. This was his Security all the Time of his Baniſhment; but he would often come upon the Coaſts, and ſpoil the Inhabitants; and for the better Conveniency of landing his Men, he invented a Sort of *Cock Boats*, that were eaſy to manage, and covered them with the Skins of Beaſts. By this Device he would frequently ſet a Body of his Men on Shore, and made great Depredations upon the Coaſts, and plundered all the maritime Parts of the Country. This Invention gave Occaſion to his Name, for the Word *Uairceas*, or (as others pronounce it) *Fuarceas*, ſignifies a *cold Skiff*, or a *Cock-boat* in *Engliſh*, becauſe theſe ſmall Veſſels were uſed in the *cold* and extremeſt Weather for the Conveniency of landing. Theſe Skiffs are known in the *Iriſh* Language by the Name of *Curachs* or *Curachain*, and are made uſe of in ſome Parts of the Iſland to this Day. This *Iriſh* Monarch was ſlain by *Eochaidh Fiadhmhuine*.

tuġeḋ naomoġaḋ daiṁ ġna Ceaṫaiḃ ro an eiriṅ.

A. M. 3406. *Eochaidh Fiadhmhuine*, and his Brother *Conuing Beg Aglach* obtained the Sovereignty; they were the Sons of *Duach Teamhrach*, Son of *Muireadhaigh Bogracth* Son of

Simeon

Simeon Breac, of the Royal Line of *Heremon*. They reigned joint Monarchs of the Iſland for five Years; The eldeſt of theſe Princes was diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *Eochaidh Fiadhmhuine*, becauſe he took great Pleaſure in the chaſing of *Deer* and other Beaſts, which he frequently hunted in the woody and *wild* Parts of the Country; for the Word *Fiadh* in *Iriſh* ſignifies a *Deer* and *Muine* is the ſame as a *Wood* or deſolate *Wilderneſs* in *Engliſh*, which Words when they are joined make *Fiadhmhuine*. Theſe Brothers loſt the Kingdom, and *Eochaidh Fiadhmhuine* was ſlain by *Luighaidh Lamhdhearg* the Son of *Eochaidh Vairceas*.

Luighaidh Lamhdhearg the Son of *Eochaidh Vairceas*, a Prince of the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn* ſucceeded, and he reigned ſeven Years. He was known by the Name of *Luighaidh Lamdhearg*, becauſe he had a remarkable *red Spot* upon one of his Hands. He was killed by *Conuing Beg Aglach*, who made War upon him, and by that Means revenged his Brother's Death. *A. M.* 3411.

Conuing Beg Aglach obtained the Crown; he was the Son of *Duach Teamharach*, Son of *Muirreadhach Bolgrach*, Son of *Simeon Breac*, of the Line of *Heremon*. When he had overcome his Competitor, he reſumed the Government, and reigned ten Years. He received the Name of *Conuing Beg Aglach*, becauſe he was a Prince of an *undaunted* Spirit, expoſed his Life with the greateſt Bravery, and was always ſeen in the Heat of Action; for the Words *Beg Aglach* ſignifie reſolute and *fearleſs*. This Monarch was of a ſtrong Conſtitution of Body, and was inſpired with a Soul capable of deſigning and executing the greateſt Actions; the Glory of the *Iriſh* Nation was raiſed to a conſiderable Height during the Reign of this King, who not only fought ſucceſsfully againſt the Enemies of his Country, but governed his Subjects at home with Juſtice and Moderation, and ruled abſolutely in the Hearts and Affections of his People. But theſe excellent Qualities could not protect him from the Attempts of *Art*, who ſucceeded him, and ſlew him, as a Poet of great Antiquity obſerves in this Manner. *A. M.* 3418.

Conuing *the Brave, with Love of Glory fir'd,*
Oppreſs'd by Force, triumphantly expir'd;

He rais'd his Courage for the laſt Debate,
And with a Princely Soul undaunted *met his Fate:*
Slain by the Sword of Art.

A. M. 3428. *Art* ſucceeded to the Crown; he was the Son of *Luighdheach Lamdhearg*, of the Line of *Heber Fionn*, and governed the Kingdom ſix Years; he loſt his Life by the Hands of *Duach Laghrach*, who, with the Aſſiſtance of his Father, ſlew him.

A. M. 3434. *Fiachadh Tolgrach*, the Son of *Muireadhach Bolgrach*, Son of *Simon Breac*, Son of *Aodhain Glas*, a Prince of the Poſterity of *Heremon*, was his Succeſſor; and was Monarch of the Iſland for ſeven Years. His Life and Reign were ended by the Sword of *Oilioll Fionn*, who ſlew him.

A. M. 3441. *Oilioll Fionn* poſſeſſed the Throne; he was the Son of *Art*, the Son of *Luighdheach Lamdhearg*, of the Line of *Heber Fionn*; and he wore the Crown nine Years, but was killed by *Airgeadmhar*, with the Aſſiſtance of *Fiacha* and his two Sons.

A. M. 3450. *Eochaidh*, the Son of *Oilioll Fionn*, Son of *Art*, Son of *Luighdheach Lamdhearg*, of the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, ſucceeded; and he governed the Iſland ſeven Years. He would not admit of a Partner in the Throne, and refuſed to allow *Airgeadmhar* a Share in the Government. He made a Peace with *Duach*, which continued but a ſhort Time; for he was afterwards ſlain by him after a Reign of ſeven Years.

A. M. 3457. *Airgiodmhar* was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Siorlamh*, Son of *Finn*, Son of *Bratha*, a Prince of the Poſterity of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius* King of *Spain*. He filled the *Iriſh* Throne for twenty three Years; and was at laſt killed by *Duach Laghrach*, and by *Lughaidh Laighdhe*.

A. M. 3480. *Duach Laighrach* ſeized upon the Crown; he was the Son of *Fiachadh Tolgrach*, Son of *Muireadhach Bolgrach*, Son of *Simeon Breac*, deſcended from the Family of *Heremon*, and governed the Iſland ten Years. The Reaſon why he was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Duach Laghrach*, was becauſe he was ſo ſtrict and haſty in the Execution of Juſtice, that he was impatient, and would not admit of a Moment's Delay, till the Criminal was ſeiz'd and tried for the Offence; for the Word *Ladhrach* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *ſpeedy* and *ſudden*, which gave Occaſion to his Name. He was killed by *Lughaidh Laige*.

ðuaċ laiġ-
ṙaċ raiðe-
ṫeṙ leiṡ an
Riog ṙo o
luaṫaġraiḋ

Lughaidh

Lughaidh Laighe was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Eochaidh*, Son of *Oiliolla Fionn*, of the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, and he was Monarch of the Iſland ſeven Years. An old Book called the *Etymology of Names* aſſerts, that this *Lughaidh* was one of the five Sons of *Daire Domhtheach*, and that all the Brothers went by the ſame Name: The ſame Author relates that a certain *Druid*, who had the Skill of Prophecy, foretold to *Daire*, the Father, that he ſhould have a Son, whoſe Name ſhould be *Lughaidh*, who ſhould one Day ſit upon the Throne of *Ireland*. *Daire*, it ſeems, afterwards had five Sons, and the more effectually to bring about this Prediction, he gave the ſame Name to every one. When the five Brothers were come to a Maturity of Years, *Daire* took an Opportunity to call upon the *Druid*, and inquired of him which of his Sons ſhould have the Honour of being Monarch of the Iſland? The *Druid*, inſtead of giving him a direct Anſwer, ordered him to take his five Sons with him on the morrow to *Tailtean*, where there was to be a general Convention of all the principal Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, and while the Aſſembly ſat, he ſhould ſee a *Fawn* or young *Deer* running thro' the Field, which would be perſued by all the Company; his five Sons likewiſe would run among the reſt, and whoſoever of them overtook and killed the *Fawn*, the Crown ſhould be his, and he ſhould be ſole Monarch of the Iſland. The Father followed the Direction of the *Druid* with great Exactneſs, and accordingly the next Day ſet out with his five Sons, and came to *Tailtean*, where he found the Aſſembly ſitting; and looking about him, he ſpied the *Fawn* running over the Fields, and the whole Aſſembly left their Debates and perſued her; the five Brothers ran among the reſt, and followed her cloſe till they came to *Binneadair*, now called the Hill of *Hoath*; here a Miſt, that was raiſed by Enchantment, ſeparated the five Sons of *Daire* from the other Perſuers, and they continued the Chaſe, and hunted her as far as *Dail Maſchorb* in *Leinſter*, where *Lughaidh Laighe* (as the *Druid* had foretold) overtook the *Fawn*, and killed her. From this Tranſaction this Prince was called *Lughaidh Laighe*, for the Word *Laighe* in the *Iriſh* ſignifies a *Fawn*. There goes an old Story of no great Credit concerning this Monarch, which, tho' it be a Fiction, I ſhall mention it out of Reſpect to its Antiquity, for it is a Fable of many hundred Years

A. M. 3490.

Faiġbine an ḋaṁaiḋ do lugaiḋ laiġe.

Cuiġeḋ mac ḋe ḃiomṫaoċ an ṡo.

Fabal Sgeul filiḋeacta ro ar an Seanmnaoi ro.

Years ſtanding. This Prince, it ſeems, as he was hunting in one of the Foreſts of *Ireland*, and was divided from his Retinue that followed him, was met by an old wither'd Hag, who, after ſome Diſcourſe with him, prevail'd to be admitted into his Embraces, and accordingly they retired to a private Place of the Wood, and when the King attempted to careſs her, he was ſurpriſed with the Appearance of a moſt beautiful young Lady, and inſtead of a deformed old Woman, he found a lovely Maid in his Arms. This Viſion repreſented, as the Legend obſerves, the Genius of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, which this Monarch obtained with great Difficulty and Danger; but tho' he underwent very grievous Hardſhips before he had the Crown fix'd upon his Head, yet he was amply rewarded for his Sufferings, with the Poſſeſſion of the Sovereignty and the Riches of one of the moſt fruitful Iſlands in the whole World. So far is the Relation of this ancient Writer, but I much queſtion his Fidelity, and every one is left to judge for himſelf: But notwithſtanding the Account given of this Prince in the forementioned Book of *Etymology*, that he was the Son of *Daire Doimhthach*, yet I am apt to believe, that the King I am ſpeaking of was a Perſon different from *his Son*, and that the Prediction of the *Druid* belonged to another Man of the ſame Name. *Lughaidh Laighe*, after a Reign of ſeven Years, was ſlain by *Aodh Ruadh*, Son of *Badhdhurn*.

A. M. 3497. *Aodh Ruadh* ſucceeded in the Government; he was the Son of *Badhurn*, Son of *Airgeadhmhair*, Son of *Siorlamh*, Son of *Finn*, Son of *Bratha*, Son of *Labhradh*, Son of *Carbre*, Son of *Ollamh Fodhla*, of the Family of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius* King of *Spain*; he was Monarch of the Iſland one and twenty Years, and was unfortunately drowned at *Eaſruadh*.

A. M. 3518. *Diothorba*, the Son of *Diomain*, the Son of *Airgiodhmair*, Son of *Siorlamh*, of the Poſterity of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, ſucceeded him; he likewiſe governed the Kingdom one and twenty Years, and died of a malignant Diſtemper at *Eamhain Macha*.

A. M. 3539. *Ciombaoth* Son of *Fionntan*, Son of *Airgiodmair*, Son of *Siorlamh*, Son of *Finn*, a Deſcendent from *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, ſucceeded, and reigned over the Iſland twenty Years; he was at laſt deſtroyed by the Plague at at *Eamhain Macha*.

Machadh Mongruadh obtained the Crown; ſhe was the Daughter of *Aodhuaradh*, Son of *Badhdhuirn*, Son of *Airgiodmhair*, Son of *Siorlamh*, a Deſcendent from *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*; and ſhe reigned ſeven Years. It was in the Government of this Princeſs, that the Royal Palace of *Eamhain* was erected; and the Reaſon why that magnificent Structure was called *Eamhain Macha* is thus related in the *Iriſh* Records. There were three Princes in the Province of *Ulſter*, who for a long Time waged continual Wars for the Government of the Iſland: Their Names were *Aodh Ruadh*, the Son of *Badhurn*, from whom *Eaſruadh* obtained its Name; *Diathorba*, the Son of *Demain*, from *Viſneach Meath*, and *Ciombaoith*, the Son of *Fionntan* from *Fionnabhair*. Theſe three Kings, after they had worn one another out with ſtruggling for the Crown, came at laſt to an Agreement, and conſented that every one ſhould reign Monarch ſucceſſively for the Space of twenty or one and twenty Years, and then he was to reſign the Government to his Succeſſor; and by the Force of theſe Articles they had all their Turns, and ſat upon the Throne according to the Treaty. *Aodh Ruadh* was the firſt of theſe three Princes that wore the Crown, and died, but left only a Daughter behind him, whoſe Name was *Macha Mongruadh* or the *Red-hair'd Princeſs*. *Diathorba* according to the Agreement, obtained the Government, and reigned the whole Time that was allotted him; then he reſigned, and by the Articles *Ciombaoth*, who was the third Prince in Succeſſion reigned his Time; for *Aodhruadh* died, as we obſerved before, and left no Son behind him. But the Princeſs *Macha Mongruadh* claimed the Throne, as ſhe was the Daughter of *Aodhruadh*, and inſiſted upon her Right of Inheritance, becauſe her Father, if he had lived, ſhould have ſucceeded next. *Diathorba* meeting with this unexpected Oppoſition, ſent for his five Sons, who were Perſons of great Courage and Ambition; and when he had informed them of the Deſign of this young Lady, they all came to a Reſolution to ſtand by the former Treaty, and vindicate their Pretenſions by the Sword; for they could not bear that a Woman ſhould fill the Throne of *Ireland*, and attempt to govern ſo brave and warlike a People.

A. M. 3559.

tri Rig do ſiol Ir mō Aileaḃ do bi an impe-ran do ta-oiḃ flaiṫiṁ eimiōn iaḋ roiṁ.

do ċuiṁ Mada ċa Mongruaḋ lam fa flaiṫiṁ eimiōn.

The Princeſs *Macha* was a Lady of an invincible Spirit, of a ſtrong robuſt Conſtitution, able to endure Hardſhips, of a bold enterpriſing Genius, and always

mentioned with great Honour and Reſpect by the *Iriſh* Hiſtorians. As ſoon as ſhe heard of the Preparations of *Diathorba* and his Sons, ſhe reſolved not to be ſurpriſed; and therefore ſhe ſent a Summons to the principal Nobility, who took her Part, and Commiſſions to raiſe a ſtrong Body of Troops, and with all poſſible Expedition to attack the Enemy. *Diathorba* and his Sons were ſupported by a numerous Army well diſciplined; and in a ſhort Time the two Competitors met, and their whole Forces engaged, and a moſt deſperate Battel was fought, when the Princeſs *Macha* obtained a complete Victory. This Succeſs fixed the Crown firmer upon her Head, and gave Peace to the Kingdom for ſome Time; for *Diathorba* did not long ſurvive the Misfortune, but died with Grief, and left his five Sons, whoſe Names were *Baoth*, *Buadhach*, *Bras*, *Uallach*, and *Borbchas*, to inſiſt upon their Claim, and when Opportunity offered, to defend their Right.

tug Macha elana dio toṁba eaiṫ fri; leaṫ da ċeile, agus do bṙiṡeaḋ ċloiṁ dioṫgba.

It was not long before theſe five Brothers, by the Intereſt of their Friends, raiſed a conſiderable Body of Men, and reſolved once more to appear in the Field, and decide their Pretenſions to the Crown. But before they offered Battel, they diſpatched a Herald to the Princeſs, to demand the Government and the Poſſeſſion of their Right, to which they had ſo juſt a Claim, not only by the Treaty, but upon the Account of their Family, as they were deſcended from the Royal Line of the *Iriſh* Monarchs. The Princeſs, inſtead of complying with the Summons, ſent the Meſſenger away with Indignation, and told him ſhe would ſoon chaſtiſe his Maſters for their Inſolence, at the Head of her victorious Army; and ſhe was as good as her Word, for ſoon after both Armies engaged, and fought with great Bravery, and Victory was a long Time in Suſpenſe, for no leſs than the Kingdom of *Ireland* depended upon the Event, and was to be the Prize of the Conqueror: But after a bloody and ſharp Action, the confederate Army of the *Brothers* was broken, and a general Rout followed, and by this Succeſs the Princeſs got abſolute Poſſeſſion of the Throne.

tug Macha an dana Macaim ar ċlana dioṫgba.

After this Defeat, the Brothers were cloſe perſued, and forced to conceal themſelves in the Woods and Marſhes of the Country; but they were diſcovered to the Queen, who reſolved upon a Stratagem to apprehend them, very dangerous and difficult in the Execution. It ſeems

after

after this Battel, ſhe was pleaſed to marry *Ciombaoth*, the Son of *Fionntan*, and to him ſhe left the Government of the Kingdom and the Command of the Army, while ſhe took upon her ſelf to go in Queſt of the five *Pretenders*, and if poſſible to ſecure them from any farther Attempts upon the Crown. To bring this to paſs, ſhe laid by her Robes of State, and diſguiſed her ſelf in an ordinary Habit ſuitable to her Deſign, and changed the Colour of her *Hair*, which was remarkable for its *Redneſs*, by powdering it with the Flour of *Rye:* In this obſcure Dreſs ſhe ſets forward without any Attendants towards the Wood of *Buirrinn*, where the Brothers were concealed; and, after ſome Search, ſhe found them together boiling Part of a wild *Boar* which they had hunted and killed. When ſhe advanced near them, ſhe was ſpied by the young Men, who were ſurpriſed at the Sight of a Woman in ſo ſolitary a Place; but when they recovered themſelves, they civilly aſked her to ſit down and partake of what Entertainment ſhe found, for their Misfortunes had obliged them to that Way of Life, and their deſperate Circumſtances could ſupply them with no other Proviſion. She courteouſly accepted of the Invitation, and after ſhe had eaten, one of the Brothers, with an Air of Gallantry, ſaid that the Lady, tho' ſhe was none of the handſomeſt in the Face, yet ſhe had fair lovely *Eyes*, and therefore declared he could not withſtand the Temptation, and reſolved to have a nearer Acquaintance with her. Accordingly he takes her by the Hand, and leads her to a cloſe Thicket at ſome Diſtance, and attempted to debauch her; but ſhe obſerving her Opportunity, laid hold upon his Arms, and after ſome Struggle, by main Force overcame him, and having brought Cords with her for the Purpoſe, ſhe bound him faſt, and returned to the four Brothers.

Teid Maca an ſin ſlaimh, atte-orrſoeaſ clana Diorbha.

They were ſomewhat ſurpriſed to ſee the Lady without her Gallant, and aſking what was become of her Lover, ſhe told them ſhe ſuppoſed he was aſhamed to appear and ſhew his Face, after he had condeſcended ſo much below his Quality as to converſe with ſo mean a Perſon; and this Reply ſhe delivered in ſo modeſt a Manner, that they all reſolved in Turns to withdraw with her, and uſe her as they pleaſed, which they attempted one after another, but ſhe played the ſame Part with them all, and ſo ſecured them. By this dangerous Stra-

tagem ſhe brought them all away Priſoners with her, and returned to Court, where her Huſband, and the principal Nobility, and Commons of the Kingdom, were impatiently expecting the Event. When ſhe had related the Particulars of the Adventure, ſhe was applauded and congratulated by the whole Company, and with a noble Carriage ſhe delivered up her Captives.

The five Competitors for the Crown being thus apprehended, the Council of the Kingdom ſat to determine what Sentence ſhould be paſſed upon them; and they unanimouſly agreed that the Peace of the Government would never be ſettled, unleſs they were all put to Death. But the Queen, who was of a merciful Diſpoſition interpoſed, and as ſhe had hazarded her own Royal Perſon to ſecure them, ſhe deſired their Lives might be ſaved; for it would be contrary to the eſtabliſhed Laws and Cuſtoms of the Land to proceed to Execution; and inſiſted that inſtead of Death, their Puniſhment might be to erect a ſtately Palace in that Province, where the Prince ſhould always keep his Court. They agreed to the Juſtice of her Requeſt, and upon that Condition the five Brothers ſaved their Lives.

daoṁċ ela na diotġba le Macá ċum Naṫa do ċoġbail.

The Queen undertook to draw the Plan of this Structure, which ſhe did with her *Bodkin* that ſhe wore in her Neck, and ſerv'd to bind her *Hair*. The Name of this Royal Fabrick is *Eamhain Macha*, and it was ſo called from the *Pin* or *Bodkin* that the Queen uſed in laying out the *Area* of it; for *Eo* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies a *Needle* or *Bodkin*, and *Muin* is the ſame as *Neck* in *Engliſh*, which Words together ſound *Eomuin*, and ſometimes it is read *Eamhuin*, becauſe it ſignifies the *Pin* of the *Neck*, which gave Occaſion to the Name: This Word, with the Name of the Queen joined to it, was the Reaſon that this Building was called *Eamhain Macha*.

There is another Account mentioned in ſome *Iriſh* Chronicles different from what we have now related, and aſſerts that the Palace of *Eamhain Macha* receives its Name from a Woman ſo called, who was Wife to *Cruin*, the Son of *Adnamhuin*. This Woman, it ſeems, was obliged (for what Reaſon is uncertain) to run a Race with the Horſes of *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*, and (as the Story goes on) ſhe outran them, and came firſt to the Goal; ſhe was with Child at this Time, and near her Delivery; and when ſhe fell in Labour, ſhe

was delivered of Twins, a Son and a Daughter. The Barbarity of this Action, and the Pains ſhe ſuffered in Travail, ſo incenſed the unfortunate Woman, that ſhe left a Curſe upon the Men of *Ulſter*, and Heaven heard her; for the Men of that Province were conſtantly afflicted with the *Pains* of *Child-bearing* for many Years, from the Time of *Connor*, who then reigned in *Ulſter*, to the Succeſſion of *Mal*, the Son of *Rochruidhe*. This *Iriſh* Heroine governed the Kingdom ſeven Years in a magnificent Manner: She was the Delight of her Subjects, and the Terror of her Enemies, but was at laſt ſlain by *Reachtaicc Righdhearg*, who ſucceeded her.

Reachta Righdhearg was the next Monarch. He was the *A. M.* 35.66
Son of *Lughaidh Laighe*, Son of *Eochaidh*, Son of *Oilioll Finn*, Son of *Lughaigdh Lamdhearg*, Son of *Eochaidh Uairceas*, a Prince of the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, and governed the Kingdom twenty Years; he was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Reachta Righdhearg*, becauſe one of his Arms was exceeding *Red*; for the Word *Rig* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies an *Arm:* He was killed by *Ugaine More* in Revenge for the Death of his Foſter Mother.

Ugaine More, who was ſurnamed the *Great*, obtained *A. M.* 3586.
the Crown. He was Son of *Eochaidh Buaidhaig*, Son of *Duach Laidhrach*, a Deſcendent from the Royal Line of *Heremon*, and he was Monarch of the Iſland thirty Years, or, as ſome Writers aſſert, he governed forty Years: He was known by the Name of *Ugaine More*, becauſe his Dominions were inlarged beyond the Bounds of his Predeceſſors; for he was the ſovereign Prince of all the Weſtern *European* Iſles. This Prince had a very numerous Iſſue; for he had five and twenty Children, two and twenty Sons, and three Daughters.

When his Sons were grown up, each of them took upon himſelf to raiſe a Company of Soldiers, and in a military Manner they would march thro' the Kingdom, and raiſe Contributions upon the Country for their Support, and no ſooner had one Troop left a Place, but another came and conſumed all the Proviſions that were left: This Oppreſſion was inſupportable, and the Subjects were forced to repreſent their Grievanee to the King, and complain of the diſtreſſed State of the Country: Upon this Remonſtrance *Ugaine* convened his Council, and conſulted how he ſhould ſuppreſs theſe violent Meaſures of his Sons, that were of the moſt deſtructive

Conſequence to his People. It was their Advice, that the Kingdom of *Ireland* ſhould be divided into five and twenty Parts, and ſhared equally between his Children, under this Reſtriction, that every one of the young Princes ſhould content themſelves with the Portion aſſigned them, and confine themſelves within the Bounds of their own Territories, without preſuming to incroach upon the Dominions of their Neighbours. In Confirmation of this Diviſion we meet with the following Lines in a very old Poet.

do roin Iugoine mor eire na cuig nanaō fiaċċióō.

Ugaine *the Monarch of the* Weſtern *Iſle,*
Concern'd at the Oppreſſion of his People,
Divided into equal Parts his Kingdom
Between his five and twenty Children.

And by the Rules of this Diviſion, the publick Taxes and Revenues of the Iſland were collected by the King of *Ireland* for the Space of three hundred Years afterwards, from the Time of this Monarch, down to the *Provincial* Ages.

I confeſs the Kingdom of *Ireland* was alſo divided in a Manner different from this; but that Diviſion was not made by *Ugaine* the Great, but by *Eochaidh Feidhlioch*, who, by his Royal Donation, conferred the Country upon his prime Miniſters. The Province of *Ulſter* he ſettled upon *Fergus*, the Son of *Leide*; the Province of *Leinſter* he beſtowed upon *Roſſa*, the Son of *Fergus Fairge*; the two Provinces of *Munſter* he gave to *Tighernach Teadhbeanach* and *Deagadh:* He divided the Province of *Conacht* between three of his Favourites, whoſe Names were *Fiodhach*, the Son of *Feig*, *Eochaidh Allat*, and *Teinne* Son of *Conrach*; but a particular Account will be given of theſe Tranſactions, when the Courſe of this Hiſtory brings us to treat of the Reign of *Eochaidh Feidhlioch*, a ſucceeding Monarch in the Government of the Kingdom.

do ṫug eochaiḋ feiḋlioċ coigeaḋ eiṁoñ do ḋreamḋaiṫle gaoiḃiol.

Ugaine left behind him two Sons *Laoghaire Lorck*, and *Cobhthaigh Caolmbreag*, by whom the Royal Line of *Heremon* was continued; and to theſe Princes all the future Branches of that Family owe their Deſcent. After a long Reign this great Monarch was ſlain by *Badhbhchadh*, the Son of *Eochaidh Buaidhaig*, but he did not ſucceed him.

Laoghaire

Laoghaire Lorck, the Son of *Ugaine More*, laid Claim to the Government, and fixed himſelf in the Throne: He was the Grandſon of *Eochaid Buaidhaig*, Son of *Duach Ladhrach*, a Deſcendent from *Heremon*, and he wore the Crown two Years. His Mother was a *French* Princeſs, her Name was *Ceaſair Cruhach*, a Daughter of the King of *France*; ſhe was the Wife of *Ugaine More*, and had Iſſue this Monarch and his Brother *Cobthaig Caolmbreag*. This King was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Laoghaire Lorck*, becauſe he ſeized upon the *Murtherer* of his Father, who was *Badhbhchadh*, the Son of *Eochaid Buaidhaig*, and ſlew him; for the Word *Lorck* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *Murther* or *Slaughter*. But he was afterwards moſt perfidiouſly ſlain himſelf by his Brother *Cobhthaig Caolmbreag* at *Didhion Riogh* near the Bank of the River *Bearbha*. The Circumſtances of this inhuman Act are thus related in the Records of *Ireland*. The King *Laoghaire Lorck* was very kind and indulgent to his Brother, and ſettled a princely Revenue upon him; but his Bounty and Affection met with very ungrateful Returns; for *Cobhthaig* envied his Brother the Enjoyment of the Crown, and nothing leſs than the whole Kingdom would ſatisfie his Ambition; and becauſe he could not obtain his Ends, he perfectly languiſhed for Grief and Madneſs; for his Conſtitution was broken, and his Body daily waſted, which brought him into ſo bad a State of Health, that his Life was deſpaired of. As ſoon as the King heard of his Sickneſs, and the melancholy Circumſtances he was in, he reſolved to pay him a Viſit, and ſet out with his Body Guards and his houſhold Troops about him for that Purpoſe. When he came to his Bed-ſide, the ſick Prince obſerving that his Brother was attended by Men in Arms, aſked the Reaſon of ſuch a military Retinue, and ſeemed to reſent it, as if he ſuſpected his Fidelity, and dared not truſt himſelf with a ſick Man without ſuch a warlike Attendance: The King courteouſly anſwered, that he never entertained the leaſt Suſpicion of his Loyalty or Affection, but he came in that Manner only for State, and to keep up the Dignity of his Royal Character; but rather than make him uneaſy he promiſed him next the Viſit he made him, that he would be without a Guard; and ſo, with the moſt tender and compaſſionate Expreſſions, he took his Leave.

A. M. 3616.

do ingbad laoghaire loinc an so.

cluaim o cobthaicc caolmbreacc glaogde loinc.

The

The perfidious *Cobhthaig*, reflecting that his Brother would ſoon come to viſit him alone and unattended, reſolved upon his Death; but not relying upon his own Capacity, he communicated his Deſign to a wicked *Druid*, and adviſed with him in what Manner he ſhould accompliſh his Purpoſe: The infamous *Soothſayer*, inſtead of detecting the Treaſon, incouraged the Conſpirator, and upon Conſultation it was agreed, that *Cobhthaig* ſhould feign himſelf to be dead, and when his Brother came to lament over his Body, he was to ſtab him with a Poniard that was to be concealed by him. And this barbarous Stratagem had its deſired Succeſs; for when the News of his Brother's Death came to *Laoghaire*, he immediately came to the Body, and as he was lying upon it, expreſſing his Sorrow, his Brother ſecretly thruſt his Poniard into his Belly, and ſtabbed him.

But he thought he was not ſufficiently ſecure in his Uſurpation by the Murther of the King, unleſs he likewiſe deſtroyed all the Princes of the Blood, that might claim a Right, or give him any Diſturbance in the Throne; he therefore murthered *Oilioll Aine*, the Son of *Laoghaire*, and deſigned likewiſe to take away the Life of a young Prince, who was the Grandſon of his Brother, but he was ſaved almoſt by a Miracle; for when the cruel Tyrant ſent for the Child, he forced him to eat a Piece of the Heart of his Father and Grandfather, and to torture him the more, he cauſed him to ſwallow a living Mouſe, and by ſuch inhuman Methods he reſolved to deſtroy him: But by a ſtrange Providence the Child was ſo affrighted with theſe Barbarities, that he ſeemed diſtracted, and, by the Convulſions and Agonies he was in, he perfectly loſt the Uſe of his Speech, which when the Uſurper perceived he diſmiſſed him with his Life; for he thought he would never recover his Senſes, and therefore could not be able to aſſert his Right, or give him Diſturbance in the Government.

ꝼeallaḋ cobṫaiec ar laoġḋe 7 a Oilioll Aine.

This young Prince was called *Maoin*, and was conveyed away by his Friends to *Corcaduibhne* in the Weſt of *Munſter*, where he was entertained for ſome Time by *Scoriat*, who was the King of that Country; from thence he removed into *France* with nine of his Friends (tho' ſome Antiquaries are of Opinion that he went into the Country of *Armenia*) who ſoon after his Arrival diſcovered

vered to the *French* King the Circumſtances of his Royal Birth, and the tragical Hiſtory of his Misfortunes. The King was ſo affected with this Relation, that he received him into his Service, and ſoon after advanced him to be his General in chief, and fixed him in the Command of his whole Army. He had by this Time his Voice reſtored, and in this Poſt he behaved with ſo much Bravery and Conduct, that his Character and Reputation increaſed daily, and was carried abroad into all the neighbouring Countries, and at length came to the Knowledge of the loyal Party in *Ireland*; many of whom reſorted to him to avoid the Tyranny of the Uſurper. The Monarch *Laobhaire Lorck* being murther'd after a ſhort Reign of two Years, his Brother ſeized upon the Crown.

dubhdoin don ṗraiṫe a heiriṁ.

Cobhthach Caolbreag ſet the Crown upon his own Head; he was the Son of *Ugaine More*, the Son of *Eochaidh Buaighaig*, of the Poſterity of the Royal Line of *Heremon*, and notwithſtanding his Uſurpation, and the Diſaffection of his Subjects, he reigned thirty Years; and, if we believe ſome Chronicles, he governed the Kingdom fifty Years. His Mother, as was obſerv'd before, was the Daughter of the King of *France*. He was known by the Name of *Cobhthach Caolbreag*, becauſe his Body was ſo macerated and *worn away* by Envy and Ambition, that he ſeem'd to be a walking Shadow; he had no *Fleſh* upon his Bones, nor ſcarce any Blood in his Veins, and the Conſumption had reduced him to a Skeleton; for the *Iriſh* Word *Caol* ſignifies *Small* and *Lean*, and the Place where he reſided in his Sickneſs was called *Maghbreag*, for which Reaſon he had the Name of *Caolbreag*; After this long Reign Vengeance overtook him, and he was ſet upon and ſlain by *Maoin*, who was called *Labhradh Loingseach*, as a juſt Sacrifice to the Ghoſts of his Father and Grandfather. *A. M.* 3618.

do bi teiṁee ſola 7 ſeola 7 dob taiee ſeadad.

Labhra Loingseach was his Succeſſor; He was a Son of *Oilioll Aine*, Son of *Laoghaire Lorck*, Son of *Ugaine More*, and he wore the Crown eighteen Years, but fell at laſt by the Sword of *Melge* the Son of *Cobhthach Caolbreag*. This Monarch was a learned and valiant Prince, and acquired ſuch Reputation when he commanded the Army of *France*, that *Moriat*, the Daughter of *Scoriat*, the King of *Fearmorck*, in the Weſt of *Munſter*, charm'd with the Relation of his Exploits, conceived a wonderful Affection for him, and fell deſperately in Love with *A. M.* 3648.

him: And to diſcover her Paſſion and recommend her ſelf to his Eſteem, ſhe imployed an eminent Muſician that was then in *Ireland*, whoſe Name was *Craſtine* to carry over a Letter to *France*, with a noble Preſent of Jewels, and to deliver them in a proper manner to the General, as a Teſtimony of her Love and the Value ſhe had for him. The Muſician faithfully executed his Meſſage, and arriving in *France*, he found a Way to have Acceſs to *Labhradh:* When he was introduced to him, he delivered his Credentials, and then took out his Harp, and played a moſt raviſhing Tune, which was the better received, becauſe he ſung with it a *Poem* that was compoſed by the young Lady in Praiſe of the heroic Actions of the General. From this happy Adventure, *Labhradh* reſolved to vindicate and proſecute his Right to the Crown of *Ireland:* And when he had communicated his Deſign to ſome of the prime Miniſters of the *French* Court that were his Friends, and concerned for his Intereſt, they took an Opportunity to remind the King of the Pretenſions of *Labhradh* to the *Iriſh* Throne, and deſired he would be pleaſed to aſſiſt him in the Recovery of his Right. The King convinced of the Juſtice of the Cauſe, complied with their Requeſt, and gave immediate Orders for a Body of two thouſand and two hundred choice Troops to be ready, and a Number of Ships to tranſport them. With theſe Forces *Labhradh* ſet to Sea, and landed in the Harbour of *Wexford.* Upon his Arrival he had Intelligence that *Cobhthach Caolbreag*, who had uſurped the Crown, reſided at that Time at *Didhion Riogh*, where he kept his Court, attended by his Miniſters and Nobility, who had ſubmitted to his Tyranny. *Labhradh* reſolved, if poſſible, to ſurpriſe him, and therefore marched with all Expedition, and came upon him unprepared, and put the old Uſurper and all his Retinue to the Sword. He immediately inſiſted upon his hereditary Right, and was proclaimed King of *Ireland.*

do ċuaiḃ Craiſtine ɡeṫ ḋon ḟraiṁe oſi- oṁ labraḋ loiṁḃſiġ.

After he had killed the Tyrant in his own Court, ſurrounded by his Nobles, and cut off all his Favourites and Attendants, the Chronicles relate that a certain *Druid*, ſurpriſed at the Bravery of this Action, aſked ſome of his Retinue, who was that gallant Hero, who had the Policy to deſign, and the Courage to execute ſuch an Exploit; he was anſwered that the Name of the General was *Luingseach.* Can *Luingseach ſpeak*, ſays the Soothſayer?

ṅġḃuṡ labṙa loiṅġ- ṡeaċ ɡoḃ- ṫaiċe caol mbṙeaċ an- ṁoiṅ Rioġ.

It

It was replied he can; for which Reaſon that Monarch was called by the Name of *Labhradh Luingseach*; for *Labhradh* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies to *ſpeak*; and by this additional Title was *Maoin* always diſtinguiſhed in the Hiſtory of *Ireland*, wherever he is mentioned.

This Prince was the Inventor of a Sort of *green-headed Partiſans*, in the *Iriſh* called *Laighne*, and gave Orders that they ſhould be uſed by his whole Army; from theſe military Weapons it was, that the Inhabitants of the Province of *Gailian*, now called *Leinſter*, were known by the Name of *Laighne*, as the Poet makes the Obſervation in this Manner.

Two thouſand and two hundred of the Galls,
With broad green Partiſans *of poliſhed Steel,*
Landed at Wexford *on the* Iriſh *Coaſts,*
From whence the Province called of old Gailian,
Obtained the Name of Leinſter.

When *Labhradh* had deſtroyed the Tyrant, and fixed himſelf in quiet Poſſeſſion of the Government, he reſolved to make his Addreſſes to the young Princeſs, who ſo generouſly offered him her Love, and firſt inſpired him with Reſolution to vindicate his Right to the Crown of *Ireland*; he therefore waited upon her with a noble Retinue, and took his Favourite *Craftine* the Muſician with him, and had the Happineſs to be well received by the Father of the Lady, and they were ſoon married with great Solemnity.

If a Reaſon ſhould be demanded why this Monarch, when he was forced to fly out of *Ireland*, choſe rather to apply for Refuge to the *French* Court, than to retire to any other Country: We are to conſider that he was nearly related by Blood to the *French* King; for it was obſerved before, that *Ceaſair Chruthach* was a Daughter of a King of *France*, and was married to *Ugaine More*, by whom ſhe had two Sons *Laoghaire Lairc* and *Cobhthach Caolbreag*; and this Prince, whoſe Life we are writing, was the Grandſon of *Laoghaire Lairc*. Another Inducement, which prevailed upon him to fly to *France* for Protection, was becauſe there was a very ſtrict League and familiar Intercourſe between the Province of *Leinſter* and the Kingdom of *France*; and it is obſerved that every Province of *Ireland* maintained likewiſe a Correſpondence with the Country beyond

do bi ceann-ṡgeaṫ a-ġuṡ deiġ-leann aġ co-ġeadaċaib eiṁoṁ le cṁoċaib eile ṡan aimṙeṙ ṙo ṫē.

the

the Seas that was neareſt to it. The *O Neills* were in Friendſhip and Alliance with *Scotland*, the Province of *Munſter* with *England*, the Province of *Ulſter* with *Spain*, the Province of *Conacht* with *Wales*, and the Province of *Leinſter*, as before mentioned, with the Kingdom of *France*. This friendly Intercourſe is taken notice of by thefamous *Torna O Mac Cionaire*, who in his Time was one of the principal Poets and Antiquaries of the Iſland; the Lines are theſe,

Each of the Iriſh *Provinces obſerv'd*
A ſtrict Alliance with the neigbouring Nations;
O Neills *correſponded with the* Scots,
The Men of Munſter *with the valiant* Engliſh;
Th' Inhabitants of Ulſter *lov'd the* Spaniards,
Of Conacht, *liv'd in Friendſhip with the* Britains,
Of Leinſter, *traded ſafely with the* French.

We are to remark in this Place, that all the Princes that govern'd the Province of *Leinſter* were the lineal Deſcendents of this *Iriſh* Monarch *Labhradh Loingseach*, except *O Nuallain*, who was of the Poſterity of *Cobhthach Caolbreag*.

From this mutual Correſpondence and Intercourſe, kept up between the Provinces of *Ireland*, and the neighbouring Countries, aroſe that Reſemblance to be obſerv'd in the Carriage and Deportment of the *Iriſh* with the Manners of thoſe adjacent Foreigners.

ꝺo bi ccoʏ-
mullaꝺ ag
cnioċaiḃ eil-
le le heiṁ-
oñċaiḃ 7ᵉ.

The Names of the principal Families, that were to be found in *Leinſter* are theſe following; *O Connor Falie* with all the Branches derived from him; he was deſcended from *Roſa Failge*, the eldeſt Son of *Cathaoir More*; the Family of the *Cavanaghs Murplays*, the *Toolls* in *Iriſh O Tuathaill*, the *O Branains*, the *O Macgiolla Patricks*, in Engliſh *Fitz Patricks*, the *O Dunn*, *O Demſey*, *O Dwir*, *O Ryans* and the ſeveral Deſcendents that came from them. The greateſt Part of the Inhabitants of *Leinſter* proceeded from *Cathaoir More*, but *Macgiolla Patrick* did not deſcend from him; for the Branches parted in *Breaſal Breac* the Son of *Fiachadh Fobharaicc* fourteen Generations before *Cathair More*, including *Cathaoir* and *Breaſal*. This *Breaſal Breac* we are to obſerve had two Sons; their Names were *Lughaidh Lothfin* and *Conla:* the Province of *Ulſter* was divided between theſe Brothers; *Lughaidh* and his Poſterity poſſeſs'd

the Country from the River *Bearbha* Eaſtwards, and from thence Weſtwards to *Slighdhala*, was the Portion of *Conla* and his Deſcendents. And this Diviſio n is taken Notice of by a very antient Poem, which begins in this manner *Naoimſheanchus Inſi Fail*.

Lughaidh *and* Conla, *Princes of Renown,*
Deſcended from the valiant Breaſal Breac :
The Men of Oſſery *were derived from* Conla,
And Lughaidh *eldeſt of the two began*
The noble Family of the O Dwyres.

This ancient Tribe of the *O Dwyres*, was divided in the fifth Degree before *Cathaoir More* in this Manner: *Cathaoir More* was the Son of *Feidhlim Fiorurglas*, Son of *Cormac Gealtagaoth* , Son of *Niachorb*, Son of *Conchorb*, who had a Son that was called *Cairbre Cluthiochair*, who was the great Anceſtor of this illuſtrious Family. The Tribe of the *O Ryans* deſcended from *Nathy* Son of *Criomthun*, Son of *Eana Cinnſealach*, the ſeventh Generation from *Cathaoir More*. From the ſecond Son of *Ugaine More* whoſe Name was *Cobhthach Caolbreag* were derived the Poſterity in general of *Siol Cuin*, and likewiſe the Tribes of *Fiachadh Sreabhthine* and *Eochaidh Dubhlein*, and all other Branches of thoſe Families that deſcended from *Capa*, as will more particularly be obſerv'd, when the Genealogy of the *Mileſians* comes to be conſidered.

lugoine mor ceap a mg1- on do ſiol eiſeamoin.

There is a Fable to be met with in the ancient Manuſcripts of *Ireland*, that relates to this Prince *Labhradh Loingseach*; No doubt it refers to ſome very remarkable Tranſactions in his Reign ; but at this Diſtance of Time it is impoſſible to trace out the Moral of it; every Perſon therefore is at Liberty to draw what Conſequences from it he pleaſes: I ſhall tranſcribe it faithfully, obſerving only that ſome of the Incidents of it are very curious, and becauſe of its Antiquity it may not be unworthy of a Place in this Hiſtory.

As the Story goes therefore, this Monarch *Labhradh Loingseach*, had *Ears* of a very immoderate Length which reſembled the *Ears* of a *Horſe*; and to conceal this Deformity from the Notice of his Subjects, when he had his Hair cut, the Perſon that ſerved him in that Office was ſure to loſe his Life; for he was immediately kill'd leſt heſhould diſcover this Blemiſh in the King and

ta an aeh- tra ro Sgniobta a ſean leab- naib do ſe- an lain Sgribin 7 ni bfuil an aſ luaſ gan

bormánta mȝ aceeadóna ıʃ le lıñ pagantaſa do bí an Rıoȝ ro abſlaitıoʃ eıtıoñ.

expoſe him to the Contempt and Ridicule of his People. It was therefore a Cuſtom among the Hair-cutters of the Kingdom, to determine by Lots who ſhould ſucceed in this deſperate Employment, which always became vacant every Year; for once within that Time the King was conſtantly uſed to have his Hair cut from below his Ears, and by that means expoſed the Length of them to his Barber. It happened upon a Time that the Lot to officiate in this Poſt fell upon a young Man, the Son of a poor Widow, and he was her only Child; the ſorrowful Mother apprehending the Loſs of her Son, was overwhelmed with Grief, and applied her ſelf to the King, lamenting her Misfortune, and intreating his Royal Mercy to ſpare her Child. This moving Scene had that Effect as to obtain the Life of the young Man; but it was upon this Condition, that he would never divulge a *Secret* that ſhould be committed to him, nor reveal what he ſhould obſerve under the Penalty of forfeiting his Life. The young Man joyfully complied with theſe Terms, which he thought very favourable and eaſy to obſerve, and cut the King's Hair; but when he diſcovered his Ears, he was ſomewhat ſurpriſed, but outwardly took no Notice: Yet when he came home, he fell deſperately ſick (for *Secrecy*, it ſeems, was ever a Burthen) and he was ſo oppreſſed with the Weight of the Diſcovery he made, that he would admit of no Remedy, and was reduced to the very Brink of Death. His Mother, ſorely afflicted with this Misfortune, applied her ſelf for Advice to an eminent *Druid*, who was a *Phyſician* in the Neighbourhood, who came to the Youth, and ſoon perceived that his Diſtemper was not the Effect of a natural Cauſe; and examining his Patient, he told him his Art was ineffectual in his Caſe, for his Recovery was impoſſible, unleſs he was diſburthened of an important *Secret*, which lay heavy upon him; but even the Remedy was as bad as the Diſeaſe, for if he divulged it he was ſure to loſe his Life; and this miſerable Difficulty, and the Apprehenſion of Death either Way, was the true Occaſion of his Sickneſs. The *Druid* repreſented the Circumſtances of the young Man to his Mother, and by way of Remedy contrived a Method between the two Extremes that would anſwer the Purpoſe, and have the deſired Effect; he obſerved to her, that tho' her Son was under ſtrict Obligations not to diſcover the *Secret* to any Perſon living,

living; yet this did not hinder but he might divulge and repeat it in the open Air; and therefore he adviſed him to go to a neighbouring Wood, and when he came to a Meeting of four Highways, to turn upon the Right Hand, and the firſt Tree he came to, to apply his Lips cloſe to it, and whiſper the *Secret*. The young Man exactly followed the Preſcription of the *Druid*, and a *Willow Tree* being the firſt he came to, he delivered himſelf of the *Secret*, and found immediate Eaſe, for he ſoon recovered of the Diſtemper, which began to leave him in his Return home.

Soon after this it happened, that the *Harp* of *Craftine*, the King's principal Muſician, was broke, and therefore he came to this Wood to cut down a Tree, that was proper to make him a new Inſtrument; and by chance he made choice of the *Willow* that the young Hair-cutter had whiſpered the Royal Secret to; the Muſician carried the Tree home, and made a Harp out of it; and when it was ſtrung and put into Order, it would ſound but one Tune, the Words of which in *Iriſh* are theſe, *da Chluais Chapuil ar Labhradh Loingseach*, which is as much as to ſay in *Engliſh*, Labhradh Loingſeach *has the two Ears of an Horſe*. This ſurpriſed the Muſician, and the Fame of this wonderful Inſtrument was carried all over the Kingdom; others of the ſame Profeſſion attempted to touch it, but it was always in the ſame Tune, which ſo amazed the King, that he thought the Hand of Heaven was concerned in this Miracle, which he believed was ſent by the Gods, who were offended at his Cruelty, for putting to Death ſo many of the young Men of his Kingdom, only to conceal his Deformity from his Subjects. And this Reflection had that Impreſſion upon his Mind, that he repented of the Barbarity he had uſed, and openly expoſed his *long Ears* all his Life afterwards. This Relation, tho' according to the Letter of it, muſt be falſe, yet I am apt to believe, could we come at the genuine *Moral* of it, the Circumſtances of the Fable would appear very beautiful.

da cluais capuil ar labra loingseac.

o ṙaoiṫe ceoil eiṁoñ da ṫeaṁ ni naiḃ malṫ ceoil le ṙail aṁ.

Meilge Molbthach got Poſſeſſion of the Throne of *Ireland*; He was the Son of *Cobhthach*, Son of *Cobhthaig Caolbreag*, of the royal Line of *Heremon*; His reign continued ſeven Years till he was kill'd by *Mogha Chorb*, the Son of *Cobthaig Caomh*. *A. M.* 3666.

da cluais capuil ar labra loingeṁ.

Modhchorb was his Succeſſor, he was the Son of *Cobhthaig Caomh*, Son of *Reachta Rughdeard*, Son of *Lu-* *A. M.* 3673.

‡ *ghaidh*

ghaidh Laighde, a Prince of the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, he govern'd the Kingdom ſeven Years: and was ſlain by *Aongus Olamh*.

A. M. 3680. *Aongus Olamh* Son of *Oiliolla*, Son of *Labhradh Loingſeach* a Deſcendent from *Heremon* ſucceeded; He reigned eighteen Years and fell by the Sword of *Jaran Gleofathach*, Son of *Meilge*.

A. M. 3698. *Jaran Gleofathach* was the ſucceeding Monarch; He was the Son of *Meilge*, Son of *Cobhthach Caolbreag*, Son of *Ugaine More*, lineally deſcended from *Heremon*. His Reign continued ſeven Years, and he was ſlain by *Feachorb*, Son of *Modhchorb*. The Reaſon why he was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Gleofathach*, was, becauſe he was a Perſon of great Wiſdom and Judgment, of fine natural Parts, which he improved by Study, and became a very accompliſh'd Prince.

A. M. 3705. *Fearchorb* obtain'd the Crown; He was the Son of *Modchorb*, Son of *Cobhthach Caomh*, of the royal Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, and he govern'd the Iſland eleven Years. He loſt his Crown and his Life by the Sword of *Conla*, the Son of *Jaran Gleofathach*.

A. M. 3716. *Conla Cruaidh Cealgach* Son of *Jaran Gleofathach*, Son of *Meilge*, Son of *Cobhthach Caolbreag*, Son of *Ugaine More*, a Prince deſcended from *Heremon*, was his Succeſſor; He wore the Crown four Years: but the Manner of his Death is not recorded in the Hiſtory of the *Iriſh* Monarchs. It may be ſuppoſed he died naturally becauſe he was ſucceeded by his Son.

A. M. 3720. *Oilioll Caiſhiaclach* Son of *Conla Cruaidh Cealgach*, Son of *Jaran Gleofathach*, of the royal Line of *Heremon*, was the ſucceeding Prince; He reigned over the Kingdom twenty five Years, and was ſlain by *Adamhar Foltchaoin* at *Tara*.

A. M. 3745. *Adamhar Foltchaoin* ſat next upon the Throne; He was the Son of *Fearchorb*, Son of *Mogha Chorp*, a lineal Deſcendent from *Heber Fionn*, and reigned five Years.

A. M. 3750. *Eochadh Foltleathan* ſucceeded; He was the Son of *Oiliolla Caſhiaclach*, Son of *Conla Cruaidh Cealgach*, a Prince of the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and was Monarch of the Iſland eleven Years; He was ſlain by *Feargus Fortamhuill*.

A. M. 3761. *Feargus Fortamhuill* was his Succeſſor; He was the Son of *Breaſal Breac*, Son of *Aongus Gailine*, Son of *Oiliolla Brachain*, Son of *Labhardh Loingseach*, deſcend-

from the Line of *Heremon*, and reigned twelve Years. He was known by the Name of *Feargus Fortamhuill*, because he was a Prince of exceeding great Strength of Body, and brave beyond any of his Time, but fell at last by the victorious Sword of *Aongus Tuirmheach*.

bus calama cnoda an Rioġ fom.

Aongus Tuirmheach got Possession of the Throne; he was the Son of *Eochaidh Foltleathan*, Son of *Oilliolla Caisfhiaclach*, of the Posterity of *Heremon*, and he governed the Kingdom thirty Years; and according to the Computation of other Writers he was Monarch sixty Years. He was distinguished by the Name of *Aongus Tuirmheach* upon the Account of the invincible *Shame* he conceived for violating the Chastity of his Daughter and getting her with Child. He could never bear to be seen publickly, he was so much concern'd at that abominable Act, tho' it was committed when he was overcome with Wine. The Effect of this incestuous Crime was a Son, whose Name was *Fiachadh Fearmara*. We are to observe, that the Word *Tuirmheach*, in the *Irish* Language, signifies a Sense of *Bashfulness* or *Shame*, which gave Occasion to the Name of that Prince: And the Son the young Lady bore him was called *Fiachadh Fearmara*, because he was conveyed away *privately*, and exposed in a small Boat, without any Attendants, to the Mercy of the Sea. But Care was taken to furnish him with very rich Mantles and other Conveniences; and to defray the Expence of his Maintenance and Education, there was a Number of very valuable Jewels laid by him, which was a Testimony of his Extraction, and that he was a Child of no ordinary Quality. In this Manner the Infant was exposed, and must have perished, if the Boat had not soon been discovered, floating upon the Sea, by a Company of Fishermen, who instantly made up to it, and took out the distressed Babe, and provided a Nurse for him with all the Care that the Meanness of their Condition was capable of. This *Aongus Tuirmheach* had a Son that was legitimate, whose Name was *Eanda Aighnach*, from whom the Tribe of *Sioll Cuin* in general descended. This *Irish* Monarch was slain at *Tara*.

A. M. 3773.

bu ġnġeaċleiṡ an Rioġ mac do ḟaġail rena inġiñ fein.

Conall Callamhrach succeeded in the Throne; he was the Son of *Eidirsgeoil*, Son of *Eochaidh Foltleathan*, Son of *Oiliolla Caisfhiaclach*, descended from the Line of *Heremon*, and governed the Kingdom five Years. He

A. M. 3803.

was killed by *Niadh Seadhamhuin*, a Prince of the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*.

A. M. 3808. *Niadh Seadhamhuin* was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Adamar Foltchaoin*, Son of *Firchorb*, deſcended from *Heber Fionn*, and reigned over the Iſland ſeven Years. In his Reign the wild Hinds would come of their own Accord from the Woods and Mountains, and ſuffer themſelves to be milked as quietly as Cows and the tameſt Cattel: They, it ſeems, were under the Enchantment of a Woman who was the Mother of this Monarch, and a Sorcereſs of Diſtinction in thoſe Times, whoſe Name was *Fleidhis*. But her Art could not preſerve the Life of her Son; for he was ſlain by *Eanda Aighnach*.

A. M. 3815. *Eanda Aighnach* obtained the Crown; he was the Son of *Aongus Tuirmheach Teamharach*, Son of *Eochaidh Foltleathan*, deſcended from the Royal Stem of *Heremon*, and was poſſeſſed of the Government eight and twenty Years. This Prince was called by the additional Name of *Eanda Aighnach*, becauſe he was of a very *bountiful* Diſpoſition, and exceedingly munificent in his Donations; for the Word *Aighnach* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *liberal*, *free*, and *hoſpitable*. This Monarch loſt his Life by the Hands of *Criomhthan Croſgrach*.

A. M. 3843. *Criomhthan Croſgrach* filled the Throne of *Ireland*; he was the Son of *Feidhlim Fortruin*, Son of *Fergus Fortamhail*, Son of *Breaſal Breac*, of the Line of *Heremon*, and governed the Kingdom ſeven Years. He was diſtinguiſhed by the Title of *Criomhthan Croſgrach*, becauſe he behaved with that Bravery at the Head of his Army, that he was victorious in every Battel he fought; for the Word *Croſgrach* in the *Iriſh* Tongue ſignifies *Slaughter* and *Bloodſhed* in the *Engliſh*. He was ſlain by *Rogerus*, the Son of *Sithry*.

A. M. 3850. *Rughruidhe*, ſirnamed the Great, was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Sithrighe*, Son of *Dubh*, Son of *Fomhar*, Son of *Airgeadmhar*, Son of *Siorlamh*, Son of *Finn*, deſcended from the illuſtrious Line of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*. He was the Monarch of the Iſland thirty Years; but if we give Credit to another Computation, he ſat on the Throne ſeventy Years, and died a natural Death at *Airgiod Roſs*.

A. M. 3880. *Jonadhmhar*, the Son of *Niaſeaghamhuin*, Son of *Adamar*, derived from the princely Stock of *Heber Fionn*,

Fionn, ſucceeded; he reigned three Years, and loſt his Life by the Sword of *Breaſal Bodhiabha*.

Breaſal Bodhiabha fixed himſelf in the Government; he was the Son of *Rughraidh*, Son of *Sithridh*, Son of *Dubh*, Son of *Fomhar*, Son of *Airgeadmhar*, Son of *Siorlamh*, deſcended lineally from *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*. He was known by the Name of *Breaſal Bodhiabha*, becauſe, during his Reign, a moſt peſtilential Murrain happened, which raged with that Fury among the Cows and *Black Cattel*, that moſt of them thro' the whole Kingdom died; for the Word *Bodhiabha* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies the Mortality of *Kine* or *black Cattel*. This Prince, after a Reign of eleven Years, was killed by *Lughaidh Luaghne*. *A. M.* 3883. do bi bo an mor an eirinn le linn an Rioġ ro ge.

Lughaidh Luaghne ſeized upon the Crown. He was the Son of *Jonadhmhar*, Son of *Niaſeaghamhuin*, of the Royal Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, and governed the Kingdom five Years; he was ſlain by *Congall Claringneach*. *A. M.* 3894.

Congall Claringneach, the Son of *Rugruidh*, Son of *Sithridh* Son of *Dubh*, deſcended from the Line of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*, ſucceeded; his Reign continued thirteen Years, and he fell by the Sword of *Duach Dalta Deaghadh*. *A. M.* 3899.

Duach Dalta Deaghadh was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Carbre Loiſgleathan*, Son of *Lughaidh Luaghne*, Son of *Jonadhmhar*, of the Royal Stock of *Heber Fionn*; he ruled the Kingdom of *Ireland* ten Years. This Prince was diſtinguiſhed by the Title of *Duach Dalta Deaghadh*, becauſe his Father *Cairbre Loiſgleathan* had two Sons, the Monarch we are ſpeaking of, whoſe Name was *Duach*, and another that was called *Deaghadh*. Theſe two Brothers were Princes of great Valour and military Conduct, and were equally worthy of the *Iriſh* Throne. But the Right of Succeſſion was inveſted in *Duach*, who was the elder Brother, and therefore he ſeized upon the Sovereignty, and fixed himſelf in Poſſeſſion: But the younger Brother *Deaghadh* reſolved to diſpute it with him in the Field, and, to ſupport his Pretenſions, he raiſed an Army. But before he had put himſelf at the Head of his Forces, his Brother, who was the reigning Prince, was advertiſed of the Treaſon, and ſent for him to Court, but in a friendly Manner, as if he underſtood nothing of his Purpoſe. He accordingly came, and was no ſooner arrived but he was taken into Cuſtody, and had his *Eyes* put out to make him *A. M.* 3912. duac 7 de-agad an impiogan fa tri flaitis eirionn.

do ballad deagadh leis an duadh so.

incapable to perſue his ambitious Deſigns; but ſtill he allowed him a handſome Revenue, and maintained him like a Prince all his Life-time. From this Tranſaction *Duach* received the additional Names of *Dalta Deaghadh*; for the Word *Dalta* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies a *Foſter Father*, which this Prince was to his Brother *Deaghadh*, by the Care he took of him as long as he lived. But this Method to ſecure himſelf in the Throne, could not defend him from the Attempts of *Fachtna Fathach*, who ſlew him, and reigned after him. This Event concerning the Blindneſs of *Deaghadh* is obſerved by an ancient Poet in theſe Lines.

Deaghadh *invited to his Brother's Court,*
Inhoſpitably had his Eyes ſcoop'd out;
His Crimes did ſcarce deſerve a milder Fate,
For Treaſon muſt be puniſhed without Mercy.

A. M. 3922. *Fachtna Fathach* was the ſucceeding Monarch; he was the Son of *Rughruidhe*, Son of *Siſthrigh*, Son of *Dubh*, Son of *Fomhar*, Son of *Airgeadmhar*, a Deſcendent from the Line of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*, and governed the Kingdom eighteen Years: He was known by the Name of *Fachtna Fathach*, becauſe he was a Prince of great *Learning* and *Wiſdom*, and poſſeſſed of many excellent Accompliſhments: He eſtabliſhed the moſt wholſome Laws for the Government of his People, whom he ruled with ſignal Prudence and Moderation. For the Word *Fathach* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *Wiſdom* or *Diſcretion*. This Monarch, notwithſtanding his princely Qualities, was ſlain by *Eochaidh Feihdlioch*.

A. M. 3940. *Eochaidh Feidhlioch* fill'd the Throne: He was the Son of *Finn*, Son of *Finlogha*, Son of *Roighnein Ruadh*, Son of *Eaſamhuin Eamhna*, Son of *Blathachta*, Son of *Labhra Luirc*, Son of *Eana Aighneach*, Son of *Aongus Tuirmheach*, deſcended from the Line of *Heremon*; and he govern'd the Kingdom twelve Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Benia* the Daughter of *Criomhthan*; and the Reaſon for which he was known by the Name of *Eochaidh Feidhlioch*, was becauſe he labour'd under ſo melancholy a *Dejection of Spirits*, that he was quite oppreſs'd with Vapours, and would draw out his *Sighs* to a very immoderate Length; for the Word *Feil* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies as much as a *great Length*

in *Engliſh*, and *Uch* or *Och* is the *Iriſh* term for a *Sigh*, which gave Occaſion to his Name. He contracted this Sadneſs of Mind upon the Loſs of three of his Sons, who were Princes of very promiſing Hopes, but were unfortunately ſlain in the Battel of *Dromchriadh*, and this Habit of *Sighing* that was upon him followed him to his Grave. Theſe three Brothers were called the three *Fineamhna's*, becauſe they were all born at a Birth; for the Word *Amaoin* in the *Iriſh* Tongue ſignifies to *Deny*, for none of them ever *denied* the extraordinary Manner of their Birth, but took Pleaſure upon all Occaſions to relate the Circumſtances of it. The Names of theſe young Princes were *Breas*, *Nar*, and *Lothar*, and their Mother was *Clothfionn*, a very virtuous Lady, the Daughter of *Eochaidh Uchtleathan*.

na tri fineamna an ro ē.

This Monarch *Eochaidh Feidhlioch*, was the firſt that laid out the Diviſion of the *Iriſh* Provinces: The Province of *Conacht* he divided into three Parts between three of his Favourites; their Names were *Fiodhach*, Son of *Feig*, *Eochaidh Allat* and *Tinne* the Sons of *Conrach*; he conferred upon *Fiodhach* all the Country from a Place called *Fiodhach* to *Limerick*; upon *Eochaidh Allat* he beſtowed the Territory from *Jorrus Domhnan* and *Gallway* to *Daibh* and *Drobhaois*; to *Tinne* the Son of *Conrach Magh Saimhh* he gave the Tract of Land that extends from *Fiodhach* to *Teamhair Broghaniadh*; he likewiſe gave him Poſſeſſion of all the ancient Territories of *Taödin*. *Feargus*, the Son of *Leighe*, was ſettled by his Authority in the Province of *Ulſter*; he inveſted *Roſſa* the Son of *Feargus Fairge* in the Province of *Leinſter*; the two Provinces of *Munſter* he beſtowed upon *Tighernach Teadhbheamach* and *Deaghadah*; and this Diviſion and Inveſtiture of the Country continued during his whole Reign.

tug foʒ Eochaiḃ feiḋlioċ coiʒeaḋa eiriñ do ḋream ḋiaiʒlḃ Gaoiḋil.

Eochaidh, after he had thus divided the Kingdom, went into *Conacht*; for he determined to erect a royal Palace in that Province, and there to keep his Court: Upon his Arrival he ſummon'd the three petty Princes of the Province to attend him, and informing them of his Deſign, required that they ſhould agree upon a proper Place for the building of this Fabrick, where he reſolved to fix his Reſidence. Two of theſe Princes, *Eochaidh Allat* and *Fiodhaidh* refuſed abſolutely to comply with this Demand; and told him to his Face, that the Revenue which belonged to their Share of the Country,

and what Taxes and Contributions fell to them, they would pay as uſual into the Royal Exchequer at *Tara*. But the third Prince, who was *Tinne*, the Son of *Conrach*, being a Courtier, made an Offer of any Part of his Country for the King to build upon; which Compliance of his ſo pleaſed the King, that he beſtowed upon him his Daughter, a very beautiful Lady, whoſe Name was *Meidhbh*, whom he ſoon married by the Conſent of the Princeſs; and in a ſhort Time he had, by the Nobleneſs of his Carriage and his other princely Accompliſhments, ſo recommended himſelf to the Favour and Eſteem of the King, that he conceived a very great Affection for him, and admitted him in all his Councils of State, made an inviolable League and Friendſhip with him, and advanced him to be prime Miniſter of the Kingdom.

It being agreed that a royal Palace ſhould be erected in the Province of *Conacht*, the King conſulted with his *Druids* and Soothſayers what Parts of the Country would be moſt *propitious* for the Undertaking. They immediately had Recourſe to their Art, and found that *Druin na ndruagh*, now called *Cruachan*, was the moſt proper and fortunate Place for this royal Building. The Plan was drawn by the moſt eminent Architects, and they ſet about the Work with that Application, that the Ditch, which was very large, and was to ſurround the whole Pile, was finiſhed within the Compaſs of one Day. This Fabrick went under the Name of *Rath Eochaidh*, and was likewiſe called *Rath Cruachan*.

do togab Rat cruaċ ain an ſo 7c.

Upon the Marriage of *Tinne* with this *Iriſh* Princeſs, the King beſtowed upon him the Sovereignty over all the Province of *Conacht*, and made him the King of it; and a Diference ariſing between him and one of the petty Princes *Eochaidh Allat*, he ſlew him in an Engagement, and gave away his Share of the Province to *Oilioll Fionn*. *Meibh*, who was called Queen of *Conacht*, made a Preſent of the Palace of *Rath Eochaidh* to her Mother, whoſe Name was *Cruachan Crodhearg*, from whom that royal Structure chang'd its Name, and was called *Rath Cruachain* to this Day. This Tranſaction is delivered down to Poſterity by a very ancient Poet in this Manner.

The Royal Palace of Rath Eochaidh,
Was called Druim Druagh *and* Tuluig Aidhne,

But afterwards obtained a nobler Name,
Of Rath Cruachan, *from the virtuous Lady*
Cruachan Crodearg.

Tinne, the Son of *Conrach*, reigned with his Queen *Meidhbh* for many Years over the Province of *Conacht*, but he was at laſt ſlain at *Tara* by *Monuidhir*, otherwiſe called *Maceacht*. After his Deceaſe *Meidhbh* adminiſtred the Government for ten Years; then ſhe married *Oilioll More*, the Son of *Roſſa Ruadh*, who came out of *Leinſter*; but it is ſuppoſed he was born in *Connacht*; for his Mother, whoſe Name was *Matha Muireaſg*, was originally a Lady of that Province; ſhe bore ſeven Sons to *Oilioll More*, who were diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the ſeven, *Maine*, her Huſband was at length run thro' with a Lance by *Conall Cearnach*, notwithſtanding he was of a great Age: The Place where this Act was committed was *Cruachan*; but the Inhabitants and the neighbouring People were ſo alarmed at this Murther, that the whole Country of *Conacht* was up in Arms, and made ſo cloſe a Perſuit after *Conall Cearnach*, that they overtook and killed him in Revenge for the Death of *Oilioll More*, who was very much eſteemed in that Province.

do bi Meidb deicmbliadnaib gan porad deiſ bairtheine mē Canrad 7c.

After the Death of *Oilioll More* the Government return'd a ſecond Time into the Hands of *Meidhbh*; and whilſt ſhe was a Widow and the Queen of *Conacht*, there aroſe a moſt unhappy Difference between her Subjects and the Inhabitants of *Ulſter* over which Province *Connor* was then King. This Conteſt broke out into open Hoſtilities, and occaſioned a long War; but to give a particular Relation of theſe Occurences, I am obliged to trace the Account of them to the very Beginning, and particularly take Notice of the Death of the three Sons of *Viſneach*, which was the true Cauſe that gave Birth to theſe fatal Commotions.

Eiſioin na heaſna anſo.

Connor at that Time was poſſeſſed of the Government of *Ulſter*, and being invited to a ſplendid Entertainment at the Houſe of one *Feidhlim*, the Son of *Doill*, (who was principal Secretary of State to the King) it happened that the Wife of *Feidhlim* fell in Labour, and was delivered of a Daughter. There was preſent at this Feaſt an eminent *Druid* that always attended the King's Perſon, and who by his prophetick Skill, foretold that the Child juſt born ſhould occaſion great Diſturbances

ſturbances in the Province of *Conacht*, and turn the Government into Confuſion. This Prediction ſurpriſed the Nobility and the great Officers that waited upon the King, and it was their unanimous Advice that the publick Welfare required the Child ſhould immediately be deſtroyed. But *Connor* oppoſed this Reſolution, and perſuaded them to ſpare the Life of the Infant; for he would take Care to diſappoint the Accompliſhment of the Prophecy, by breeding up the Child under his own Inſpection, and perhaps when ſhe arrived at Maturity of Years he might think it proper to make her his Wife. By this Means he diverted the Nobles from their Purpoſe, and preſerved the Child; and as he undertook the Education of the Girl, he removed her immediately from her Father's Houſe, and carried her with him to his own Court. The Druid inſiſted upon the Truth and Authority of his Prediction, and called the Child by the Name of *Deirdre*.

conċabȝ Rioȝ Ulaḋ 7 deirdre anſo.

To ſecure the Infant, and to prevent the Conſequences of the *Druid*'s Prophecy, the King conveyed her to one of the ſtrongeſt Gariſons in his Province, and placed her in a Tower well fortified, and almoſt inacceſſible; and withal gave ſtrict Orders that none ſhould be admitted within the Child's Apartment but her neceſſary Attendants, and a Woman, who was the Favourite of the King's, whoſe Name was *Leabharcham*. This Woman was a great Poeteſs, and ſhe could deliver *extempore* Verſes upon any Subject, and was much reſpected by the Nobility of the Country.

euiſioȝ conċuḃȝ deirdre arṫuſ ḋaingion ḋa haileaṁain ȝo ma hionnaċȝ i.

Within the Walls of this Caſtle was the young *Deirdre* confined till ſhe became marriageable, and as ſhe grew up, ſhe appeared to be a Lady of ſingular Beauty, and thoſe who had the Care of her Education had been ſo faithful in their Truſt, that ſhe was the moſt genteel and accompliſh'd Perſon in the whole Kingdom.

It happen'd upon a Time, as *Deirdre* and her Governeſs were looking out of a Window, they ſpied one of the Slaughtermen of the Gariſon killing a Calf for the uſe of her Table upon a ſnowy Day, and ſome of the Blood they obſerv'd fell upon the Snow, and a Raven came and fed upon it. This Sight occaſion'd a ſtrange Paſſion in the young Lady; for notwithſtanding her Confinement ſhe was of a very amorous Diſpoſition; and turning to *Leabharcham*, Oh, ſays ſhe, that I could but be ſo happy as to be in the Arms

of a Man who was of the three Colours I now ſee, I mean, who had a *Skin* as *white* as the driven *Snow*, Hair as ſhining *Black* as the Feathers of a *Raven*, and a Blooming *Red* in his Cheeks as deep as the Calf's *Blood*. Her Governeſs was at firſt ſurpriſed at this uncommon Wiſh, but out of Tenderneſs to the Young Lady, for whom ſhe had an unalterable Affection, ſhe told her that there was a young Gentleman that belong'd to the Court, who exactly agreed with that Deſcription, and his Name was *Naois*, the Son of *Viſneach*. *Deirdre* began immediately to be in Love with him, and beg'd of *Leabharcham* that ſhe would contrive a Method to bring him privately into the Caſtle, and introduce him into her Apartment; for ſhe was paſſionately charm'd with his Features and Complexion, and ſhe was in Torment till ſhe ſaw him. The indulgent Governeſs promis'd ſhe would eaſe her of her Pain upon the firſt Opportunity, and in a ſhort Time found Means to inform *Naois* the young Gentleman, of the Love of the Lady, and aſſured him that if he had Gallantry enough to venture his Perſon, ſhe would find Means to convey him into the Tower, and give him Poſſeſſion of one of the fineſt Women in the World. It was impoſſible for the young *Naois* to withſtand ſo generous an Offer; and ſoon after, by the Policy of *Leabharcham*, he got within the Garriſon, and was conveyed into the Lady's Chamber, where, after many Endearments and ſolemn Proteſtations of Love, ſhe intreated that he would deliver her from Confinement, and remove her out of the Caſtle.

The Lover promiſed he would releaſe her, or die in the Attempt; but the Enterpriſe was of the utmoſt Danger, for the Tower was well fortified and ſtrictly guarded. He therefore communicated his Deſign to his Brothers *Ainle* and *Ardan*, who generouſly reſolved to ſupport him; and with the Aſſiſtance of an hundred and fifty reſolute Soldiers, they ſurpriſed the Garriſon, and carried off the Damſel. They immediately left the Country, and fled to the Sea Coaſts, and upon the firſt Opportunity they went on board, and arrived ſafely in *Scotland*.

eadh;dear deirdre le Naoiſ go halbain.

Upon their Arrival, the King of *Scotland* received them hoſpitably, and when he underſtood the Quality of his new Gueſts, he ſettled a Revenue upon *Naois* and his Followers; but he was ſoon informed of the Beauty of

the young Lady, which left ſuch an Impreſſion upon him, that he reſolved to force her from the Arms of her Huſband, and if he met with Oppoſition, to run the utmoſt Hazard to obtain her. *Naois* was made acquainted with his Deſign, and put himſelf into a Poſture of Defence: There were many Skirmiſhes and Engagements between the King's Troops and the *Iriſh*; but at laſt *Naois* was forced to fly, and with his Wife and Followers got Poſſeſſion of an adjacent Iſland, expecting to be inſtantly attacked. In this Diſtreſs he ſent to ſome of his Friends among the Nobility of *Ulſter*, for a Supply of Forces; and his Requeſt was ſo favourably received, that the principal Nobility of the Province interceded with King *Connor* that they ſhould be relieved, and have Liberty to return to their own Country; for they ſaid it would be barbarous to ſuffer the three Sons of *Viſneach* to be deſtroyed upon the Account of a lewd Woman. *Connor* conſented and complied with this Repreſentation of his Nobles, and as a Teſtimony that he had no treacherous Deſign upon the three Brothers when they returned, he condeſcended to deliver up two of his Favourites into the Hands of ſome of the Friends of *Naois* and his Followers, as Hoſtages for their Security. The Names of theſe two Perſons were *Feargus*, the Son of *Roigh* and *Cormac Conloingios*. Depending upon the Honour and Sincerity of the King, *Feargus*, the Son of *Roigh*, ſent his own Son with a ſufficient Number of Forces to relieve *Naois*, which was ſoon accompliſhed, and he brought *Naois*, his Wife, his Brothers, and Followers with him ſafely into *Ireland*.

teid Naoiſ ſabraiḋe go hoilean Aſaṁa ⁊ teiṫioḃ le deiſḋe.

The King, when he had Notice of their Landing, diſpatch'd *Eogan*, the Son of *Durthacht*, who was the principal Commander of *Fearmoighe* to conduct the three Brothers to *Eamhain*, but gave him ſecret Orders to fall upon them in the Way, and kill every Man of them. *Eogan* met with the Sons of *Viſneach* in the Plains of *Eamhain*, and when he fixed his Eyes upon *Naois*, who was in the Front, he advanced towards him as if he deſigned to ſalute and congratulate him upon his Return to *Ulſter*; but he ſuddenly thruſt him thro' with his Spear, and he fell dead upon the Spot. This Action was ſo treacherous in it ſelf, and was ſo reſented by *Fiachadh*, the Son of *Feargus*, who was ſent to aſſiſt thoſe diſtreſſed *Iriſh*, and bring them into their own

cealg, 7 ſeallaḋ Eogain mic ḋuiṫ ṙioſ anſo 7c̄.

Country, that he attacked *Eogan* with all his Might, but with ill Fortune to himſelf; for he was thruſt thro' the Body, and died inſtantly. Animated with this Succeſs, *Eogan*, who was, it muſt be confeſs'd, a Perſon of ſingular Bravery, fell upon the two Brothers the remaining Sons of *Viſneach*, and ſlew them likewiſe, and routed all the Forces they had, and ſeizing upon the unfortunate *Deirdre*, he carried her to the Court of *Connor*, the King of *Ulſter*.

One of the two Hoſtages for the King's Honour, whoſe Name was *Feargus*, the Son of *Roigh*, was ſo incenſed at this *Breach of Faith*, that he reſolved to revenge it upon the King, eſpecially becauſe his Son *Fiachadh*, who was ſent to conduct thoſe diſtreſſed *Iriſh*, was treacherouſly ſlain. He communicated his Deſign to *Dubthaig*, who accepted of the Propoſal, and accordingly they raiſed a Body of reſolute Troops, and advanced towards *Eamhain*, where the King was. *Connor* was not to be ſurpriſed, and therefore he oppoſed them with all his Forces, and a moſt bloody Fight followed, wherein *Maine*, one of the King's Sons, was killed, with three hundred of his choiceſt Men and the Flower of all his Army. This Defeat gave the Victors an Opportunity to ſeize upon the Palace of *Eamhain*, which they plundred, and put all they met to the Sword, not ſparing the Ladies of the Seraglio, whom the King kept for his own Pleaſure.

loirgtear 7 creach tar eamain an-ro.

Cormac Conloingios, we have obſerved, was the other Hoſtage, and he with them likewiſe raiſed a Body of ſtout Men, among his Friends, to the Number of three thouſand, and marched with them into the Province of *Conacht*, that was then under the Government of *Meidhbh*. From this Queen they met with kind Reception, and they continued under her Protection for ſome Time: But in the Night they would ſend ſtrong Detachments into the Province of *Ulſter*, to burn and ravage the Country, which they haraſſed with ſuch dreadful Hoſtilities, that the Inhabitants, and the Fruits, and Proviſions of the whole Province were in a Manner all deſtroyed by Fire and Sword. The Country of *Crioch Cuailgne* particularly ſuffered in theſe Calamities, which was the Cauſe of thoſe Conteſts and Heart-burnings kept up between the two Provinces for ſeven Years afterwards.

During the Time of theſe Provincial Wars, it was, that *Feargus*, the Son of *Roigh*, found Means to inſinuate

so bi co-gaognaċ idir coigeulaḃ 7 conaċ feaċ mbliaḋna.

nuate into the Affections of *Meidhbh*, the Queen of *Conacht*, who proved with Child by him, and was delivered of three Boys at a Birth; the Names of these three Princes were *Ciar*, *Corc*, and *Conmac*, as the Poet has long since related in this Manner.

The valiant Prince Feargus, *Son of* Roigh,
Was Maſter of the Charms of Meidhbh Cruachna,
Who bore him three Sons, whoſe Names in Hiſtory
Are Ciar, Corc, *and* Conmac.

From these three Brothers, it is certain, that some Families of principal Distinction in *Ireland* derive their Extraction: *Ciar*, the elder Brother, gave Name to *Ciaruidh*, that is, *Kerry* in the Province of *Munſter*; and the excellent *O Connor Kerry* is a Descendent from some of his Posterity. *Corcamruidhe* was so called from *Corc*, and from him is derived the illustrious *O Connor Corcamruidhe*; and from *Conmac* sprang all the worthy Families of the *Comaicnies* in *Conacht*. And to illustrate this with more Authority, I refer to a very ancient Poem, composed by *Lughair* an eminent Poet and Antiquary, the first Verse begins thus, *Clann Fearguſa Clann os Cach*; where it appears evidently that the three Sons of *Meidhbh* obtained great Possessions and Authority as well in the Province of *Conacht* as in *Munſter*, which may be farther proved by observing that the Countries in those two Provinces are known by the Names of these Princes to this Day.

The unfortunate *Deirdre*, who (as the Prediction foretold) was the unhappy Occasion of all these Calamities was confined by *Connor*, the King of *Ulſter*, one whole Year after the Death of her Husband and the Tribe of *Viſneach*; in which Time she was so afflicted with the Loss of her beloved *Naois*, that she was perfectly inconsolable; she never raised up her Head, nor was seen to smile, but was almost distracted with Grief, and would admit of no Comfort. The King was moved with a Sense of her Misfortunes (for she was beautiful in her Tears) and after he had tried in vain to mitigate her Sorrow, he sent for the perfidious *Eogan* the Son of *Duirtheacht*, the chief Commander of *Fearmoidhe*, who was the Executioner of her Husband, and to torment her the more made a Present of her to him, to be used at his

do bi deirdriubliaḋean gan togbail eiñ na gean gaire deiṫ baiṫ clann ṫigneach.

Pleaſure. She was immediately put into the Chariot along with him; who reſolved to carry her to one of his Seats in the Country, there to be confined a cloſe Priſoner. The cruel *Connor* vouchſafed to ride a few Miles with his favourite General, in order to ſecure his Prey, which ſo inraged the diſtracted *Deirdre*, that ſhe took an Opportunity to diſcover her Anger by looking upon both of them with that Sternneſs and Indignation, that the King took Notice of her, and told her that the Caſt of her Eyes between them two, was like the Look of a *Sheep* between two *Rams*. This Remark ſo incenſed the poor Lady, that ſhe ſtarted out of the Chariot by Force, and fell with that Violence upon her Head, that ſhe beat out her Brains, and inſtantly died. And this is the Account given by the Records of *Ireland* concerning the Baniſhment of *Feargus*, the Son of *Roigh*, or *Cormac Conloingios* and *Dubthaig Daoluladh*, and the miſerable Death of the unfortunate *Deirdre*.

ag ſin do dibiſt Feſgura mac Rioġ.

We have obſerved before, that *Connor* was King of *Ulſter* at that Time when *Meidhbh* was poſſeſſed of the Government of *Conacht*, which Province was under the Power of that Princeſs for many Years; for ſhe reigned after the Death of *Tinne*, Son of *Conracht* who was her firſt Huſband, ten Years; ſhe was the Wife of *Oilioll More* eighty Years, and after his Deceaſe ſhe continued eight Years a Widow, and was at laſt ſlain by *Ferbhuidhe*, the Son of *Connor*. The Reign of this Princeſs was ennobled with many memorable Tranſactions, and produced many eminent Perſonages, whoſe brave Exploits deſerve a Place in this Hiſtory. I ſhall therefore, for the Sake of Poſterity, give Account of ſome of their Heroic Exploits, and military Atchievements; and to obſerve an Order in this Relation, I am obliged to take Notice of the Death of *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*, which was brought about in this Manner.

An ACCOUNT *of the* DEATH *of* CONNOR, *King of* Ulster.

IT was one of the commendable Customs of the ancient *Irish*, to encourage the Youth of the Kingdom, and to train them up in a military Life, that they might defend their Country in Time of Distress, and make Conquests, and become formidable abroad: And to incite their Valour, and to inspire them with generous and warlike Sentiments, it was established, that whoever came off the Victor in a single Combat, should be distinguished with the Spoils of the vanquished, as a Trophy and Testimony of his Bravery. This Honour and Encouragement was the Occasion of violent Contests and Disputes, and stir'd up an Emulation in the Minds of the Youth, which seldom ended without Duelling and Bloodshed. The principal Heroes in these Times were *Connall Cearnach*, *Congcullain*, and *Laoghre Buadhach* in *Eambain*. The first of these Champions insisted upon a Preeminence above the other two, and to convince them that he was of a superior Courage, he commanded the *Brains* of a great Soldier, called *Meisgeadhra*, to be brought as an Evidence of his Merits: This *Meisgeadhra* had the Character of one of the bravest Persons in the Island, and had distinguished himself upon all Occasions, but was killed in a Tryal of Skill by *Connal Cearnach*. *Congcullin* and *Laoghre Buadhach* being satisfied of the Truth of this Victory, submitted, and gave up their Pretensions to the Laurel; for they thought it in vain to contend with so illustrious a Champion, who had slain the best Swordsman of the Age.

do bi tri; t agus congpoid idir an triar laoc go mg taconall cegnac cuculla\~ 7 laogge buadac.

The Reason why this great Hero called for the *Brains* of his Adversary, in Proof of his Courage, was in Compliance with a remarkable Custom in those Times; that whenever a Champion overcame his Adversary in single Combat, he took out his *Brains*, and mixing them with Lime, he made a round *Ball*, which, by drying in the Sun, became exceeding solid and hard, and was always produced in publick Meetings and Conventions as an honourable Distinction, and a Trophy of experienced Valour, and certain Victory.

At

At this Time it happened, that there were two natural *Fools* belonging to the Court of *Connor*, King of *Ulster*; and this Prince, having in his Poſſeſſion one of theſe noble Badges, made of the *Brains* of *Meiſgeadhra*, took great Care to preſerve this *Ball* which the Fools taking notice of, ſuppoſed it to be of great Value, and therefore reſolved together to ſteal it out of the Palace. This Trophy was then lodged in one of the royal Seats of *Ulſter*, called *Craobh Dhearg*. Beſides this there were three ſtately Fabricks in that Province; the principal was the Palace of *Eamhain*, where the Kings of *Ulſter* generally reſided and kept their Court; adjoining to this ſtately Fabrick was the Lodge of *Teagh na Craoibhe Ruadhe*, which ſignifies in *Engliſh* the Houſe of the *Red Branch*, where the moſt renowned Champions lodged their Arms, and hung up their honourable Trophies, and the Spoils they had taken in the Wars, when they came off victorious over foreign Enemies: The third Building of Note was the royal Hoſpital of *Broinbhearg*, which ſignifies the Houſe of Sorrow and Affliction; for here the *ſick* and *wounded* were provided for and ſupported till they were perfectly cured. The Champions, whoſe Trophies and Arms were placed in the Palace of *Teagh na Craoibhe Ruadhe*, were diſtinguiſhed by the Title of Champions of the *Red Branch*, and by that Name they were known in Countries abroad; for they were a *military Order* of brave Soldiers, and their Courage had obtained them an honourable Character over all the *Weſtern* Part of the World.

goidiog da oinmid inċin Meargead- hra a teaċ na craoibe ruaḋ.

This Palace being the Place appointed to preſerve the moſt valuable Jewels and monumental Trophies of the Kingdom, this *Ball of Brains* was laid up here for Security; but the two Fools abovementioned, obſerving where it was, found Means to convey it away undiſcovered. When they had it in Poſſeſſion, they went immediately to the *Green* of *Eamhain*, and began to play and divert themſelves by toſſing it in the Air from one to another. As they were ſporting upon the *Green*, there chanc'd to come by a very eminent Hero of thoſe Times, whoſe Name was *Ceat*, the Son of *Magach*. This Champion belonged to the Province of *Conacht*, and was an implacable Enemy to the Government of *Ulſter*; he rode up to the Fools, and finding they were diverting themſelves with one of theſe mi-

bṁeadgur ceas Mac Magaċ an inċin on os oinmiḋ.

litary Trophies, he prevailed upon them to give him the *Ball*, which he carried with him into his own Province.

The Conteſts and Diſputes between the Men of *Ulſter* and the Inhabitants of *Conacht* broke out ſome Time before into open Hoſtilities; and there were many Battels fought between the two Provinces: And this *Ceat*, by Way of Inſult upon his Enemies, when he came into the Field, would threaten them with this *Ball of Brains*, which he always tied to his *Belt*, and which according to an old Prediction, was ſome Time or other to be of fatal Conſequence to the Province of *Ulſter*. The Prophecy, it ſeems, foretold that *Meiſgeadhra*, of whoſe Brains this *Ball* was compoſed, ſhould, after his Death, be fully reveng'd upon the Men of *Ulſter*, for the Indignities he had ſuffered from them; and *Ceat* obtaining this Trophy by Stratagem, always wore it about him, being perſuaded the Prediction would be accompliſhed by him; for he reſolved upon the firſt Opportunity to enter the Liſts with the boldeſt Champion of *Ulſter*, and this *Ball of Brains* was the Weapon he chiefly deſigned to uſe in the Combat.

ɣluaġ Conacht do ḃul do ċheacha ulaḋ.

The War was ſtill carried on with Vigor between the two Provinces; and *Ceat* at the Head of a powerful Army made Incurſions, and entring the Province of *Ulſter* with Fire and Sword, plundred the Country, and drove away all their Cattel. Theſe Hoſtilities inraged *Connor*, who drew together all his Forces, and ſupported by a well diſciplined Army, he marched with all poſſible Expedition towards the Enemy, and reſolved to give them Battel. By this Time *Ceat* had received a choice Body of Recruits from the Province of *Conacht*, and with theſe Reinforcements he drew up, and both Armies were prepared to engage.

But *Ceat* was unwilling to come to a deciſive Battel with *Connor*, and therefore contrived a Stratagem to ſurpriſe and deſtroy him without fighting. It ſeems that moſt of the principal Ladies of *Conacht* were ſtanding upon the Top of a Hill, viewing the two Armies, and expecting the Event of the Battel. It was reſolved, that theſe Women ſhould ſend a Meſſenger to *Connor*, as if they had ſome Things of Importance to communicate, and deſire he'd be pleaſed to come to them; for no Danger could be apprehended from a Company of Women, and therefore his Perſon was ſecure.

ḃaṫraḋ Conacht anṫo ṫē.

Connor being a Prince of great Gallantry, fell into the Snare, and accepted of the Invitation; and confiding in the Honour of the Ladies, with great Indiſcretion goes to the Top of the Hill without his Guards, and unattended. He immediately paid his Compliments to the Ladies, but the treacherous *Ceat* had found a Way privately to hide himſelf in the Company, and obſerving his Opportunity, placed his *Ball of Brains* in a *Sling* with a Deſign to diſcharge it at the King of *Ulſter*, and ſo by killing him put an End to the War: But *Connor* perceiving the Villany, immediately retired towards his Forces. *Ceat* perſued him cloſe, and overtaking him at *Doire da Bhaoith*, he let fly, and was ſo ſure of his Mark, that he hit *Connor* full on his Head, and broke his Skull. His Army perceiving him in this Diſtreſs, haſtened to relieve him, which forced *Ceat* to make his Way towards his Troops, and ſo by Flight he ſaved his Life.

bala cheat mac Magach 7 conchabaid rig ulad ann.

The *Ball of Brains* made a Contuſion in the Head of *Connor*; and when one of the principal Surgeons was ſent for, whoſe Name was *Fighnin Faithaig*, he found that the Wound was of dangerous Conſequence, tho', if the Nobles would give their Conſent, he promiſed to uſe the utmoſt of his Skill in the Operation, and if poſſible preſerve his Life. The Nobility and principal Officers that were attending, readily agreed to this Propoſal; for they ſaid that the Happineſs of the whole Province depended upon the King's Life, and they were ſenſible that though the ſacred Perſon of the King muſt be hazarded in the Attempt, yet a deſperate Caſe would admit of no Cure but what was deſperate. The Wound however was in a ſhort Time cured by the Care and Skill of this Surgeon; but it had that Effect upon the Brain, that upon the leaſt Paſſion or Heat of the Spirits, it was in Danger of breaking out again, and a Relapſe might be attended with very fatal Conſequences: *Fighnin* therefore thought it his Duty to repreſent the Truth of the Caſe to *Connor*, and adviſed him, in a ſubmiſſive Manner, to avoid all immoderate Exerciſe, that might diſorder or put his Blood into a Ferment, particularly not to ride hard, or be incontinent any Way, but to keep his Spirits cool and in a proper Motion.

The King ſtrictly obſerved the Direction of the Surgeon; for the Violence of Heat or Paſſion would force the Wound open, and by that Means bring his Life into the utmoſt Danger: And in this State *Connor* continued for ſeven Years to the great Joy of his Subjects, till (as ſome of the *Iriſh* Chronicles, tho' of no great Authority, aſſert) the *Friday* upon which our Saviour was crucified; and then the King being ſurpriſed at that dreadful and ſupernatural Eclipſe, and ſhocked at that horrid Darkneſs and Convulſion of Nature that followed the Death of the Son of God; he conſulted with one *Bacrach*, an eminent Druid of *Leinſter*, to know the Occaſion and Deſign of that wonderful Event: The *Pagan* Prophet replied, that the Cauſe of thoſe ſtrange and violent Alterations aroſe from a barbarous Murther that Day committed by the wicked *Jews*, upon a moſt innocent and divine Perſon, *Jeſus* Chriſt, the Son of the everlaſting God. The King reſented that inhuman Act with that Paſſion, that he cried out, if he were a Spectator of the Villany, he would be revenged upon thoſe barbarous *Jews*, who had the Inſolence to deſtroy his *Lord*, the Son of the great God of the whole Earth: He immediately drew his Sword, and went to an adjacent Grove, and diſtracted almoſt to Madneſs at the Thoughts of that abominable Act, he hacked and cut the Trees, proteſting if he were in the Country of the *Jews*, where this holy Perſon was executed, he would be revenged upon his Murtherers, and chop them to Pieces as he did thoſe Trees; and by the Violence of his Anger, his Blood and Spirits were diſorder'd and fermented, which had that Effect, that the Wound burſt open, and ſome of his *Brains* followed, ſo that he died upon the Spot. The Grove of Trees where this Accident happened was call'd *Coill Lamhruadhe* from the Hand of this *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*.

fiṫeṁuideaṫ conehubẖ do bacṙach ḃṙaṫ faṫ aiṫṫṁiṫe ṅa ᵹṁṫ.

Conehubẖ a ᵹeaṙṙaḋ coille na laṁe ṙuaḋ aṅṫo ᵹē.

After the Death of this Prince there was ſome Diſpute about the Succeſſion, which was at laſt accommodated by this Reſolution; that whoever would undertake to carry the Body of *Connor* from the Place where it lay, to the Palace of *Eamhain*, without reſting by the Way, ſhould ſucceed in the Throne of *Ulſter*. This Propoſal worked upon the Ambition of a Footman that belonged to the deceaſed King, whoſe Name was

Ceann

Ceann Beirreide, who encouraged with the Proſpect of wearing a Crown, reſolved to try his Fortune, tho' he died in the Attempt; and therefore he took the Body, that was of a great Weight, upon his Shoulders, but when he came to the Top of *Sliabh Fuaid*, he ſunk under the Burthen, for his Heart was broke, and he died inſtantly. And from this Tranſaction there aroſe a proverbial Saying in the Country, when a Perſon undertakes a Truſt or Charge upon himſelf that he is unable to manage, he is ſaid to miſcarry like the Government of *Cean Bearruidhe*, whoſe Ambition put him upon this deſperate Attempt, which coſt him his Life.

But the Authors, who deliver this Account of *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*, are not to be reſpected when they contradict the more ſolemn Teſtimony of the *Iriſh* Records, which aſſert directly that *Connor* was dead long before the Birth of *Chriſt*. It muſt be confeſſed that ſome Circumſtances of the Relation abovementioned, are ſupported by good Authority; for it is certain, that *Bacrach*, a famous Druid of *Leinſter*, did propheſy to the People of that Province, and foretel, that a moſt holy and divine Perſon ſhould be born in a wonderful Manner, and be barbarouſly murdered by the great Council of his own Nation, notwithſtanding his Deſign of Coming into the World, was for the Happineſs and Salvation of the whole Earth, and to redeem them from the Deluſions and Tyranny of infernal Demons, whoſe Office was to torture them with inſupportable Pains in a future State. And theſe cruel and ungrateful Indignities that were to be offered to this innocent and God-like Man, made ſuch an Impreſſion upon *Connor*, that he was overcome with Indignation and Reſentment, and drawing his Sword, he hacked and choped the Wood like a Perſon diſtracted, which ſo inflamed his Spirits, that the *Ball of Brains* drop'd off, and he fell down dead. But the Death of this King happened long before *Chriſt* was born, and therefore that Circumſtance of the Hiſtory muſt be falſe.

Baeṙach dṙaoi do ṫeṁṁ eṁi-oṙd do ṫe-ṙ.

If it ſhould be thought incredible that a *Pagan* Prophet ſhould be ſo inſpired as to foretel the Birth and the Crucifixion of *Chriſt*, I deſire that it might be conſidered, that Almighty God, to accompliſh the Ends of his all-wiſe Deſigns, might, if he pleaſed, vouchſafe ſuch a Meaſure of Inſpiration to a Pagan, as to be able to deliver ſuch a Prediction; and

and as an Evidence upon this Occaſion, the Oracles of thoſe Heathen Propheteſſes called *Sibils* will prove, that the Circumſtances of *Chriſt*'s Birth and Paſſion have been fortold by thoſe, who knew nothing of the true God, but lived in the dark Ages of Ignorance and Idolatry.

An ACCOUNT *of the* DEATH *of* CEAT, *the Son of* Magach.

THIS *Ceat* was the General over the Army of *Connacht*, and was one of the moſt celebrated Champions of thoſe Times: He ſeldom fail'd of Victory when he engaged, and was ſo inveterate an Enemy to the Men of *Ulſter*, that by his frequent Inroads and Cruelties he had almoſt ruined the whole Province. He plundered and ſpoiled the Country wherever he came, and ſo haraſſed the Inhabitants, that his Name was a Terror to them; for he had often routed them in the Field, and under his Oppreſſion they became a miſerable and diſpirited People. It happened that this Hero of *Conacht* made Incurſions into *Ulſter* in the Time of Winter, when the Country was covered with deep Snow; he had met with ſome Oppoſition, but after many Skirmiſhes and Engagements, he obtained his Purpoſes, and, by his Conduct and Bravery, was returning home, loaden with Spoils. In this Expedition he had fought three of the ſtouteſt Champions of *Ulſter*, and killed them in ſingle Combat, and deſigned to carry their Heads with him into *Conacht*, but in his March he was perſued by *Connall Cearnach*, who overtook him at *Athcettt*, and offering him Battel, a moſt bloody Action followed, in which *Ceat* was ſlain by the General of *Ulſter*; but he ſold his Life dearly; for in the Engagement *Connall* himſelf was ſo deſperately wounded, and loſt ſo much Blood, that he fell down in a Swoon upon the very Spot where the Combat was fought. In this fainting State he was found by another renowned Swordſman of *Conacht*, whoſe Name was *Bealchu Breifne*, who perceiving the Wounds of one of the Combatants, and that the other was killed outright, he was pleaſed with the Sight, and ſaid that he never received more

Comrac Conaill Cearnaig 7 Ceit Mac Magach ann ſo.

Satisfaction in his Life-time, than he enjoyed at preſent; for two implacable Competitors, whoſe Ambition had involved the whole Kingdom of *Ireland* in Confuſion, and had occaſioned ſo much Bloodſhed, were deſtroyed by one another, and met with a Fate ſuitable to their Deſerts. *Connall* was ſo incenſed by being inſulted in this Manner, that he deſired *Bealchu* to diſpatch him at once out of his Miſery; for his Reflections were inſupportable, and he choſe rather to die by his Hand, becauſe it would vindicate and raiſe his Character; for then it could not be ſaid with Juſtice, that he fell by the Sword of *one Man*, but *two* Champions of *Conacht* overcame him. But *Bealchu* generouſly ſpared his Life, and with great Honour aſſured him that he would not only give him his Life, which he thought could not continue long, but he would endeavour to recover him of his Wounds, and when he was perfectly cured, he would then fight him in ſingle Combat, and give him Satisfaction; and accordingly he ſaved him from the Fury of the Soldiers, and took him with him in his Chariot. The moſt eminent Surgeons of the Kingdom were ordered to attend him, and to take Care of his Wounds, which by proper Skill and Application, were ſoon healed, and *Connall* obtained his perfect Health.

But *Bealchu* obſerving that *Connall* ſo ſuddenly recovered, and injoyed his full Strength and former Activity, was afraid to fight him fairly, but reſolved to diſpatch him another Way; and accordingly he fixed upon his own Sons for the Executioners, who by Agreement were to ſurpriſe him in the dead of the Night, and to murther him in his Bed. But *Connall* was acquainted with this treacherous Deſign ſoon enough to prevent it, and therefore the Night, when this barbarous Act was to be committed, he boldly addreſſed himſelf to *Bealchu*, and deſired to change Beds with him, or inſtantly to take away his Life: *Bealchu* was unwilling to gratifie his Requeſt; but when he conſider'd the Caſe, he complied, and accordingly he went to Bed where *Connall* lay, and *Connall* removed into his Bed. In the Night the Ruffians entered the Room unexpectedly, and fell upon their own Father thro' Miſtake, and killed him. *Connall* obſerving his Opportunity, ruſhed in upon them by Surpriſe, and ſlew the three Brothers: He took their Heads and their Father's

leigior conrill chegnree anſa.

mabuſ conrill ceagnaé tri m'e beilchu briſne.

along with him, and ſoon after he arrived at the Palace of *Eamhain*, where he related the Particulars of the Adventure, and expoſed the Heads of his Enemies as infallible Proofs of his Courage and Succeſs. This Tranſaction is tranſmitted to Poſterity by a very old Poet in this Manner:

Conall Cearnach *was renown'd in Arms,*
And with a Courage not to be ſubdued,
He fell upon the Ruffians in the Chamber,
Three Brothers, Sons of Bealchu Breifne,
And ſlew them all.

In this Manner died *Bealchu Breifne*, who was a Perſon of great Bravery, and his three Sons, who were to be the Executioners of the illuſtrious *Connall*; and the Account which I have given, contains likewiſe the Particulars of *Ceat*'s Death, the Son of *Magach*. I could ſet off this Hiſtory with many great Actions in Chivalry performed by this valiant Knight *Connall*, what Combats he fought, and Victories he won, were it conſiſtent with my preſent Deſign; but I obſerve in ſhort, that the *Iriſh* Records make very honourable Mention of this Champion, and ſpeak of him with the greateſt Applauſe, as the beſt Swordſman, and the invincible Hero of the Weſtern World.

Is iomdha gnomeadhe agus morshaf do breidin do luad le Conall Cearnach.

An ACCOUNT *of the* DEATH *of* FEARGUS *the Son of* Roigh.

IT has been obſerved before that *Feargus* underwent a voluntary Exile in the Province of *Conacht*, and retired to *Oilioll* and *Meidhbh* at the Royal Caſtle of *Mayeo*. During his Baniſhment it happened that the King and Queen and their Gueſt were walking in the Summer Seaſon upon the Bank of a Lake that was near the Palace; *Oilioll* deſired *Feargus* to ſtrip himſelf, and divert him by Swimming the Lake; *Feargus* complied, and when he was undreſſed, he plunged into the Water. The Sight of ſo comely a Perſon naked, had that Effect upon the Queen, that ſhe longed to be near him; and deſired Leave of her Huſband to bath herſelf,

ſelf, for the Weather was exceeding hot; and ſhe promiſed to waſh in a ſecret and diſtant Part of the Lake: He thought himſelf ſecure of the Honour of his Wife, and therefore, to pleaſe her Humour, he gave his Conſent; ſhe immediately undreſſed, and retiring to a private Place ſhe jump'd in; but being a Lady very expert in Swimming, ſhe could not, tho' in the Sight of her Huſband, forbear approaching the gallant *Feargus*, which ſo inraged the jealous *Oilioll*, that he commanded a Kinſman of his, who was one of his Retinue, to throw a Partiſan, he had in his Hand, with all his Violence at *Feargus*, which he did with that Dexterity, that he wounded him ſorely in the Body, but did not diſable him from making to Shore, tho' the Wound was exceeding painful, and proved mortal; when he came to Land he twiſted the Spear out of his Body, and flung it with all his Might at *Oilioll*, but he miſſed his Mark, and pierced a Greyhound to the Ground that ſtood near the Chariot of the King, ſo that it died upon the Spot. *Feargus*, after he had thrown the Javelin, fainted with the Loſs of Blood, and, falling to the Ground, immediately expired, and was buried upon the Bank of the Lake. This unfortunate Prince was a Perſon of conſummate Courage, and had exerted himſelf often with Applauſe in ſingle Combat and in the Field of Battel: He it was that killed *Fachtna*, the Son of *Connor*, and theſe formidable Champions, *Geirgin*, the Son of *Nialladha*, and *Owen*, the Son of *Durthachta*, the brave Commander of *Fearmoidhe* felt the Metal of his Sword; he foil'd likewiſe many reſolute Swordſmen, whoſe Names, and the Accounts of the Combats, it would be tedious to mention: But we are not to forget what rich Spoils he brought away from *Ulſter*, how he ravag'd and ſacked the Country, and overrun the Province with Fire and Sword; inſomuch that the Calamities he brought upon the People of *Ulſter*, were not repaired in many Years; for the Strangers, who followed the Fortune of this Prince, were for ſeven, or, as others aſſert, for ten Years plundering the Country, which reduced the Inhabitants to the extremeſt Miſery. Theſe Incurſions were occaſioned by the treacherous Death of the Sons of *Viſneach*, who were barbarouſly ſlain, which Cruelty the Men of *Conacht* undertook to revenge: But they met with great Oppoſition in their Hoſtilities; for the Forces of *Ulſter* would often penetrate into the Province of *Conacht*, and captivate the

mgbaḋ ṗeg-
guiſ mē Ro-
iġ an ṫo.

ḋo ċuṫ ro-
maḋ laoch 7
curṁṫóe le
ṗeġguſ mac
Roiġ.

People, and carry off very conſiderable Booties: This Enmity and Heart-burning produced perpetual Wars between the two Provinces, which were waged with different Succeſs; but brought ſuch inſupportable Calamities upon the People, that whole Volumes have been written upon the Miſeries that attended theſe Commotions; but the Nature of this Hiſtory will not admit of a particular Account, but requires other Matters to be conſidered, of more Importance to the preſent Deſign.

An ACCOUNT *of the* DEATH *of* LAOGHAIRE BUADHAIG.

THAT famous Prince *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*, retained a Poet in his Court, whoſe Name was *Hugh*, the Son of *Ainin*, who was ſuſpected to be very intimate with the Queen, and to hold a criminal Correſpondence with her. This Intrigue was diſcovered at length to the King, who, inraged at the Baſeneſs of the Action, gave immediate Orders that the Poet ſhould be drowned in a Pond that was adjacent to the Houſe of *Laoghaire Buadhaig:* The Command was inſtantly obeyed, and the Poet was ſeized and deſign'd for Execution. But the principal Shepherd of *Laoghaire* was reſolved to prevent the Sentence, and boldly aſked the Guards that attended, whether they could find no Place more proper to drown the Poet than before the Door of his Maſter? and declared he would prevent it as far as his Life went, becauſe it would occaſion a Fright, and give great Offence to the Family. *Laoghaire*, hearing the Debates, and obſerving there was more than a common Diſturbance, ſtarted up in his Haſte, and running out, he ſtruck his Head againſt the upper Part of the Door, which, with the Violence of the Blow, fractured his Skull. But the Wound was not immediately mortal; for he lived to call his Servants about him, who fell bravely upon the King's Guards, and thoſe who attended the Execution, and putting them to Flight, he obtained his Purpoſe, and ſaved the Life of the Poet. But he did not ſurvive this Action, for after the Encounter he died upon the Spot. This was the unfortunate End of *Laoghaire Buadhaig*, as the *Iriſh* Chronicles expreſſly aſſert.

bar laoġ-aire buaiḋ anſo.

An ACCOUNT *of the* DEATH *of* MEIDHBH CRUACHNA.

OILIOL More, the Huſband of *Meidhbh*, being killed by the Hand of *Conall Cearnach*, *Meidhbh* removed the Place of her Reſidence to *Inis Cloithroin*, ſituated upon the Bank of the Lake *Ribh*; and having the Conveniency of a ſweet Water, ſhe uſed in the Summer Mornings to retire into the Pond, and divert and refreſh her ſelf by ſwimming. *Forbuidhe*, the Son of *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*, being a Prince of very ſevere Reſentments, hearing of this Cuſtom of the Queen, found Means privately to come to the Lake, and, with a Line he had for the Purpoſe, he meaſured the exact Diſtance between the one Side and the other (where *Inis Cloithroin* formerly ſtood) and returned back to *Ulſter* undiſcovered. As ſoon as he arrived, he drove two Stakes of Wood into the Ground, at the ſame Diſtance with the Length of the Line which meaſured the Breadth of the Lake; and when he had placed an Apple at the Top of one of the Stakes, he ſtood at the other, and for ſome Time made it his Practice to caſt a Stone at the Apple with a Sling. He uſed this Exerciſe ſo long, till he could fling to the greateſt Nicety, and became ſo dextrous, that he never miſt his Mark. At that Time there was an appointed Meeting between the principal Inhabitants of *Ulſter* and *Conacht*, upon one Side of the River *Shannon* at *Inis Cloithroin*. It was to compoſe ſome Differences between the two Provinces; and *Forbuidhe*, the Son of *Connor*, came with his Father's Deputies, and was the principal Perſon in the Management of the Treaty. This he thought was a proper Time to execute his Deſign againſt the Queen of *Conacht*; and an immediate Opportunity offered to accompliſh his Purpoſe; for the Queen, according to Cuſtom, came in a Morning to divert her ſelf in the Lake; and when ſhe was in the Water *Forbhuidhe* flung a Stone at her with his Sling, and was ſo expert in the Art, that he ſmote her full on the Forehead, and ſinking to the Bottom, ſhe died inſtantly. In this Manner fell this heroick Queen, after ſhe had injoyed the Govern-

forbuidhe mac conca-bair and ſo. &c.

mdbad Meidhbe cruachna.

ment of *Conacht* ninety eight Years, as before mentioned. It was thought proper to give an Account of the Death of ſome of the moſt illuſtrious Princes of the Iſland, and of the memorable Exploits and Atchievements of thoſe brave Perſons that were called the Champions of the Weſtern Iſle; and this was thought the moſt proper Place to introduce theſe Tranſactions, becauſe they happened in the Reign of *Meidhbh*, Queen of *Conacht*. But leſt it ſhould be thought a Digreſſion, if we ſtay too long upon this Subject, we ſhall return and take Notice of the Children of *Eochaidh Feidhlioch*, who makes ſo great a Figure in the *Iriſh* Hiſtory.

This Prince *Eochaidh Feidhlioch* had three Sons and three Daughters; the Names of his three Sons were *Breas*, *Nar* and *Lughair*, and the three Daughters were known by the Name of *Eithne Vathach*, *Clothra*, and *Meidhbh Cruachna*. A very ancient Poet gives the ſame Account, which Authority is ſufficient for us to follow.

The valiant Eochaidh Feidhlioch
Left three fair Daughters of his Royal Line:
Each would adorn a Monarch's nuptial Bed.
Their Names were Eithne Vathach, Meidhbh, *and* Clothra.

A farther ACCOUNT *of the* EXPLOITS *of* CONNOR, *King of* Ulſter.

fillſiom ſe-
aſ oile ꝺ
conċabaſ
ꝛc.

THIS Prince is ſo honourably mentioned by the Hiſtorians of *Ireland*, that it would be Injuſtice to his Memory, as well as to Poſterity, to rob the World of any one of thoſe memorable Actions, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh this Prince in the ancient Records of the Kingdom. It muſt be obſerved therefore, that *Neaſa*, the Daughter of *Eochaidh Salbuidhe*, was Mother to this excellent Monarch; and wherever we find his Genealogy, he is always ſaid to be *Connor*, the Son of *Neaſa*, &c. His Father was *Fatchna Fathach*, the Son of *Cais*, Son of *Rughruidhe*, a Deſcendent from the Royal Line of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*. One of the Daughters of *Connor* was married to *Carbre Niadfar*, King of *Leinſter*; but to obtain her he

he made over Part of his own Dominions to her Father; and when the Provincialiſts inſiſted upon laying out the diſtinct Bounds of each Province, it appeared that a great Part of *Leinſter* was claimed by *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*, as ſettled by the Marriage of his Daughter; and he added to his own Territories all the Country from *Loch an Choigeadh*, and from *Teamhair*, that is, *Tara*, to the main Ocean. This Tract of the Iſland is known to include three compleat Territories, as a Poet of great Antiquity obſerves in the following Lines.

coiɓce do
conċabaṙ
Riog ulaḋ o
Riaġ laiġe-
aṅ.

Connor *enlarged the Bounds of his Command,*
And as a Dowry for his Daughter's Beauty,
Obtain'd three fruitful Tracts of Land from Leinſter,
And join'd them to his own Dominions.

The Name of the Lady, who procured theſe three Territories for *Connor*, the King of *Ulſter*, was *Feidhlin Nuadchrothach*; but ſhe had more Regard for the Grandeur of her own Family than for the Honour of her Huſband or her own Character; for ſhe found Means to make her Eſcape, and fled from *Leinſter*, with a young Gallant called *Connal Cearnach*.

Connor, notwithſtanding his other Accompliſhments, by one Action obſcured the Glory of his Reign; for upon a Time when he had drank to Exceſs, he attempted Familiarity, and had the Misfortune to be allowed to commit Inceſt with his own Mother *Neaſa*, which abominable Crime produced a Son whoſe Name was *Cormac Conluingios:* But the Vengeance of Heaven ſeverely puniſhed the Mother, who was moſt concerned in the Guilt of this Wickedneſs, with the Loſs of all her other Children, except three Sons, who died without Iſſue; the Names of the ſurviving three were *Beanna*, from whom *Beantry* obtained its Name, *Lamha* who gave the Name to *Lamhruidhe*, and *Glaiſne*, from whom *Glaſruidhe* is derived; and to perpetuate the Infamy of that unnatural Act, Providence (as our *Iriſh* Annals inform us) has taken Care that at this Day there is not one Deſcendent, even from thoſe three, living upon the Face of the Earth.

do ċoṁṙuġ
conċabaṙ ḟ
aṁaiṫ ḟein
ṫre meiṙġe.

An ACCOUNT *of the* DEATH *of* CONLAOCH, *Son of* Congculionn.

THE *Iriſh* Records deliver theſe Particulars concerning the Death of *Conlaoch*. *Congculionn* diſcovered, it ſeems, a military Diſpoſition, and delighted in Arms from his Youth; and to perfect himſelf in the Diſcipline of War, he went into *Scotland*, where there was a Lady of maſculine Bravery and great Experience, whoſe Name was *Sgathach*, and to her he applied to be inſtructed in the Exerciſe of his Weapons, under whoſe Care and Inſpection he ſoon improved, and became one of the moſt accompliſhed Warriors of his Time. But the ſoft Paſſion of Love notwithſtanding found a Way into the Heart of the young Soldier; for there was a moſt beautiful young Lady in *Scotland*, whoſe Name was *Aoiſe*, the Daughter of *Ardgeine*, who was ſo charm'd with the Comelineſs of his Perſon, and the generous Manner of his Deportment, that ſhe conceived the moſt violent Paſſion for him, which ſhe ſoon found Means to acquaint him with. The Cavalier with great Gallantry accepted of her Love; and upon the firſt Sight of her was moved with the moſt tender Sentiments, and tho' he had not an Opportunity of marrying her, yet he attempted the Lady's Virtue, who yielded upon the firſt Summons, and ſhe proved with Child by him. He now began to think of returning into *Ireland*, and taking Leave of the diſtreſſed *Aoiſe*, he gave her a Chain of Gold, and charged her to keep it ſafely, till the Child, if it proved a Son, came to the Eſtate of a Man; and then he ordered her to ſend him to *Ireland* with that Token, by which he ſhould diſcover him to be his Son, and promiſed that as ſuch he would entertain him. But withal he gave her this Injunction particularly, that ſhe ſhould lay the ſtricteſt Command upon him to obſerve her Directions in three Things, the firſt, that he ſhould never give the *Way* to any Perſon living, but rather die than be obliged to turn back: The ſecond, not to refuſe a Challenge from the boldeſt Champion alive, but to fight him at all Hazards, if he was ſure to loſe his Life: The third, not to confeſs his Name upon any Account, tho' he be threatned with

Seǯe cinn̄te congculinn̄ do Aoiſe ingean Aſrdǯeime anſo.

Tri coingil do ċinn Aoiſe ǯ conlaoċ ag dul ǯo heiriñ do.

Death for concealing it. Theſe Obligations ſhe was to lay upon him with a Parent's Authority, which ſhe promiſed to execute faithfully; and with theſe Aſſurances *Congculionn* returned to *Ireland*.

The unfortunate *Aoiſe* was ſoon after delivered of a Son, who was named *Conlaoch*, whom ſhe carefully educated; and when he came of Age, ſhe placed him under the Tuition of *Sgathach*, the Virago of *Scotland*, to be inſtructed in the Uſe of Arms, and in the Art of War and military Diſcipline. He diſcovered the ſame Genius with his Father, and when he had finiſhed his Exerciſe with Applauſe, his Mother, as ſhe was ordered, ſent him into *Ireland* to *Conculionn*.

As ſoon as he arrived upon the Coaſts, he reſolved to go directly to the Court of *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*, which was then kept at a Seat call'd *Thracht Eiſe*, becauſe that was the moſt convenient Place for the Reception of his principal Nobility and Commons, who were then aſſembled to debate upon ſome important Affairs that related to the Government of the Province. When the young Cavalier appeared at Court, *Connor* ſent one of his commanding Officers to inquire who he was, and upon what Buſineſs he came: But the Stranger reſolv'd to obſerve the Commands of his Mother, and refuſed abſolutely to give him Satisfaction upon that Head, and declared that his Name was not of much Importance, but he would not diſcover it to the ſtouteſt Man living. The Meſſenger, whoſe Name was *Cuinnire*, ſurpriſed at this inſolent Anſwer, returned to the King, and related what had happened. *Congculionn* was at that Time at Court, and willing to be fully ſatisfied who this Stranger was, he deſired Leave to go to him, and he did not doubt of giving the King a good Account of him. He was accordingly ſent with a full Commiſſion to uſe him as he pleaſed, and force him, if he continued obſtinate, into Compliance and good Manners. When he came, he demanded with an Air of Authority, what his Name was; but the Stranger would by no Means give him Satisfaction, which ſo inraged his Father, whoſe Paſſion had overcome his Reaſon, that he ſtruck at him with his Launce, and ſo a moſt deſperate Combat followed between the two Champions, the Father and the Son, equally brave and expert in the Management of their Arms. They fought a conſider-

coinlan
congculan
conlaoice.

able Time with doubtful Succeſs; at laſt *Congculionn*, unable to ſuſtain the Force of his Son's youthful Heat, who charged him briſkly, was obliged to give Way; and notwithſtanding he had fought ſo many Duels, killed ſo many renowned Swordſmen, and underſtood his Weapons as well as any Man living, and had Courage to uſe them, yet he engaged with a young Hero of ſuperior Strength, who preſſed him very hard, and forced him to take the Refuge of a *Ford* to defend his Life. He was perfectly diſtracted with this Repulſe, and forgetting the Reaſon of his Quarrel, which ſhould have engaged him to receive the Stranger with the greateſt Tenderneſs and Honour, he call'd to an Officer, that belong'd to him, and was a Spectator of the Combat, to give him the *Spear*, called in the *Iriſh* Language *Gai Builg*, with which he was ſure to deſtroy his Adverſary, and put an End to the Diſpute. His Friend, whoſe Name was *Laoigh*, the Son of *Righe Gabhra*, finding him in Diſtreſs, and cloſe perſued, gave him the Weapon, which *Conculionn* threw inſtantly with all his Might, and pierced the unfortunate *Conlaoch* through the Body, which decided the Fortune of the Combat; for the young Hero fell dead upon the Spot by the Hands of his own Father.

leiġioeᵭ anoeᵭ ruaṫ conġill eeᵭna 7 foṙ amḃreiṡleach imᵭe muṁteiṁe ġuṁ le eonall do ṫniṫ na ṡeaṙ ꝟlaiṫe.

It were eaſy to enlarge and ſet off this Hiſtory with numerous Relations of Adventures of this Nature, between the moſt renowned Champions of thoſe warlike Ages: I could, if my Bounds would allow me, give an Account of the Death of *Congculionn*, who was ſlain by the Children of *Cailetin*; in what Manner the brave *Feardia*, the Son of *Domhnoin*, was killed by *Congculionn*, and how the ſeven Brothers, who were called the *Maines*, and were the Sons of *Oilioll More*, and the famous *Meidhbh*, Queen of *Conacht*, loſt their Lives. Theſe and many more Tranſactions, that relate to *Congculionn*, and other Champions of thoſe Times, might be particularly mentioned; but Volumes would not contain all the military Exploits of the *Iriſh* Heroes, and therefore they are not to be expected within the Compaſs of this Hiſtory; but whoſoever deſires to be acquainted with theſe illuſtrious Events, may, if he underſtands the ancient Language of the Country, have Recourſe to Manuſcripts that are now preſerved in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and whoſe Authority was never yet queſtioned. They are eaſie of Acceſs to the curious, and

and the Antiquaries are glad of the Opportunity of communicating them. The Books, which treat of the Actions of theſe Heroes, are theſe, *Briſliooh Muigh Muirtheimhne*, *Oideadh na gcurruidhe*, *Tain Bo Cuailgne*, *Tain Bo Seaghamhain Deargruathar Chonuill Chearnuig*, *Feis Eamhna*, *Tain Bo Fleidhis*, and many others upon the ſame Subject. cuid do ſgeulaib na ccurrſée anſo.

But notwithſtanding the Bounds ſet to this Hiſtory, it will be of ſome Uſe to take notice of the Death of a moſt diſtinguiſhed Champion, whoſe Fame is alive to this Day among the *Iriſh*, and his Name was *Conrigh*, the Son of *Daire*; and what makes it proper to introduce this Tranſaction at this Time, is becauſe this valiant Hero was cotemporary with *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*, and was one of the moſt eminent Warriors of the Age. The Mother of this illuſtrious Perſon was *Morann Manannach*, the Daughter of *Ir*, the Son of *Virſighe*, and Siſter to *Eochaidh Eichbheoil*; and this Account we receive from a Poet of great Antiquity in the following Manner.

The virtuous Lady Morann Manannach,
Daughter of valiant Ir, *Son of* Vinſighe,
Siſter to Eochaidh Eichbheoil,
Was Mother of the moſt courageous Conrighe,
The Son of Daire.

It muſt be obſerved, that there were three principal Tribes, or Orders of Knights, or renowned Champions in *Ireland* at that Time, that were the braveſt Perſons of the Age they lived in, and were ſo confeſſed by all Nations abroad; for their Valour, the Talneſs, and Proportion of their Bodies were made the Wonder of all foreign Countries, and their Exploits are not to be paralell'd in Hiſtory; nor was the famed *Fionn* of *Leinſter*, able to engage with ever a one of them. The firſt Tribe of theſe Warriors were called the Champions of the *Red Branch*, in the *Iriſh* Language *Curruidhe na Craoibhe Ruadhe*, and theſe were under the Command of *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*. The ſecond Order were thoſe who had the Government of *Jorrus Domhnoinn* in *Conacht*, and the Maſter of theſe Knights was *Oilioll Fionn*. The third conſiſted of a ſelect Family of hereditary Courage called the Children of *Deaghdha*, who were under the Authoritiy of *Conrigh*, the Son of *Daire* Tri treabha do churaidib do bi an eirinn an aon aimſer ſo.

Daire, and they had their Reſidence in the Weſt of *Munſter*. Theſe Tribes were the moſt celebrated Heroes of thoſe Times; and they were never to be overcome by all the Champions of the World, nor could they be conquered unleſs they quarreled among themſelves, and by that Means fell by each other's Arms.

A particular ACCOUNT *of the* DEATH *of* CONRIGH, *the Son of* Daire.

do bay chonrig mac daire ano 7c.

NOtwithſtanding the Bravery of this great Warrior, his Death was brought about in this Manner, as the genuine Records of *Ireland* particularly mention. It happened that the Champions of *Craobh Ruadh*, or the *Red Branch*, had Intelligence of a rich Iſland near the Coaſts of *Scotland*, that abounded with Gold, Silver, Jewels, and other valuable Commodities, which they reſolved to attack and plunder, and return home laden with Spoils; and, as an Inducement to ſharpen their Courage, they had heard there was in the Iſland a moſt beautiful maiden Lady, that exceeded all the Women of her Time, who was the Daughter of the Governor of the Country, and her Name was *Blanaid*. *Conrigh* underſtanding that the Knights of the *Red Branch* were going upon this Deſign, and had made themſelves ready for the Expedition, had Recourſe to his *Necromantick* Art, in which he was very expert, and which was a polite Study in thoſe Times; and by the Aſſiſtance of his Skill he transformed himſelf into a diſguiſed Shape, ſo that no Body knew him; and under this Cover he conveyed himſelf on Shipboard, and landed with them upon the Iſland.

blanaid ingean tigearna an oileoin an ſo.

When they arrived, they found the Inhabitants in a Conſternation, and for Security and to prevent a Surpriſe, the Governor had removed his Daughter and her Jewels, and the moſt valuable Treaſure of the Country into a ſtrong Caſtle well fortified, and almoſt impoſſible to be ſtormed; and what added to the Difficulty, the Defenders of it were almoſt as ſkilful in Magick as the Beſiegers, and ſummon'd all their Art to defend the Caſtle. There were ſeveral Attempts made

by the *Iriſh* without, but with no Succeſs; and after ſome fruitleſs Aſſaults, they began to deſpair of accompliſhing their Deſign, and had ſome Thoughts of quitting the Iſland. But *Conrigh*, in the Habit of a mean Perſon in a *grey Habit*, whoſe Heart was fixed upon the young Lady, conveyed himſelf among the commanding Officers, who were debating the Matter in a Council of War; and when he found they reſolved to break up the Siege, boldly, and with a good Grace, oppoſed their Return to *Ireland* before they had taken the Caſtle; and engaged, under the Penalty of loſing his Life, that if they would give him the Liberty of chuſing one of the *Jewels* within the Gariſon, he would ſoon make them Maſters of it, and they might plunder it at their Pleaſure. *Congculionn*, who was the *Iriſh* General, joyfully accepted the Propoſal, and promiſed him upon his Honour he ſhould have his Choice of the Plunder, and the Liberty to take which *Jewel* he pleaſed. Upon this Security *Conrigh* put himſelf at the Head of the Troops; for he was to command in the Aſſault; and advancing to the Walls of the Caſtle, he thought it Raſhneſs to depend wholly upon the Bravery of his Forces; and therefore made uſe of his *Necromantick* Art, which had that Effect as to ſtop the Motion of an enchanted Wheel that was placed at the Caſtle Gate to prevent the Entrance of the Beſiegers. When he had removed this Difficulty, he forced the Gate, and made Way for the whole Army, who entred, and put all the incloſed Iſlanders to the Sword except the beautiful *Blanaid:* They plundred the Fort of all the Riches and Jewels they could find, and with great Treaſure and valuable Spoils they returned to their Shipping, and went on board, and landed in *Ireland*.

gabay conrig an dun.

They directed their Way towards *Eamhain*, and when they came there they reſolv'd to divide the Prey they had taken. *Conrigh*, in his *grey Habit*, applied himſelf to the General for his Choice of what *Jewel* he pleaſed, which he obliged himſelf upon Honour to allow him. *Congculionn* made no Objection, and *Conrigh* immediately took the young Lady by the Hand and ſaid, This is the *Jewel* I chooſe as a Reward for all my Services. The General, who had depended upon her for himſelf, reſolved to ſacrifice his Honour to his Love; and forcing the Lady from him, told him, that he had

deceived him by the Manner of his Expreſſion, for he would ſtand to the Contract only in the Senſe he underſtood it, which was that he might chooſe which of the precious Stones he would, and that he might do if he pleas'd; but he would not deliver up the Lady, neither did the Laws of Honour oblige him to it. This Anſwer ſurpriſed *Conrigh*, who upbraided the General with the Breach of his Word, and reſolved upon the firſt Opportunity to ſeize upon her and convey her out of his reach; and he found means to effect this in a ſhort Time; for tho' he was not able to accompliſh it by Force, yet his *Magical* Art never fail'd him, and by Enchantment he ſtole away the Damſel unperceiv'd, and carried her off. *Congculionn* ſoon perceiv'd his fair Plunder was gone; and the Man in the *grey Habit* being miſſing at the ſame Time, he began to ſuſpect that *Conrigh*, the Son of *Daire*, made uſe of that Diſguiſe to ſteal her away, and inſtantly order'd Meſſengers every Way to perſue them, and he himſelf by good Fortune ſet out toward *Munſter*, and overtook *Conrigh* at *Solochoid*. He commanded him to give up the Lady, but he had more Gallantry than to comply, and told him that they would decide their Pretenſions in ſingle Combat, and the Victor ſhould claim the Lady as his Prize. *Congculionn* accepted of the Challenge, and the Rivals fought deſperately, and the Victory was a long Time doubtful; but *Conrigh* prov'd the happy Man, and overcame the General, whom he uſed in an ignominious, and, (were it not the Cuſtom of the Country,) in an ungenerous Manner; for he tied him Neck and Heels, and, which is the greateſt Teſtimony of Diſgrace, he cut off his *Hair* with his Sword, and left him in a very deplorable Condition. When he had ſecured his Rival, and expoſed him to all imaginable Shame, he perſued his Journey, and came with his fair *Jewel* into the Weſt of *Munſter*.

leanuṁ congculaiṅ comṙiġ don mumain.

coiṁlan congculoiṁ 7 comṙiġ.

He had no ſooner left the Place of Combat, but *Laoigh*, the Son of *Riogh an Gabhra*, a Servant to *Congculionn*, came up to his Maſter, and when he had unbound him, took Care of his Wounds, and they retired with all poſſible Expedition into the Wilderneſs of *Ulſter*, near a Place called *Beanaibh Boirche*; and in this Solitude the diſgraced General, attended with his Man, continued for the Space of a Year, in which Time they never appeared in publick, but lived privately, and concealed themſelves from the Knowledge

of the Inhabitants. And the Reaſon of this Reſolution was, becauſe it was a Sign of Cowardice, and the moſt infamous Scandal to a Champion or a profeſſed Soldier to be without his *Hair*. When the Year was expired, *Congculionn*, as he wandered about, came to the Top of *Binn Boirche*, and looking about him he obſerved a great Flight of large black *Birds* flying from the *North* Sea, and landing upon the Shore. He immediately advanced toward them, and, with an Engine called *Taithbheim*, he perſued them inceſſantly Day and Night, and killed a Bird of them in every County of the Kingdom, till he came to *Srabh Broinn* in the Weſt of *Munſter*.

In his Return he was ſurpriſed with the Sight of the beautiful *Blanaid*, near the Bank of *Fionnglaiſe*, a River in the County of *Kerry*, where *Conrigh* had a noble Seat, and lived in great State and Magnificence. *Congculionn* addreſſed himſelf to her, and ſhe immediately knew him; and after they had converſed for a ſhort Time, the Lady could not forbear confeſſing that ſhe loved him above all Men living, and intreated him to believe that it was againſt her Conſent that ſhe was divorced from him, and therefore deſired that about the next *Allhallow-tide*, he would come with an armed Force, and deliver her from the Tyranny of a Man, whom ſhe hated, and ſhe would take Care that *Conrigh* ſhould have no Guards about him to oppoſe the Deſign, which ſhe was confident if he had but the Courage to attempt, ſhe could aſſure him of Succeſs. *Congculionn* gallantly promiſed that he ſhould be prepared for the Adventure by that Time, and depended upon her Management for the happy Iſſue of it, and with the moſt endearing Expreſſions on both Sides they took their Leave. He directly went to the Court of *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*, to whom he communicated the Engagements he was under to the Lady, and intreated that he would ſupply him with a ſufficient Body of Troops for the Purpoſe. The King approved of his Deſign, and promiſed him all ſuitable Aſſiſtance and Protection.

Algallaim congculoin 7 blanaide.

In the mean Time *Blanaid*, the better to carry on the Intrigue, and make it ſafe for her *Lover*, adviſed *Conrigh*, over whom ſhe had a great Influence, to erect a ſtately *Palace* for his Reſidence, that ſhould exceed all the Buildings in the Kingdom; and to make it more

more noble, and the better to provide Materials, ſhe thought not improper, ſince he was in Peace with his Neighbours, to employ his *Soldiery*, who were diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Clana Deagha*, to gather all the Stones of a larger Size that ſtood upright, for the Foundation of the Building, with Deſign that all the experienced Warriors that belonged to *Conrigh*, ſhould be diſperſed all the Kingdom over at the Time when *Congculionn* promiſed to relieve her, and carry her off. The unfortunate Huſband, deceived by this Stratagem, complied, and gave immediate Orders that all his Forces ſhould ſcatter themſelves all the Country over to collect Stones for the Fabrick; and his Commands were obeyed; for he did not reſerve ſo much as a Troop to guard his Perſon, or to employ upon any Emergencies of the Government.

eoingle blanȝde do coniȝ

The News, that *Conrigh* had ſent away his Army, was ſoon conveyed to *Congculionn*, who thought this Time the moſt proper to execute his Purpoſe, eſpecially ſince the Forces, made up of the *Clana Deagha*, were likewiſe removed; for theſe made up a formidable Band, and were ſome of the braveſt Soldiers in the World. He put himſelf accordingly at the Head of a reſolute Body of Troops that were given him by *Connor*, King of *Ulſter*, and began his March. He ſoon arrived near the Seat of *Conrigh*, and privately lodged his Men in a thick Wood near the Palace. His firſt Buſineſs was to diſpatch a Meſſenger to *Blanaid*, to notifie his Arrival, with a ſufficient Force to carry her off, which he would attempt in what Manner ſhe propoſed. The Lady was tranſported with the News, and ſent him Word that ſhe would take Care, *Conrigh* ſhould be unable to make Oppoſition; for ſhe would ſteal his Sword; and he ſhould know what Time was the moſt proper to attack the Palace by this Sign: There was a Brook which ran from the Seat where *Conrigh* lived, thro' the Wood where *Congculionn* had encamped; into this Rivulet ſhe propoſed to pour a large Quantity of *Milk*, ſufficient to diſcoulour the Stream, and *Congculionn* was to obſerve when the Water ran *white*, and immediately to draw out his Men, and break into the Caſtle. The Meſſenger returned, and the General ſtrictly obſerved the Directions, and diſcovering the Brook to be *white* with the Milk, he ſallied out, and forced his Way into the Palace without Oppoſition, and ſlew *Conrigh*, who had not ſo much

teaȝ congculoiñ oiȝ iȝiol andail blanȝde.

Marbas coniȝ an ro.

as a Sword for his Defence, otherwiſe he would have ſold his Life dearly. *Blanaid* threw her ſelf into the Arms of the Conqueror, who carried her away with him into *Ulſter*. The Rivulet obtained its Name from this memorable Tranſaction, and from the *Whiteneſs* of the Water, occaſioned by the *Milk*, was called *Fionnglaiſe*; for the Word *Fionn* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *white*, and *Glaiſe* is the ſame with the Word *Brook* in *Engliſh*, and by joining both Words they ſound *Fionnglaiſe*.

But the perfidious *Blanaid* did not long ſurvive her Treachery; for the unhappy *Conrigh* retained a *Poet* in his Court, whoſe Name was *Feircheirtne*, who perſued the Conqueror and his Miſtreſs into *Ulſter*, reſolving to ſacrifice the baſe Woman to the Ghoſt of his murder'd Maſter. When he arrived he found *Congculionn* and *Blanaid* with many of the principal Nobility attending upon *Connor*, the King of that Province, who diverted himſelf by walking upon the Top of a very ſteep Rock, called in the *Iriſh* Language *Rinchin Beara:* The *Poet* watching his Opportunity obſerved *Blanaid* ſtanding upon the very Edge of the Cliff, and addreſſing himſelf, as if he made his Compliment to her, he ſeized upon her violently with all his Force, and claſping her in his Arms, he threw himſelf headlong with her down the Precipice, and they were both daſhed to Pieces. Mbas blanroe an ro 7c.

I ſhall no longer interrupt the Connexion of this Hiſtory, by relating the heroic Exploits and Atchievements of the ancient Worthies of *Ireland*; but ſo much was thought proper to be obſerved as a Specimen of the Bravery of thoſe ancient Champions, and to convince Poſterity that the Anceſtors of the *genuine Iriſh* were a warlike and generous People, and deſerve to have their Names and their Actions recorded for their own Honour, and for the Example and Improvement of future Ages. I ſhall now proceed regularly to the ſucceſſive Reigns of the *Iriſh* Monarchs.

Eochaidh, who had the Sirname of *Aireamh*, ſuc- *A. M.* 3952
ceeded in the Throne; this Prince was the Son of *Fin*, Son of *Finloga*, Son of *Roighnein Ruadh*, Son of *Eaſamuin Eamhna*, Son of *Blathachta*, Son of *Labhra Luirc*, a Deſcendent from the Royal Line of *Heremon*, and governed the Iſland twelve Years: He was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Eochaidh Aireamh*, becauſe it was he that firſt introduced the Cuſtom of burying the Dead in *Graves* dug within the Earth; for the Word

Aireamh in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies a *Grave*. The *Mileſians* and their Poſterity, before the Reign of this Monarch, were uſed to cover their Dead by raiſing great Heaps of *Clay* or *Stones* over their Bodies, which Practice this Prince aboliſhed, as not ſo decent and ſecure. He loſt his Life by *Siodhmall* at *Freamhain Teabhtha*.

A. M. 3964. *Eiderſgeoil* was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Eogan*, Son of *Oilioll*, Son of *Jar*, Son of *Deagha*, Son of *Suin*, Son of *Roiſin*, Son of *Trein*, Son of *Rothrein*, Son of *Airindil*, Son of *Maine*, Son of *Forga*, Son of *Fearadhach*, Son of *Oiliolla Euronn*, Son of *Fiacha Fearmara*, Son of *Aongus Tuirmheach*, Son of *Eochaidh Foitleathan*, of the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and wore the Crown ſix Years, but was killed by *Nuadha Neacht* at *Aillin*.

A. M. 3970. *Nuadha Neacht* was the ſucceeding Monarch; he was the Son of *Seadna Siothbhach*, Son of *Lughaidh Loithfin*, Son of *Breaſal Breac*, Son *Fiochadh Fiorbric*, Son of *Oilliolla Glas*, Son of *Fearaidhach Foglas*, Son of *Nuadhat Follamhain*, Son of *Alloid*, Son of *Art*, Son of *Criomhthan Coſgrach*, Son of *Fearaidhach Fionn*, Son of *Breaſal Breagamhuin*, Son of *Aongus Gailine*, deſcended from the Line of *Heremon*, and reigned but half a Year. He was known by the Name of *Nuaghadh Neacht* from the *Latin* Word *Nix*, which ſignifies *Snow*; for his *Skin* was ſo exceeding white as to be compared to the driven *Snow*. This Prince fell by the Sword of *Conaire*, the Son of *Eiderſgeoil*.

Ionan an focal ro nix 7 ſneaſa.

A. M. 3970. *Conaire*, who was ſirnamed the *Great*, ſeized upon the Government; he was the Son of *Eiderſgeoil*, Son of *Eogan*, Son of *Oiliolla*, derived from the Line of *Heremon*, and filled the Throne thirty Years, or, if we believe another Computation, he reigned ſeventy Years. It is to be obſerved, that from this Monarch the noble Family of the *Earnighs* in *Munſter* deſcended, and of the *Dailriadhs* in *Scotland*. The *Earnighs* firſt went into *Munſter* in the Time of *Duach Dalta Deaghadh*; and the Occaſion of their ſettling there, as the ancient Poet *Cormac mac Cuillenan* records in his Pſalter of *Caſhel*, was the ſuperior Force of *Clana Rughruidhe*, of the Poſterity of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, who expelled them out of their former Poſſeſſions, and routed them in eight ſeveral Engagements, which forced them to fly for Refuge into *Munſter*, where they became powerful, and got large Eſtates, and they flouriſhed in this Province from the Time of *Duach Dalta Deaghadh* to the Reign of *Mogha*

o conge mor do tainic earnuig Alman 7 dailriada Alban.

ha Nuagat, insomuch that they were obliged to extend their Settlements; and in Process of Time they spread themselves Westwards of *Iverahagh*; and from thence to the Western Islands in *Munster*, as the History of that Province particularly mentions. This Tribe arrived to that Authority as to take upon themselves the Command of the whole Country, which they governed till the Reign of *Mogha Nuagat*, by whom they were expelled, and forced to seek for new Habitations. *Conaire*, the Monarch of *Ireland*, was deprived of his Crown and his Life by *Aingeal Caol*, Son of the King of *Wales*.

Lughaidh Riabdearg fill'd the Throne; He was the Son of *Fineamhnas*, Son of *Eodcaidh Feidhlioch*, Son of *Finn*, Son of *Finlogha*, descended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and reign'd over the Kingdom twenty Years; This Monarch enter'd into Alliance with the King of *Denmark*, whose Daughter *Dearborguill*, he obtained for his Wife; He received the Title of *Lughaidh Riabhdearg* upon the Account of two *Red Circles*, one encompass'd his Neck, the other surrounded his Body. Upon some Discontent he put an End to his own Life by falling upon his Sword. There is an Account to be met with in some of the *Irish* Chronicles, that this Prince was begot by three Brothers, by committing Incest with their own Sister, when they were intoxicated with Wine; the Brothers and the Sister, as the same Authority asserts, were the Children of *Eochaidh Feidhlioch*, one of the Kings of *Ireland*. *A. M.* 4000. tuig deg-bratach do fuag an lugaiee go le nandeadbairg.

Connor Abhraidhruadh succeeded in the Government; He was the Son of *Feargus Fairge*, Son of *Nuadhadh Neach*, Son of *Seadhna Siothbhaic*, a Prince of the Posterity of *Heremon*, and wore the Crown but one Year; the Reason why he was distinguish'd by the Name of *Connor Abhradhruadh* was, because the Hair of his *Eye-brows* was *Red*; for the Word *Abhradhruadh* in the *Irish* Language signifies *Red Eye-brows*. *A. M.* 4020. fein do rein mad leigtead.

Criomhthan Niadhnar was his Successor; He was the Son of *Lughaidh Riabhdearg*, descended from the Line of *Heremon*, and reign'd Monarch of the Island sixteen Years. He was known by the Name of *Criomhthan Niadhnar*, because he was one of the *bravest* and most *victorious* Champions of the Age he lived in; for the Word *Niadh* in the *Irish* Language signifies a *Bold* Hero. It was in the twelfth Year of the Reign of this Prince, that *Jesus* *A. M.* 4021. le hincriomchan do rugad Iosad criosd.

Chriſt the Saviour of the World was born: His Death was occaſioned by an unfortunate Fall from his Horſe.

A. D 4. *Fearaidhach Fionſachtnach* obtained the Government; He was the Son of *Criomhthan Niadhnar*, Son of *Lughaidh Riabhdearg*, of the Poſterity of the Line of *Heremon*, and he reigned twenty Years; his Mother was *Nar Tath Chaoch*, Daughter of *Laoch* Son of *Daire*, who liv'd in the Land of the *Picts* or *Scotland*. He was diſtinguiſh'd by the honourable Title of *Fearaidhach Fionſachtnach*; becauſe he was a Prince of *ſtrict Juſtice*, and govern'd his Subjects with *Equity* and Moderation all his Reign; for the Word *Fachtnach* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *juſt* and *equitable*; and he had the moſt lawful Claim to that Title, for a Monarch of more Integrity and Virtue never ſat upon the Throne of *Ireland*. In the Reign of this Prince it was, that *Moran*, the Son of *Maoin*, lived, and was the *Chief Juſtice* of the Kingdom. He was called, by Way of Eminence, the *juſt Judge*, and he was the firſt that wore the wonderful *Collar*, called in the *Iriſh* Language *Jadh Morain*. This *Collar* was attended with a moſt ſurpriſing Virtue; for if it was tied about the Neck of a wicked Judge, who intended to pronounce falſe Judgment, it would immediately *ſhrink*, and contract it ſelf cloſe, and almoſt ſtop the Breath; but if the Perſon that wore it chang'd his Reſolution, and reſolved ſincerely to be *juſt* in his Sentence, it would inſtantly inlarge itſelf, and hang looſe about the Neck. This miraculous *Collar* was likewiſe uſed, to prove the Integrity of the Witneſſes, who were to give Evidence in the Courts of Judicature; and if it were tied about the Neck of a Perſon who deſigned to give a falſe Teſtimony, it would wonderfully ſhrink cloſe and extort the Truth, or continue contracting it ſelf till it had throttled him. And from this Practice aroſe the Cuſtom in the Judicatories of the Kingdom, for the Judge, when he ſuſpected the Veracity of a Witneſs, and propoſed to terrify him to give true Evidence, to charge him ſolemnly to ſpeak the Truth, for his Life was in Danger if he falſified, becauſe the *Fatal Collar*, the *Jodh Morain* was about his Neck, and would inexorably proceed to Execution. This *Fearaidhach Fionſachtnach* died a natural Death at *Liatrym*.

Iob Morain an yo.

A. D. 24. *Fiachadh Fion* (from whom deſcended lineally the *Dail Fiathach*) was the ſucceeding Monarch; he

was the Son of *Daire*, Son of *Dluthig*, Son of *Deitſin*, Son of *Eochaidh*, Son of *Suin*, Son of *Roſin*, derived from the princely Stock of *Heremon*; he ſat upon the Throne three Years, and fell by the Sword of *Fiachadh Fionoluidh*.

Fiachahh Fionoluidh was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Fearaidhach Finfachtnach*, deſcended from the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and governed the Kingdom twenty Years. He was called the Prince of the *white Cows*, and the Reaſon of this Diſtinction was, becauſe all the Time of his Reign the greateſt Number of the Cows were *white* over all the Kingdom: This gave him the Name of *Fionoluidh*; for the Word in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *white Cows*, *Fionn* is the ſame as *white*, and *Oluidh* is in the *Engliſh* a *Cow*. It muſt be obſerved in this Place, that the Chronicle of *Stow* aſſerts, that the *Scots* had poſſeſſed themſelves of the Kingdom of *Scotland* in the Year of our Redemption ſeventy three, which was before *Carbre Riada* was born. This *Fiochadh* was murthered by the *Plebeians* of *Ireland*, called in the *Iriſh* Language *Aitheach Tuatha*.

A. D. 27.

do reir
Chronic Sco
do bi eiṁeadh
Seuit ag
aitiuġad
Alban an
tan ro.

Cairbre Cinncait filled the Throne; he was the Son of *Dubhthaig*, Son of *Rughruidhe*, Son of *Diochuin*, Son of *Tait*, Son of *Luighre*, Son of *Oiris*, Son of *Earnduilbh*, Son of *Rionoil*, Son of the King of *Denmark*, who came into *Ireland* with *Labhra Luingseach* to the Fort of *Tuama Teanbhoith*, and he ſat upon the Throne five Years: He was, as ſome of the Chronicles aſſert, deſcended from the Poſterity of the *Firbolgs*, and was known by the Name of *Caibre Cinncait*, becauſe his *Ears* were of an uncommon Shape, and reſembled the Ears of a *Cat*. This Prince fixed himſelf in the Government by one of the moſt barbarous Acts of Treaſon that is to be met with in Hiſtory. The Manner was thus.

A. D. 54.

There was a Conſpiracy form'd by the common and raſcally People of the Kingdom, the ordinary Mechanicks, and the meaneſt of the *Plebeians* to dethrone the reigning Monarch, to murther the Nobility and Gentry, and by that Means to ſeize upon the Government; and to accompliſh their Deſign, which was carried on with the utmoſt Secrecy, they reſolved to provide a moſt magnificent Entertainment, and to invite the King, the petty Princes, the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom to the Feaſt, that was to

be celebrated at a Place called *Magh Cru* in the Province of *Conacht*. This Feaſt was three Years in making ready; for they could not furniſh ſuitable Proviſion for ſo numerous an Aſſembly in leſs Time; and within that Space the Conſpirators reſerved and laid up the third Part of their Corn and other Neceſſaries to furniſh the Entertainment. When every Thing was thus prepared with great State and Plenty, the King and Princes, the Nobility and Gentry of the Iſland were invited, and fatally accepted of the Invitation to their own Ruin. The principal Gueſt was *Fiachadh Fionoluidh*, the Monarch of *Ireland*, who brought his Queen with him, her Name was *Eithne*, Daughter to the King of *Scotland*; the ſecond in Quality was *Feidh*, Son of *Fidheigh Chaoich*, King of *Munſter*, he had his Wife with him, whoſe Name was *Beartha*, Daughter to the King of *Wales*; the third was *Breaſal*, the Son of *Firb*, King of *Ulſter*, his Wife likewiſe was preſent at the Entertainment, and her Name was *Aine*, Daughter of the King of *England*. Theſe Princes were attended with a numerous and ſplendid Retinue, which conſiſted of the prime Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom.

ſleġó ḃṗaṫ aḋṫuaṫ an ṡo 7c.

There were three Perſons particularly who were the Ring-leaders, and principally directed this Conſpiracy; their Names were *Monach*, *Buan*, and *Carbre Cinncait* that uſurped the Government of *Ireland*, who was the chief Traytor, and by his wicked Policy contrived the Entertainment. The Feaſt continued for the Space of nine Days, in great Splendor, and when that Time was expired, the *Plebeians* and the vileſt Scum of the People, led on by their Generals, fell ſuddenly upon the royal Gueſts, the Nobility and all the Company, and put them to the Sword without Diſtinction, except the three Queens, who, by good Providence, were all big with Child, and moved the Compaſſion of the Traytors: But they reſolved not to truſt long to their Mercy; for upon the firſt Opportunity they made their Eſcape, and landed ſafely in *Scotland*. Here they fell in Travail, and each of them was delivered of a Son, whoſe Names were *Tuathal Teachtmar*, *Tiobruide Tirioch*, and *Corbulan*.

mġḃaḋ ċṁi Rioġ aġuſ mor ṫaiṙle eiṁiọn̄ an ṡo.

Theſe Confuſions ſo diſtreſſed the People, that they were reduced to the utmoſt Extremities, and to a State of Deſpondency: They had no Encouragement to follow their Buſineſs and Occupations; the Fields lay unmanur'd, and a moſt deſperate Famine followed: Theſe

were the Effects of the Uſurpation, which at laſt opened the Eyes of the Inhabitants, who began to inquire after the young Princes, and reſolved to reſtore them to their juſt Rights. When they had Intelligence that they were in *Scotland*, they invited them in the moſt ſubmiſſive Manner to return to their Country, and deliver their Subjects out of the Hands of thoſe Tyrants, who had oppreſſed them for many Years; and they promiſed to vindicate their Titles, and put them in Poſſeſſion of their Crowns. The Princes, unwilling to rely wholly upon the loyal Tenders of the unſteady Populace, would not accept of the Invitation, unleſs they would bind themſelves by an Oath of Allegiance to continue in their Obedience, which they willingly ſubmitted to; and accordingly the exiled Kings led them back into *Ireland*, where they were received by the general Acclamations of the People; the Tyrants were deſtroyed, the Country was reſtored to its former State of Plenty and Happineſs, and a final End put to the Uſurpation.

Since we are relating the Lives of the ancient *Iriſh* Monarchs, it may not be improper to obviate an Objection that might be offered concerning the Genealogy of theſe Princes; for if it ſhould be thought ſurpriſing that the *Iriſh* Writers of late Ages deduce the Deſcent of the Kings either from the Sons of *Mileſius*, or from *Lughaidh*, the Son of *Ith*; and likewiſe if it ſhould ſeem unaccountable, that the principal Families of *Ireland* to this Day derive their Original from ſome of the Branches of the *Mileſian* Line, without owning themſelves to be the Deſcendents of any Officer or Soldier, who came over in this Expedition, and, it may be preſumed, left a Poſterity behind them: In Anſwer to theſe Difficulties, it muſt be obſerved, that the ancient Records of the Kingdom, particularly the Books that treat of the Reigns and Conqueſts of the Kings, take expreſs Notice of the Ruin and Extirpation of the Poſterity of the *Mileſian* Soldiery; for in Proceſs of Time they degenerated into a barbarous and rebellious Race of Men, and uſed their Princes in the moſt ſeditious and inhuman Manner; for which turbulent and diſloyal Practices the Monarchs by Degrees weeded them out of the Kingdom; and thoſe few that remained, were ſo vile and infamous, that the Antiquaries never preſerved their Genealogies, but paſſed them over in Oblivion,

as

as a Reproach and Scandal to the *Iriſh* Nation. But to return to our Hiſtory.

A. D. 59. *Elim* obtained the Government of the Iſland; he was the Son of *Conrach*, Son of *Rughruidhe*, Son of *Sithrighe*, Son of *Dubh*, Son of *Fomhoir*, of the royal Line of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*, and reigned twenty Years, but was at Length ſlain by *Tuathal Teachtmar* at the Battel of *Aichle*.

A. D. 79. *Tuathal Teachtmar* was his Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Fiachadh Fionoladh*, Son of *Fearaidhach Fion Feachtnuigh*, Son of *Criomhthan Niadhnar*, of the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and fill'd the Throne thirty Years. He received the Name of *Tuathal Teachtmar*, from that State of Plenty and publick Tranquillity, which he ſettled over the whole Kingdom by ſucceeding in the Government for the Word *Teachtmar* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *Fruitfulneſs* and *Proſperity*. This *Tuathal Teachtmar* was the only Child of *Fiachadh Fionoluidh*, and his Mother was big with Child of him when ſhe was forced to fly into *Scotland*, ſome Time after the bloody Maſſacre of *Magh Cru* in *Conacht*, at which Time the *Plebeians* rebell'd, and by murthering the reigning Princes, the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, ſeized upon the Government. The Mother of this Monarch took great Care of his Education, and brought him up ſuitable to his Quality, till he was twenty five Years of Age. It has been obſerved before, that the Kingdom of *Ireland* ſuffered great Calamities under the Tyranny of the Uſurpers, and was particularly diſtreſs'd by a ſore and long Famine: Theſe Miſeries at length rous'd up the Spirit of the People, who applied themſelves to their learned Druids and Soothſayers to know the Cauſe of theſe Misfortunes, and what Remedy would be effectual to redreſs them. The Prieſts had Recourſe to their Art, and upon Conſultation they found that the Cauſe of all their Afflictions, was the barbarous Murther of the Kings, the Nobility and Gentry, and the Expulſion of the lawful Heirs; and therefore they told the *Plebeians*, that nothing could atone to Heaven for their Diſloyalty and Barbarities, and remove the Famine out of the Land, but a Reſolution to return to their Allegiance, to recall their exil'd Monarch, and eſtabliſh him upon the Throne of his Anceſtors, which was the only Method to recover the State out of Confuſion, and ſettle the Tranquillity of the Nation. The *Plebeians* re-

tainig a Rait fein ⁊ eirinn le linn tuatail teadhmair 7c.

teid daor clanaeirion accomgle re na ndruaoitib.

duc'd to the laſt Extremity by Want, were pleaſed with this Anſwer, and finding upon Inquiry, that *Fiachadh Fionoluidh* had a Son in *Scotland*, whoſe Name was *Tuathal*, they conſulted together to ſend Meſſengers to *Scotland* with a Tender of their Loyalty, and an Offer to fix the injured King upon the Throne of his Progenitors.

And to favour the Reſtoration of this young Prince, there were ſome of the Nobility and Gentry remaining in the Country, who had the Fortune not to be preſent at the Entertainment when the Maſſacre was committed; Theſe were upon all occaſions promoting the Intereſt of *Tuathal Teachtmar*, and diſpoſing the People to inſiſt upon his Return; the Chief of theſe was *Clanduin Deaſuig* out of *Leinſter*.

But there were two Gentlemen, *Fiachadh Caiſinn*, and *Fionmal* his Couſin, who ſignally diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in theſe dangerous Times againſt the Party of the Uſurpers; for they raiſed five hundred reſolute Men, and when they were well arm'd and diſciplin'd, they ranged about the Country, ſpoiling and killing the *Plebeian* Rebels in all Parts of the Kingdom, which was a great Support to the *Royal Clauſe*, and by Degrees ſo diſpirited the Male-contents, that they began to long for a Change of Government, and paſſionately deſired a Revolution.

The Meſſengers of the People arriving in *Scotland*, delivered their Credentials to *Tuathal Teachtmar*, who being inform'd of the deplorable State of his oppreſs'd Country, reſolv'd to attempt a Recovery of his Right, and aboliſh the Tyranny of the Uſurpers. Accordingly he went on board with all poſſible Expedition, and taking his Mother with him, who was *Eithne* the Daughter of the King of *Scotland*, and a ſtrong Body of old experienced Soldiers, he landed ſafely at *Jorrus Domhrionn*. Here he met with the loyal Party of Forces, headed by the brave *Fiachadh Caiſinn*, who were plundering and deſtroying the Country of the Rebels with Fire and Sword; and joining with their Troops, the young Prince directed his March to *Tara*, where he found the principal Men of the Kingdom aſſembled in his Favour, who received him with joyful Acclamations, and in a ſolemn and magnificent Manner proclaimed *Tuathal* King of *Ireland*.

Elim the Son of *Conrach*, had then poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Government of *Ireland*, being an elective King choſen by the Suffrage of the *Plebeians*, after the Death of *Cambre Cinn Cait*. The Uſurper alarm'd at theſe Proceedings, prepared himſelf for Defence, and having raiſed what Power the Exigency of the Time would permit, he marched what Forces he had againſt *Tuathal*, and gave him Battel at *Aichle*, where his new raiſed Army were ſoon broken and defeated, and he himſelf ſlain. This Succeſs ſo animated the royal Party, that they perſued their Victory, and fell upon the *Plebeians*, and routed them in all Parts of the Kingdom: But this was not accompliſhed without great Difficulty; for the Rebels had made themſelves ſtrong by a Poſſeſſion of five and twenty Years, and they tried their Fortune in ſeveral Engagements before they were abſolutely quell'd. But at length, by the ſuperior Bravery of the King's Troops, they were reduced; for they were defeated in five and twenty Battels in *Leinſter*, in five and twenty Battels in *Conacht*, and in five and twenty Battels in *Munſter*.

an tuatal teaſmuġ ro doſnuiġ ċuiġ eaṫa ꝓloċhlod in gaċ coiġe do eirinn.

Tuathal, by theſe repeated Victories, put an End to the Uſurpation, redeem'd the Nobility and Gentry from the Oppreſſion of the *Commons*, and reſtored Happineſs and Tranquillity to the Kingdom. When he had fixed himſelf in the Government, he convened the general Aſſembly of *Tarah*, after the Example of his royal Predeceſſors in the Throne of *Ireland*, who always ſummon'd a Parliament in the Beginning of their Reigns, to debate upon the Affairs of the State, and conſult the Welfare and Peace of the Publick. The Nobility and Gentry of the Iſland joyfully met him, and in this Convention they recogniſed his Title to the Crown, confeſſed him to be their lawful and rightful Monarch, and promiſed to ſupport his Government againſt all foreign and domeſtick Enemies with their Lives and Fortunes. And as a farther Teſtimony of their Loyalty, they engaged to continue the Succeſſion in his Family for ever, in the very ſame Manner as they promiſed to *Ugaine More*, one of his Predeceſſors.

do chuir tuaṫal teaſmuġ dliġṫe 7 ꝛeaſa ġ bun an eirinn aiṁſi do bioḋ ag na Rigṫe tainiġ Roime.

In this Aſſembly it was, that *Tuathal* ſeparated a Tract of Land from each of the four Provinces, which met together at a certain Place; and of that Part which he took he made the Country of *Meath*, as it appears at this Day. For tho' the Territory of Land, that is

adjacent to *Viſneach*, was known by the Name of *Meath*, from the Time of the Sons of *Nemedius*, till the Reign of this Monarch *Tuathal*, yet the Proportion that was thus ſeparated and divided from the reſt, was not ſo called till the Time of this Prince, who eſtabliſhed it as a diſtinct Part of the Country from every one of the Provinces, as before mentioned.

In each Portion taken out of the Provinces *Tuathal* erected a magnificent Palace; in the Tract he divided from *Munſter*, and added to *Meath*, he built the royal Seat of *Tlachtga*, where the Fire *Tlachtga* was ordained to be kindled. The Uſe of this *ſacred Fire* was to ſummon the Prieſts, the Augurs and *Druids* of *Ireland*, to repair thither, and aſſemble upon the Eve of *All Saints*, in order to conſume the Sacrifices that were offered to their *Pagan* Gods; and it was eſtabliſhed under the Penalty of a great Fine, that no other *Fire* ſhould be kindled upon that Night throughout the Kingdom; ſo that the Fire, that was to be uſed in the Country, was to be derived from this *holy Fire*; for which Privilege the People were to pay a *Scraball*, which amounts to *three Pence* every Year, as an Acknowledgment to the King of *Munſter*, becauſe the Palace of *Tlachtga*, where this *Fire* burn'd, was the Proportion taken from the Province of *Munſter*, and added to the Country of *Meath*.

The ſecond royal Palace that was erected, was in the Proportion taken from the Province of *Conacht*, and here was a general *Convocation* aſſembled of all the Inhabitants of the Kingdom that were able to appear, which was called the Convocation of *Viſneach*, and kept upon the firſt Day of *May*, where they offered Sacrifices to the principal Deity of the Iſland, whom they adored under the Name of *Beul*. Upon this Occaſion they were uſed to kindle two Fires in every Territory in the Kingdom, in Honour of this *Pagan* God. It was a ſolemn Ceremony at this Time to drive a Number of Cattel of every Kind between theſe Fires; this was conceived to be an Antidote and a Preſervation againſt the Murrain, or any other peſtilential Diſtemper among Cattel for the Year following; and from theſe Fires that were made in Worſhip of the God *Beul*, the Day upon which the *Chriſtian* Feſtival of St. *Philip* and St. *James* is obſerved, is called in the *Iriſh* Language *Beultinne*. The Derivation of the Word is thus, *La* in *Iriſh*

Iobbaċt na nDraoiċe don an deiċiḃ Fallṡa.

Iriſh ſignifies a *Day*, *Beul* is the Name of the Pagan Deity, and *Teinne* is the ſame with *Fire* in the *Engliſh*, which Words, when they are pronounced together, ſound *La Beultinne*. At this Time the Inhabitants, for Want of the Conveniency of coined Money, would change and barter their Horſes, their Arms, or what other valuable Things they had, for different Neceſſaries which they had Occaſion for, which was the Way of buying and ſelling in thoſe Ages. The King of *Conacht*, as a Tribute and Acknowledgment, had a Horſe and Arms for every Lord of a Mannor or Chieftain of Lands that came to this Aſſembly; and the Reaſon of this Claim was, becauſe the Tract of *Viſneach* was a Proportion ſeparated from the Province of *Conacht*, in order to inlarge the Borders of *Meath*.

The third royal Seat erected by *Tuathal*, was the Palace of *Tailtean* which was a Territory added to *Meath*, and originally belong'd to the Province of *Ulſter*. At this Place was the celebrated *Fair* of *Tailtean* held, which was the more remarkable in that the Inhabitants of the Iſland brought their Children hither, that were of a ſuitable Age, and contracted with one another, about the *Marriage* of them. And the ſtricteſt and moſt becoming Order was obſerved in this Meeting; for the Men were placed by themſelves, the Women likewiſe had a peculiar Place at a convenient Diſtance aſſign'd them, where they treated about the Diſpoſal of their Children; and when the Articles were agreed upon, they proceeded to the Ceremony.

mná ᵹ laiṫ leo ꝼeiṅ na ꝼiṅ ᵹ leiṫ leo ꝼeiṅ 7c.

It muſt be obſerv'd here, that *Lughaidh Lamhfhada*, was the firſt Monarch, who eſtabliſh'd the *Fair* of *Tailtean*, in Honour to the Memory of *Tailte* the Daughter of *Maghmor* King of *Spain*, and Wife to *Eochadh* the Son of *Eirc*, the laſt King of the *Firbolgs*, as before mentioned. In this Field was buried that renowned Queen by *Lughaidh Lamhfhadha*, who, in Commemoration of her, inſtituted the *Fair* of *Tailtean*; becauſe ſhe had taken Care of his Education in his Minority, and accompliſh'd him in polite Learning, and the Diſcipline of Arms till he was grown a Man. This *Fair* was then kept upon the Day known in the *Iriſh* Language by the Name of *La Lughnaſa*, in the Month of *Auguſt*, which is as much as to ſay, the *Day* ordained by *Lughaidh*, and is called in *Engliſh Lammas Day*, obſerv'd upon the firſt Day of the Month of *Auguſt*. But notwithſtand-

ing the *Fair* of *Tailtean* was ordained before the Reign of *Tuathal Teachtmar*, yet there was no *Palace* erected in that Place till the Time of this *Iriſh* Monarch; and becauſe the Seat of *Tailtean* in the Country of *Meath* was ſeparated from the Province of *Ulſter*, the King of that Province laid Claim to a Tribute or Acknowledgment ariſing from that *Fair*, which conſiſted in an *Ounce of Silver* from every Couple that were contracted and married at that Time.

ni raib tailtiu na Riog forthe hairiſen tuatail. t.

ṁᵹe dᵹiod do ṙioᵹ ulad oᵹaċ lanaiṁṅa do ṙoṙad ḋċee an donaċ tailtean.

The fourth royal Seat erected by *Tuathal Teachtmar*, was the Palace of *Teamhair*, that is, *Tara*, which was added to *Meath*, and belonged originally to the Province of *Leinſter*. In this ſtately Fabrick the general Meeting of the ſeveral Eſtates of the Kingdom was held, which Convention was called the *Royal Aſſembly of* Tara. This Parliament was ſummon'd once in three Years, and was diſtinguiſhed likewiſe by the Name of *Feas Teambrach:* The Buſineſs of this Aſſembly was to enact wholſome Laws for the Government of the Kingdom, to examine into the ancient Chronicles and Records, to purge them of all falſe and ſpurious Relations, and to ſettle the Genealogies of the renowned *Gadelians.* The Pedigrees and noble Exploits of the ſeveral Families in the Iſland were brought before this Aſſembly, who appointed a ſelect Committee of the moſt learned Antiquaries to ſearch into the Truth and Authority of them; and if they were approved, and paſſed the Scrutiny, they were admitted by the Parliament, and tranſcribed into the royal Records, called the *Pſalter of Tara*; ſo that whatever Laws, Cuſtoms, or Genealogies, were offered to be introduced, if they were not upon Inquiry to be found in this venerable and authentick *Journal*, they were not admitted as genuine, but were rejected as an Impoſition upon Poſterity.

ṙeaċ leaḃᵹ an ḃṙeiṫeaṁnuiſ tuaṫe.

The Bounds of this Hiſtory will not allow of a particular Account of the ſeveral Laws and Inſtitutions eſtabliſhed by this Convention, which I am certain will take up a Volume of themſelves, and may hereafter, upon proper Encouragement, be communicated to the Publick; yet it may be convenient to repeat in ſome Meaſure what was obſerved before, and ſpeak of the Regularity and decent Order obſerved in the magnificent *Entertainments* provided for the ſeveral *Members* of this *Triennial Parliament* during the Time of their Seſſion.

This Assembly did not only consist of the principal Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, but the military Officers and the principal Commanders of the Army were admitted to a Place in these Debates; and the Name of every Officer that was in full Pay, and imployed in Defence of the Country, with the Date of his Commission, was inrolled by the learned Antiquaries in the royal Records. The Nobility and Gentry likewise had their Names inserted in the List by publick Authority, according to their several Qualities; and by the Superiority of their Degrees every Member had a Right to a Place at these Entertainments.

When the Dinner was prepared, and the Apartment ready, every Guest had a Servant to attend upon him, and to carry his *Target*, which he delivered to the Antiquaries, who hung them up according to their Enrollment. The Dining-Room was a long and narrow Building, with Tables placed against each Side of the Room, only allowing a Space for a Waiter to stand behind. Above the Table were Hooks fixed in the Wall at convenient Distances, upon which the Targets of the Nobility, the Gentry, and commanding Officers, were hung up by the learned Antiquaries or Heralds, whose Office it was; by which Means every Member knew the Place appointed for him to sit; for they were to take their Places under their own Targets, which were easily distinguished by the Coats of Arms, blazon'd upon the Outside of them; so that there was no Dispute about Precedence and Pre-eminency; for by these Methods it was impossible to mistake. The Table on the Right Hand was appointed for the Nobility, who were possessed of the greatest Estates; that on the Left Hand was for the principal Officers, who had the highest Posts in the Army, and for the rest of the Members. The End of the Apartment was allotted to the Antiquaries, the Historians, the Judges, the Poets, and Men of Learning in all Professions, who were allowed to sit in this Convention. A Space was left between the Table and the Wall for the Attendants. Before the Dinner every Person was to go out of the Room, and the Members were to be called in by three loud Blasts of a *Trumpet*; and several other Ceremonies were observed to raise the State and Solemnity of this Convention, which are particularly described in the Reign of *Ollamh Fodhla*, a preceding Monarch, and therefore shall not be repeated

yudtantuy gad flata, 7 gad tdoiyiee an aygeit anyo 7c.

ta ena b' rgaoile g an onbugad yo abflaitioy ollaim fodla 7c.

peated in this Place as an Incumbrance upon the Hiſtory.

It was this Prince *Tuathal Teachtmar*, that firſt laid the Tribute or chief Rent, called *Boroimhe*, upon the Province of *Leinſter*, which he exacted as Satisfaction for the Death of two young Princeſſes his Daughters, who loſt their Lives upon the Account of the King of *Leinſter*; their Names were *Fithir* and *Dairine*. The King of this Province, called *Eochaidh Ainchean*, was married to *Dairine* the eldeſt Siſter, and brought her away with him to his royal Palace in *Leinſter*. About a Year after the Marriage, this laſcivious Prince, not contented with the Embraces of his Lady, went craftily to *Tara* to the Court of *Tuathal Teachtmar*, and told him that his Daughter *Dairine* was Dead, which Loſs could no Way be repaired to him, unleſs he would condeſcend to beſtow her Siſter upon him; for he valued the Honour of his Friendſhip, which would be more ſacred and laſting by this Alliance, and in ſome Meaſure contribute toward the publick Peace of the Kingdom. This Requeſt was complied with by the King of *Ireland*, and the Princeſs *Fithir* was deliver'd to *Eochaidh Ainchean*, who married her, and took her with him to his own Province. When ſhe arrived ſhe found her Siſter *Dairine*, and was ſo ſurpriſed and overcome with Shame at the Sight of her, that ſhe fainted away, and could never be recover'd; for ſhe inſtantly died. The unfortunate *Dairine*, not ſuſpecting the Virtue of her Siſter, was ſo affected with the Loſs of her, that ſhe threw her ſelf upon the dead Body, and the Paſſion of Grief was ſo violent that ſhe fell into Convulſions, which immediately put an End to her Life. This melancholy Accident is taken Notice of by a very antient Poet in this Manner.

baſ da ingean tuathal anſo.

Two Princeſſes, the Daughters of Tuathal,
The fair Dairine, *and the lovely* Fithir,
Fell by the Luſt of Eochaidh Ainchean;
The virtuous Fithir *died with guiltleſs Shame,*
And Dairine, *overcome with Grief,*
Would not ſurvive her Siſter's Fate.

The *Iriſh* Monarch, inform'd of the tragical End of his two Daughters, reſolv'd to revenge their Death upon the King of *Leinſter*, whoſe Treachery and Falſhood had

deſtroy'd two of the moſt beautiful Ladies in the whole Kingdom. He immediately therefore diſpatch'd Meſſengers throughout the Iſland to complain of the Indignity offered him, and demanded Aſſiſtance of the principal Nobility and Gentry, to vindicate his abuſed Honour, and to chaſtiſe the Baſeneſs of the unfaithful *Eochaidh*. They received his Letters, and reſenting the Affront in a proper Manner, as became good Subjects, they raiſed an Army with all Expedition; and when they were well fitted out, they were ſent to *Tuathal* to ſupport the Juſtice of his Cauſe, and to invade the Territories of the King of *Leinſter*.

neȝt tuaṫ-ail deċoiṁ-ne laiġean.

Supported with a numerous and reſolute Body of Troops, *Tuathal* marched into the Province of *Leinſter* with Fire and Sword, making moſt dreadful Depredations, and miſerably diſtreſſing the Inhabitants. *Eochaidh* informed of the Miſeries of his People, deſigned at firſt to raiſe an Army, and give Battel to the Enemy; but when he underſtood the Strength of the *Iriſh* Forces, he found he was unable to make Head againſt them in the Field, and therefore in the moſt ſubmiſſive Manner deſired a Ceſſation of Arms, and by Treaty to compound the Diſpute. The King of *Ireland* had it in his Power to deſtroy and over-run the whole Province, but being of a merciful Diſpoſition, he conſented to withdraw his Troops, and reſtrain them from plundering the Country, if the King and People of *Leinſter* would bind themſelves by ſolemn Engagements to pay a certain Tribute every ſecond Year to him and his Succeſſors in the Throne of *Ireland*, which Contract ſhould oblige the King and the Inhabitants of the *Province* for ever. Theſe Terms were accepted by *Eochaidh* and his Subjects with great Satisfaction; and the Tribute and Acknowledgment that was demanded by *Tuathal* for the Death of his Daughters was threeſcore hundred *Cows*, threeſcore hundred *Hogs*, threeſcore hundred *Wethers*, threeſcore hundred *Copper Cauldrons*, threeſcore hundred Ounces of *Silver*, and threeſcore hundred *Mantles*. This Tribute was ordered to be diſpoſed of in this Manner, a third Part of it was to be paid to the People of *Oirgiallach*, a third Part to the Inhabitants of *Conacht*, and the remaining Part to *Jobh Neill*. A Poet of great Antiquity has tranſmitted an Account of this Tranſaction in the following Lines,

an ċaiṅ do dioltuġe le tuaṫal te-aṁ iṅṫ 7 le da ṡiṫċiḋ ṅiġ na ḃiaiġ anṡo 7ċ.

Lines, which exactly agree with the old Hiſtory called *Boiroimhe Laighean*, or, the Fine of *Leinſter*.

As Tribute for the Death of the two Princeſſes,
And in Revenge for the baſe Act of Eochaidh,
The Men of Leinſter *were oblig'd to pay*
To Tuathal *and all the Monarchs after him,*
Threeſcore hundred of the faireſt Cows
And threeſcore hundred Ounces of pure Silver,
And threeſcore hundred Mantles *richly woven,*
And threeſcore hundred of the fatteſt Hogs
And threeſcore hundred of the largeſt Sheep,
And threeſcore hundred Caldrons *ſtrong and poliſh'd.*
This Tribute was appointed to be ſent,
A third Part to the Inhabitants of Conacht,
Another third to Oirgiall, *and the reſt*
To Jobh Neill.

This Tax was known in *Ireland* by the Name of *Boiroimhe Laighean*, or the Tribute of *Leinſter*, and was duly paid every ſecond Year during the Reign of forty Monarchs of *Ireland* after *Tuathal* who firſt receiv'd it, as the Poet has given us to underſtand in this Manner.

To forty royal Monarchs of the Iſle,
This heavy Tribute was exactly paid,
From the renown'd Tuathal's *Reſtoration*;
To Fianachta's *happy Reign.*

The Province of *Leinſter* was deliver'd from the Payment of this Tax by the Interceſſion of St. *Moling*, who obtain'd from *Fianachta* a Forbearance till *Munday* (as he expreſs'd it) the Saint, it ſeems, had an equivocal Evaſion, for he meant the *Monday* of *Doomſday*, by which Artifice he over-reach'd the King, who remitted the Tribute.

do ſaor Moling co-ſeas largeann omboſ roime 7c.

It has been obſerv'd that this Fine of *Leinſter*, was paid for many Ages; but ſometimes when the Kingdom of *Ireland* was invaded or diſturb'd by Civil Commotions, the King of the Province would refuſe to ſend his Tax, which occaſion'd many Wars and fatal Diſputes; for the *Iriſh* Monarchs would inſiſt upon their Right and defend it by Arms, and by theſe Conteſts and Quarrels many of the Nobility and Gentry were ſlain on

both Sides; but the greateſt Calamities fell generally upon the Province.

During the Reign of *Tuathal Teachtmar* (as the *Iriſh* Records of *Tara* expreſſly mention) there were two general Aſſemblies convened within the Kingdom of *Ireland*, the firſt was ſummoned to the Palace of *Eamhain* in *Ulſter*, the other met at *Cruachan* in the Province of *Conacht*. The moſt remarkable Ordinances and Laws that were debated and eſtabliſhed in theſe great Councils of the Nation were theſe that follow. It was enacted that all the Annals, Hiſtories and other publick Chronicles of the Kingdom ſhould be examined and reviſed, and the ſame Method ſhould be uſed in fixing their Authority, as was ordained by the Committee of the triennial Parliament in the Reign of that illuſtrious Monarch *Ollamh Fodhla*; for great Corruptions had been introduced from the Murther of *Fiachadh Fionoluidh* under the Uſurpation of the *Plebeians*, and thoſe Conventions had been diſcontinued till the Reſtoration of *Tuathal*.

do hoꝛ ðuiġeaðnoiꝛ ꝺgu꞉ neaꝛ ꝺanꝛo.

It was likewiſe eſtabliſhed in that auguſt Aſſembly by the King and his Nobles, that the Artificers, the Tradeſmen, and Handicrafts-men of the Kingdom ſhould be brought under Regulation; for which End the Mechanicks of all Occupations, Smiths, Carpenters, Muſicians, and all other ingenious Profeſſions were ſummon'd to attend upon theſe triennial Parliaments; when they came, a ſelect Committee was appointed to examine into the Skill and Abilities of every Mechanick, and to make Choice of ſixty of the moſt eminent in their ſeveral Profeſſions, who had Authority by Commiſſion to govern and be Superviſors over the reſt. Every one of theſe had the proper Extent of his Juriſdiction ſettled; and their Office was to reform all Abuſes in their ſeveral Profeſſions, and ſuſpend ſuch as were unſkilful, or by Miſmanagement brought their Art into Diſrepute, from the Exerciſe of their Trades. So that no Perſon was allowed publickly to practiſe his Art, or profeſs any mechanical Employment, without a *Licenſe* from theſe Commiſſioners, after he had been ſtrictly examined and accepted by Reaſon of his Abilities in the Trade and Buſineſs he deſigned to follow. Theſe Superviſors inveſted with this Authority were known in the *Iriſh* Language by the Name of *Jollanuidh*, which ſignifies *ſkilful* and

loꝛ ceġo anꝛo 7c.

able Mechanicks. Before this Time it muſt be obſerved that very few of the Poſterity of the *Mileſians* profeſſed any Trade or Occupation, but were generally Perſons of ſome Eſtate, or imployed in the Army or in other publick Poſts of the Government. The Mechanicks of the Country in thoſe Days were the Remnant of the *Tuatha de Danans*, who were permitted to ſtay in the Kingdom, the *Brigantes* and ſome of the principal *Plebeians*; the lower Branches of the *Mileſian* Race were the *Militia* of the Iſland, the Hiſtorians, Antiquaries, Harpers, Phyſicians, and *Brehon* or Judges, and other publick Officers of the State, who would not ſubmit to any manual Labour, leſt they ſhould degrade, and derive a Stain upon the Honour of their Families.

ſoiſen élanna Aſſileadh le ceol le holl amantaiſ 7 le hᵹlor 7 le hᵹaṁ.

This Monarch *Tuathal Teachtmar* was ſlain by his Succeſſor *Mal*, the Son of *Rughruidh*.

Mal, the Son of *Rughruidh* ſeized upon the Govern- *A. D.* 109. ment; his Grandfather was *Cathbhadha*, Son of *Giallchadha Finn*, Son of *Fionchadha*, Son of *Muireadhuagh*, Son of *Fiachadh Fionnamhaig*, Son of *Iriel Glunmar*, Son of *Connall Cearnach*, Son of *Amergin Jargiunaigh*, Son of *Cas Trillſigh*, Son of *Fachtna*, Son of *Cana*, Son of *Gionga*, Son of *Ruighruidh More* (from whom *Clanna Ruighruidhe* obtained its Name) a Deſcendent from the Poſterity of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, the King of *Spain*; he filled the Throne of *Ireland* four Years, and fell by the Sword of *Feidhlin Reachtmar*, Son of *Tuathal Teachtmar Feidhlin*.

Feidhlimhidh Reachtmar was his Succeſſor; he was *A. D.* 113. the Son of *Tuathal Teachtmar*, Son of *Fiachadh Fionoluidh*, derived from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and wore the Crown nine Years; the Mother of this *Iriſh* Monarch was *Baine*, the Daughter of *Sgaile Balbh*, the King of *England*. This Prince was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Feihdlimhidh Reachtmar* becauſe he governed his Subjects, and adminiſtred *Juſtice* among them by the moſt equitable Law of *Retaliation*. Every Sentence and Decree that he paſſed upon an Offender, was ſtrictly conformable to this ancient Law, which he injoyned with the ſame Exactneſs in all the publick Judicatories of the Kingdom. If a Criminal had defrauded another of his Cattel, his Sheep, or any Part of his Property, or had deſtroyed the Uſe of a Leg, an Arm, or an Eye, or of whatever Nature the Offence was, he was obliged to make Satisfaction by this Law. And

aſe an Riᵹ ro bo on oᵹ eiric ᵹ ocuſ an ei-

by

by the Dread of this ſevere, tho' juſt, Decree, were the inferior Subjects of *Ireland* terrified into Humanity, Integrity and good Manners, and became an honeſt and worthy People. From this Method of Puniſhment and Retribution was this Prince diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Feidhlimhidh Reachtmar*, and Providence rewarded him for the Juſticc of his Adminiſtration; for he did not fall by the Sword, as did moſt of his Predeceſſors, but died a natural Death.

A. D. 122. *Cathoir More*, who was ſirnamed the *Great*, was the ſucceeding Monarch; he was the Son of *Feidhlimidh Fionirglais*, Son of *Cormac Gealta Gaoth*, Son of *Niadh Corb*, Son of *Concorb*, Son of *Modha Corb*, Son of *Conchabhar Abraruadhe*, Son of *Feargus Fairge*, a Prince deſcended from the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and he governed the Kingdom three Years. This King had thirty Sons, as an old Poet has given us to underſtand in this Manner.

Deſcended from the Loins of Cathaoir More
Were thirty Princes moſt renown'd in Arms,
Moſt comely Perſonages and Heroes all.

Yet we are aſſured that twenty of theſe Princes died and left no Iſſue behind them; the remaining ten married and had many Children; the Names of theſe Brothers, who ſurvived, were *Roſa Failge*, *Daire Barrach*, *Breaſal*, *Eineach Glaſs*, *Feargus*, *Oilioll*, *Criomthan Dearg Maiſneach*, *Eochaidh Teimhin*, *Aongus*, *Fiachaidh Baiceada*, who was the youngeſt Prince of the Family; notwithſtanding this laſt Branch obtained the Government of the Province of *Leinſter*, and were Kings of that Country for many Ages.

From *Roſa*, the eldeſt Son of this Monarch, *Cathaoir More*, who was ſirnamed *Failge*, which ſignifies the Hero of the *Rings*, deſcended the moſt princely and illuſtrious Family of *O Connor Faly*. The Word *Faly*, it muſt be obſerved, is an evident Corruption of *Failge*, which in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *Rings*. From this Prince *Failge*, who was the eldeſt Son of the Poſterity of *Cathaoir More*, diſtinguiſhed by the honourable Name of *O Connor Faly* or *Failge*, as appears evidently from all the authentick Records of *Ireland* in general, and particularly by the Genealogy preſerved thro' ſo many Ages of the illuſtrious Family of

Sinſer ſleanſa cataoir moir ar-ſo.

O Connor

O Connor Faly, which teſtifies, that the hereditary Princes of *Leinſter*, ſucceſſively retained the ancient Title of *Failge*, in Proof of their royal Extraction from *Roſa Failge*, whom they juſtly claim as the great Anceſtor of the Family. And they have exerted themſelves as a Poſterity worthy of ſuch Progenitors; for they have ſhewn themſelves a valiant and generous Tribe, free and hoſpitable, and true Patriots, when the Cauſe of their Country required their Arms; and they were ſo free of their Blood in its Defence, that the Family in Proceſs of Time was reduced to a ſmall Number; for the Bravery of this illuſtrious Houſe of *Leinſter* expoſed them to the greateſt Dangers and Difficulties; for they would never fly or retreat, tho' oppreſſed by ſuperior Strength, but choſe rather to ſell their Lives dearly upon the Spot. From this Prince *Roſa Failge* deſcended likewiſe other noble Families, as the *O Dempſy*, Lords of *Clanmalier*, and *O Dun*, with ſeveral others of principal Note, as will be particularly obſerved when we come to adjuſt the Pedigrees of the *Mileſians*.

Sliocht Roſa Failge Sinſir ſleacht Eathaoir inoir.

It is certain, that *Fiachadh Baiceada*, tho' a younger Brother to *Roſa Failge*, is placed in many Books of Genealogies, before any other of the nine Sons of *Cathaoir More*, who left Iſſue behind them; and for this Reaſon, becauſe the Province of *Leinſter* was governed by more Kings of his Poſterity than of any of the other Brothers. From him deſcended the princely Families of *Mac Morough Cavanagh*, in the *Iriſh* Language *Mac Murchadha Caomhanach*, Kings of *Leinſter*, of *O Tool*, in *Iriſh O Tuathail*, who were ſome Time the Monarchs of that Province, of *Byrn*, in *Iriſh O Broin*, who were not only Kings of *Leinſter*, but Lords of *Wicklow* for many Generations. From this *Fiachadh* were derived likewiſe the noble Families of the *Murphys*, in the *Iriſh O Murchudha*; of *Dowling*, in *Iriſh O Dunluing*; of *Ryan*, in *Iriſh O Riain*, and in ſome Chronicles of *Ireland* it is called *O Maoilrian*; of *Cinſealagh*, of *O Mulduin*, of *O Cormac*, *O Duffy*, and many others.

Fiacha baiceada o ttain na huaiſle ſoin 7c.

From *Cairbre*, the Son of *Cuchorb*, who lived four Generations before *Cathaoir More*, were deſcended the Families of *O Dwyr*, in the *Iriſh O Duibhidir*, who were Kings of *Carbry*, *Coillnamanach*, &c.

From *Conla*, the Son of *Breaſal Breac*, who preceded *Cathaoir More* by fourteen Generations, were derived

O conla mac giolla patraice 7 ô briaonain ro buaḋ.

derived the princely Family of *Fitz Patrick*, in the *Iriſh* Language *Macgiollaphadruigh*, who were Kings of *Ireland* for many Ages; and from the ſame noble Stem proceeded the heroick Tribe of *O Braonain* of *Vibhduach*, who were diſtinguiſhed by their military Atchievements, and were ſome of the moſt renowned Champions of the Times they lived in.

A. D. 125. *Conn Ceadchathach*, who for his Valour obtained the Title of the Hero of the *hundred Battels*, obtained the Government; he was the Son of *Tuathal Teachtmar*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and wore the Crown twenty Years; but was at length ſlain by *Tiobraide Tireach*, Son of *Mail*, Son of *Rochruidhe*, King of *Ulſter*. This Prince was barbarouſly murthered in the Territory of *Tara*, when he chanced to be alone and unattended by his Guards; the Executioners were fifty Ruffians, diſguiſed for the Purpoſe in the Habit of Women, and employed by *Tiobraide Tireach* to fall upon him when Opportunity favoured, and put an End to his Life. The Mother of *Conn Ceadchathach* was *Ughna*, the Daughter of the King of *Denmark*; and he was attacked, and ſo overpowered by *Modha Nuagat*, King of *Munſter*, that he loſt half his Dominions, after he had been defeated in ten Battels, and was forced to deliver them into the Poſſeſſion of the Conqueror.

do mᵹbaḋ eoṁ ceaḋ ċaṫa Alβeall le tiobᵹaide tireaċ.

The Mother of the victorious *Modha Nuagat* was *Sioda*, the Daughter of *Floin*, Son of *Fiachradh* of the *Earnaidhe*; and the Reaſon of his Quarrel with the King of *Ireland* was upon the Account of the *Earnaidhs*, who were deſcended from the Poſterity of *Fiachadh Fearmara*, and derived from the princely Stock of *Heremon*. This Family by continual Victories had the better of the Deſcendents of *Heber Fionn* in *Munſter*; ſo that there were three, who at the ſame Time raiſed Pretenſions to the Crown of that Province, *Lughaidh Allathach*, *Daire Dornmor* and *Aongus*. When *Modha Nuagat* perceived that the royal Houſe of *Heremon* had Poſſeſſion of the Government of *Munſter*, he did not think it ſafe to ſtay in that Province, but removed to *Leinſter*, where he had his Education and Support with *Daire Barrach*, the Son of *Cathaoir More*. There grew an intimate Friendſhip between theſe two young Princes; ſo that *Modha Nuagat* requeſted of his royal Companion, that he would favour his Right, and ſupply him

with ſufficient Force to recover the Crown of *Munſter*. His Friend complied, and immediately put him at the Head of a ſtout Body of Troops: *Modha* with this Aſſiſtance marches into the Province in a hoſtile Manner, and halted at *Vibh Liathain*: Here *Aongus* made Head againſt him with a numerous Army, and a fierce and bloody Battel commenced; but after a ſharp Diſpute with doubtful Succeſs, the Victory ſtood for *Modha Nuagat*, who routed the Enemy, and perſued them ſo cloſe, that he drove them out of the Province. This Battel was fought upon a Spot of Ground fortunate to the Conqueror; for in the ſame Place he engaged in the Battel of *Ard Neimhidh*.

Aongus, after the Defeat, fled directly to *Conn Ceadchathach*, the Monarch of *Ireland*, and intreated his Aſſiſtance; the King ſupplied him with a Reinforcement of fifteen thouſand Men; with this Army he enters the Province of *Munſter*, and, prompted by Indignation and Revenge, he reſolved to recover the Crown he had loſt, or die upon the Spot. He halted at *Crioch Liathain*, where *Modha Nuagat* was ready to receive him, and offered him Battel. The two Armies engaged with great Bravery, but the Forces of *Modha*, accuſtomed to Victory, broke through the adverſe Troops, and deſtroyed the greateſt Part of them with a terrible Slaughter, and put the reſt to a general Rout.

longbuy Modha nuadat na heanntide ar an Mainain.

Animated with this Succeſs, *Modha Nuagat* baniſh'd the *Earnaidhs* out of the Province of *Munſter*; but with this Reſtriction, that as many as ſubmitted peaceably to his Government, might continue in the Country. It was the Aſſiſtance that *Conn Ceadchathach* afforded to *Aongus* that was the Occaſion of thoſe dreadful Wars between that King and *Modha Nuagat*; but the *Iriſh* Monarch was unfortunate in moſt Engagements, for he loſt the Day in ten ſeveral Battels. He was defeated in the Battel of *Broiſne*, the Battel of *Sampaite*, the Battel of *Greine*, the Battel of *Athlone*, the Battel of *Moigh Crioch*, in which Action *Fiachadh Rioghſhada*, the Son of *Feidhlimidh Reachtmar*, was ſlain, the Battel of *Aſail*, the Battel of *Sliabh Moſaigh*, the Battel of *Suamaigh*, the Battel of *Gabhran*, and the Battel of *Viſnigh*. And theſe Conteſts and Diſſentions continued between the two Princes, till *Modha Nuagat*, by a conſtant Courſe of Succeſs, had got Poſſeſſion of one half of the Kingdom; ſo that his Territories extended from *Gallway* and

roiñcep eirne idir conn ceadcatha 7 Modha nuadat.

and *Dublin*, and *Eiſkir Ready* was the Bounds of his Government. From this Conqueſt the *Southern* Part of the Kingdom is known to this Day by the Name of *Leath Modha* or *Modha*'s Half, who was the victorious Prince we are now ſpeaking of, and was likewiſe diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Eogan More*. The *Northern* Part of the Iſland is called to this Time by the Diſtinction of *Leath Cuinn* or *Conn*'s Half, from this *Conn Ceadchathach*, King of *Ireland*.

Modha Nuagat had another Opportunity of enlarging his Conqueſts, that could not fail of Succeſs, and prevailing upon the Affections of the People; for it happen'd that ſeven Years before, an eminent *Druid*, whom he retained in his Family, diſcover'd by his Art that there ſhould be a moſt dreadful *Famine* throughout the Iſland, and ſo great a Scarcity of Proviſion and the Fruits of the Earth, that the Inhabitants would be compell'd to feed upon one another's Fleſh to preſerve their Lives; and therefore to obviate theſe Calamities, he adviſed him to ſupport himſelf and his Retinue, by feeding upon Fiſh and Fowl, of which at that Time there was great Plenty in all Parts of the Kingdom; by this means he had the Advantage of ſaving all the Corn, and other Fruits, for a Subſiſtence, when that Deſolation and Miſery ſhould fall upon the Land; and as a farther Proviſion againſt the approaching Famine, he perſuaded him to build Store-houſes and to buy in all the Corn of the Country, and to lay out all the Revenue of his Province that could be ſpared from other Uſes in the Purchaſe. *Modha Nuagat* was ſo convinc'd of the Integrity of the *Druid*, that he gave Belief to the Prediction, and for the ſpace of ſeven Years, he and his Subjects lived upon Fiſh and Fowl, and ſecured the Corn and other Neceſſaries of Life in Granaries and proper Places, and ſent Factors all over the Kingdom to buy up all the Proviſion that was expoſed to Sale as far as the whole Income of his Province would extend. At the Time foretold, there was a miſerable Scarcity throughout the whole Iſland, and the People were reduced to the moſt deſperate Extremities; but when they were informed of the provident Care of the Prince of *Munſter*, who had laid in great Quantities of Corn and other Neceſſaries, they applied to him in great Numbers, and relying upon his Mercy and Humanity,

Humanity, intreated him to ſupport them with Bread, and ſave the Lives of the whole Kingdom. *Modha* made uſe of this Advantage, and tho' he reſolved to relieve the Miſeries of the People, yet he inſiſted upon an Acknowledgment as an Equivalent, and promiſed to aſſiſt them with Corn in this Diſtreſs, upon Condition they would ſubmit to a conſtant Tribute, and pay a certain Tax to the Crown of *Munſter*. Theſe Terms were joyfully accepted by the ſtarv'd Petitioners; and ſo the Granaries and Store-houſes were opened, and Neceſſaries were diſtributed, but with a ſparing Hand among the People. The Circumſtances of this Tranſaction are confirmed by the concurring Teſtimony of an authentick Poem that begins thus, *Eogan More ſa mor a Raith*; the Lines are theſe.

And now alas! came on the deadly Year,
And dreadful Blaſts infected all the Air.
The Fields no chearful Hopes of Harveſt bring,
Nor tender Buds foretell a coming Spring:
Nor bladed Graſs, nor bearded Corn ſucceed,
But Scales of Scurf and Putrefaction breed;
And Men, and Beaſts, and Fowls with Hunger pin'd,
And Trees and Plants in one Deſtruction join'd.
The ſcattered Vulgar ſearch around the Fields,
And pluck whate'er the wither'd Herbage yields.
Famiſh'd with Want, they Wilds and Deſarts tread,
And fainting wander for their needful Bread;
But tir'd at length, unable to ſuſtain
Afflictive Want, and Hunger's pinching Pain,
They pray to Modha *as a guardian God,*
And bleſs, with Hands upheld, the Place of his Abode.
Let fall, they cry, ſome Pity on our Grief,
If what we beg be juſt, and we deſerve Relief.
The Prince, with Pity mov'd, extended wide
His Granaries, and all their Wants ſupplied.
But, as a moſt deſerv'd Reward, commands
A Tax, and lays a Tribute on their Lands.

This Prince, *Modha Nuagat*, it muſt be obſerved, was known by four different Names: he was called *Eogan Fidhſheathach*, *Eogan Mor*, *Eogan Taithlioch*, and *Modha Nuagat*, as an ancient Poet has given us to underſtand in this Manner.

ceiċne hannand badaſ
ſ eogan inoſ
ſē.

The Prince of Munſter *is known in Hiſtory*
By four moſt noble Titles, Eogan More,
Eogan Tidhfeathach, Eogan Taithlioch,
And Modha Nuagat.

To underſtand the true Occaſion why this Prince was diſtinguiſhed by theſe ſeveral Appellations, the curious may conſult the ancient Treatiſe, called the *Etymology of Names*, which will give him Satisfaction concerning the Derivation of them. *Eogan More* was the Son of *Modha Neid*, and was married to *Beara*, the Daughter of *Heber More*, Son of *Miodhna*, King of *Caſtile* in the Kingdom of *Spain*. By this *Spaniſh* Princeſs he had one Son and two Daughters; the Name of his Son was *Oilioll Olum*, the eldeſt Daughter was called *Sgoithniamh*, and the youngeſt *Coinioll*. This is confirmed by a Poet of great Antiquity in theſe Verſes.

ta fat gac ainm da ſaid ſi eogan mor ſan co-in Shmain 7c.

The Spaniſh *Princeſs, beautiful* Beara,
Daughter of Heber, *the* Caſtilian *King,*
Was Mother of the valiant Oilioll Olum
And of the virtuous Ladies Sgoithneamh
And Coinioll.

Modha Nuagat, the King of *Munſter*, was at length treacherouſly ſlain by *Conn Ceadchathach*, the Monarch of *Ireland*, who (as ſome Chronicles aſſert) killed him in his Bed in the Morning of the Day when they intended to fight the Battel of *Maigh Leane*. The Reaſon why this King *Conn* was ſirnamed the Hero of a *hundred Battels*, was, becauſe he ſubdued the Provincialiſts, and triumphed over them in ſo many Engagements; to confirm this, we have the Teſtimony of the following Lines.

The warlike Conn *came off with Victory*
In Munſter, *and an hundred Battels won;*
So many Times with Laurels was he crown'd,
And triumphed over Ulſter, *and in* Leinſter
He fought in ſixty Battels with Succeſs.

But the good Fortune of this Prince at laſt forſook him, and he was ſlain by *Tiobraide Tireach*, as before mentioned.

Conaire

Conaire was the ſucceeding Monarch; he was the Son of *Modha Lamha*, Son of *Luigheach Allathach*, Son of *Cairbre Cromcinn*, Son of *Daire Dornmor*, Son of *Cairbre Fionnmor*, Son of *Conaire More*, Son of *Eiderſgeoil*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and governed the Kingdom ſeven Years; he was killed by *Neimhidh*, the Son of *Sruibhchin*; the Mother of this Prince was *Eithne*, the Daughter of *Lughaidh*, Son of *Daire*. From this *Conaire*, King of *Ireland*, deſcended the *Dailriads* in *Scotland*, *Baiſnagh* from *Leim Congculionn*, as the old Poet obſerves in this Manner. *A. D.* 145.

on ceonge ro tai d'a-ilriaba Albain.

The noble Tribe of the Dailriads
Deſcended from th' illuſtrious Conaire.
Muſgraidh *proceeded from the royal Stock*
Of the ſame Monarch; and the famed Baiſgnigh
From great Congculion's *Loins their Lineage drew.*

Art Aonſhir the Melancholy ſat next in the Throne of *Ireland*; he was the Son of *Conn Ceadchathach*, Son of *Feidlimidh Reachtmur*, a Prince of the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and reign'd thirty Years. His Queen was *Meidhbh Leathdearg*, the Daughter of *Cumann Cualann*, and from this Princeſs *Rath Meidhbhe*, near *Tara* obtain'd its Name. The Occaſion of this Monarch's being diſtinguiſh'd by the Title of *Art Aonſhir*, was, becauſe he was the ſole Survivor of his two Brothers, who were unfortunately kill'd by *Eochaidh Fionn*, the Brother to *Conn*, who was the Hero of the hundred Battels; the Names of theſe young Princes were *Conla* and *Crionna*, and the Brothers of *Conn*, who ſlew them, were called *Eochaidh Fionn*, and *Fiachad Suidhe*. This Tranſaction is confirm'd by the Teſtimony of an ancient Poet, whoſe Authority was never yet queſtion'd, in theſe Lines: *A. D.* 152.

do ṫiṫ conla 7 criona le dear bṛaiṫṛeaċ an Aiṫġ.

Eochaidh Fionn *and* Fiachadh Suidhe
Brothers of Conn *the Hero of the Iſland;*
Deſtroyed the Princes Conla *and* Crionna,
Brothers of Art, *at whoſe unhappy Fate*
He grieved, *and with continued Sorrow pined,*
And ſo was called the melancholy Art.

Conn

Conn, the Monarch of *Ireland*, had ſix Children, the two Sons, who were killed, as before mentioned, and *Art*, who ſucceeded him in the Government; and three Daughters, whoſe Names were *Maoin*, *Sadhbh*, and *Sarah*, as an old Poet gives us to underſtand in theſe Verſes.

Six Children from the royal Loins of Conn
Deſcended; *three Brothers, worthy of a Crown*
Conla, Crionna *and melancholy* Art;
Three Daughters, beautiful and virtuous,
Maoin, Sadhbh *and* Sarah.

The Princes *Conla* and *Crionna* were ſlain by their Uncle, their Father's Brother; the Princeſs *Sarah* was married to *Conaire*, the Daughter of the Son of *Modha Lamhadh*, by whom ſhe had three Sons, called the three *Cairbres*, their Names were *Cairbre Rioghſhada*, *Cairbe Baſchaoin*, and *Cairbre Muiſg*. The Poſterity of *Cairbre Rioghſhada*, the eldeſt of the Brothers, removed into *Scotland*, and are diſtinguiſhed in that Country by the Name of the *Dailriadas*. One of the Deſcendents of this Prince, who was called *Eochaidh Munramhar*, had two Sons, their Names were *Earcha* and *Eolchu*; from the eldeſt of theſe Brothers were derived the *Dailriadas* of *Scotland*, from the youngeſt ſprang in a lineal Deſcent the *Dailriadas* that ſettled in the Province of *Ulſter*, and were called *Rutach*. The Princeſs *Sadhbh*, another Daughter of *Conn* was married to *Macniadh*, the Son of *Lughdheach*, derived from the Poſterity of *Ith*, the Son of *Breogan*, by whom ſhe had a Son, whoſe Name was *Lughaidh*, and ſometimes he was diſtinguiſhed by the Title of *Mac Conn*. Her Huſband *Macniadh* died, but ſhe was ſoon married to *Oilioll Olum*, by whom ſhe had nine Sons; ſeven of theſe young Princes were unfortunately kill'd in the Battel of *Magh Muchruime*, as *Oilioll Olum* has confirmed in a Poem compoſed by himſelf.

dailriada Alban 7 dailriada ulad anſo.

The tender Father for his Sons laments;
Seven Princes, th' only Hopes of my old Age,
Fell in one Day; Eogan Dubmerchon, Modchorb,
Lughaidh, Eochaidh, *and* Diothorba.

The two Brothers that eſcaped the Battel of *Magh Muchruime*, were called *Cormac Cas* and *Cian*: And tho' *Oilioll Olum* had nineteen Sons in the whole, nine by the Daughter of *Conn*, and ten by other Women, yet but three of them left any Poſterity; as we have ſufficient Reaſon to believe from the Teſtimony of an ancient Poet in this Manner.

Naoi mic beag ag Oilioll Olum.

Nineteen young Heroes were the valiant Sons
Of Oilioll Olum, *a renowned Prince;*
But, by untimely Fate deſtroyed, ſixteen
Childleſs; three alone were bleſs'd with Iſſue
And to Poſterity delivered down
The princely Line of the Hiberian *Race.*

The Sons of *Oilioll Olum*, who had Children, he had by his Queen *Sadhbh*, the Daughter of *Conn*, the Monarch of *Ireland*: The eldeſt of the three Brothers was called *Eogan More*, and he fell in the Battel of *Magh Muchruime* by the victorious Sword of a *Welſh* Hero, *Beine Briot*, who was Son to the King of *Wales*. This Prince *Eogan More* left a Son behind him called *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, from whom deſcended all the illuſtrious Families of the *Clancarthy Mores*, the *Mac Carthy's*, *O Sullivans*, and *O Bryens*, with all the ſpreading Branches of thoſe noble Tribes, who have appeared very glorious in the *Iriſh* Nation. The Mother of this *Fiachadh Muilleathan* was *Muncha*, the Daughter of *Dil da Chreaga*, and he was born at *Ath Uiſioll*, that lies upon the River *Suir*. He was diſtinguiſhed by the Title of *Fiachadh Fear da Liach*, by Reaſon of the *ſorrowful News* which was brought; for the Word *Fiach* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *News*: The melancholy Account that was brought, was the Death of his Father *Eogan More* at the Battel of *Magh Muchruime*, ſoon after he was conceived, and before he was born, and the painful Death of his Mother, who died in Travail with him: When he came to Years of Underſtanding, he was made acquainted with the unhappy Fate of both his Parents, which gave Occaſion to his Name, and he was afterwards called *Fiachadh Fear da Liach*, upon the Account of that *Sorrow* and *Grief* he conceived at the Loſs of them. *Oilioll Olum* compoſed a Poem upon the celebrated Battel of *Magh Muchruime*,

Fear da liach anſo Gonċa do fiach da ḋ'ṅ;l leaṫan anſo.

where this Tranſaction is recorded in an elegant and pathetick Manner; the Verſes are theſe.

The Prince, with more than common Grief oppreſt,
Heard the ſtrange Death, and Sorrow ſwell'd his Breaſt;
His Father, brave in Arms, untimely ſlain,
His Mother, torn aſunder, dy'd with Pain
In Childbirth. Thus o'ercome with ſad Surpriſe,
A Stream of fruitleſs Tears ran trickling from his Eyes.

This young Prince was likewiſe called *Fiachadh Muilleathan*; what gave Occaſion to his Name was this: His Mother's Father, it ſeems, was indued with a prophetick Skill, and among others of his Predictions, he foretold to his Daughter, that if ſhe could forbear the Delivery (for ſhe was then in Travail) for the Space of four and twenty Hours, the Child that ſhould be born ſhould be advanced to great Honour, and one Day fill the Throne of *Ireland*, but if he came into the World immediately, he ſhould never be promoted to a Crown, but he ſhould prove an eminent *Druid*, and be of principal Note for his Divinations. The Mother, tho' in the utmoſt Pain, reſolved, if poſſible, to prevent the Birth; for it was her Ambition ſhe deſigned to gratifie, tho' it coſt her her Life; for ſhe told her Father ſhe would take Care the Child ſhould not be born within the Time, unleſs it forc'd a Way thro' the Sides of her Belly; and accordingly, as an Expedient, ſhe ran inſtantly into a Ford of the River *Suire*, which ran near her Father's Houſe, and wading into a proper Depth, ſhe ſat for the Space of twenty four Hours in the cold Water upon a Stone, which effectually prevented her Delivery. Upon her Return home the Child was born, but as the juſt Reward of her Pride, ſhe fainted and expired. This Tranſaction gave a Name to the Infant who was called *Fiachadh Muilleathan*; for the Crown of his Head was, by his Mother's ſitting upon the Stone, preſſed in and made flat, and in Alluſion he was known by the Title of *Muilleathan*, which Word in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *flat-headed*.

The ſecond Son of *Oilioll Olum* was *Cormac Cas*, from whom in a lineal Deſcent are derived the renowned Tribe of the *Dailgcais*, or the *O Bryens*, *Mac Mahons*, the *Macnemara's*, otherwiſe called *Sioll Aodh*, with many other Branches of noble and heroick Blood, as ſhall be par-

 ticularly

ticularly obſerved in its proper Place. To this Son *Cormac Cas*, *Oilioll Olum* demiſed the perpetual Government of the Province of *Munſter* after his Deceaſe: But when he had Intelligence that *Fiachadh Muilleathan* was born, he thought proper to alter his Will, and in this Manner ſettled the Succeſſion; that his Son *Cormac Cas* after his Death ſhould wear the Crown of *Munſter* during his natural Life, and then it would devolve to *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, the Son of *Eogan More*: The Sovereignty then was to return into the Family of *Cormac Cas*, and ſo the Province was to be governed alternately by the Heirs of theſe two illuſtrious Tribes, without Quarrels or Diſputes; and the Will of *Oilioll Olum* was held in that Veneration by his Poſterity, that there were no Conteſts between the two Families for the Crown of *Munſter* for many Ages.

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ġaċ ꝛe
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The third Son of *Oilioll Olum* that left Iſſue behind him was *Ciann*, from which Prince deſcended the moſt noble Family of *O Carrol*, who were Kings of *Ely* for many Generations; from him likewiſe derived *O Meachair*, *O Hara*, *O Gara*, and *O Connor Ciannachta*.

It muſt be obſerved, that *Oilioll Olum* was the firſt King that reigned in *Munſter* of the royal Line of *Heber Fionn*, and he begins the Liſt of thoſe Princes in the royal Tables, and the publick Records of the Kingdom; of ſuch, I mean, who preſided over the two Diviſions of that Province; for *Oilioll Olum* was in Poſſeſſion of the Government before he had expelled *Mac Con*, (*Mac Con*, who deſcended from the Poſterity of *Dairine*, of the noble Line of *Lughaidh*, the Son of *Ith*, Son of *Breogan*,) and was a Branch of the Family of *Deirgtheine*, whoſe great Anceſtor was *Heber Fionn*. When the Tribe of *Dairine* had the Command in the Province of *Munſter*, the Deſcendents of *Deirgtheine* were admitted into the principal Offices of the State, and were the eſtabliſhed Judges of the Country; and when the Poſterity of *Deirgtheine* obtained the Government, the Family of *Dairine* were inveſted with a great Share of Authority; they preſided in the publick Courts, and adminiſtred Juſtice to the Subjects; and this Succeſſion in the Poſts of Honour and Truſt continued till *Mac Con* was detected of Corruption in pronouncing Judgment; for which ſcandalous Practice he was degraded by *Oilioll Olum*, who, as a juſt Puniſhment, baniſhed him the Iſland.

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In this State of Exile *Mac Con* continued for ſome Time, but being a Perſon of a factious and turbulent Diſpoſition, he began to think himſelf injur'd, and reſolved upon Revenge, and by Violence to return into his Country againſt the expreſs Sentence of the King. To accompliſh his Deſign, he projected an open Invaſion; but having no Forces to ſupport him, he applied himſelf to *Beine Briot*, Son to the King of *Wales*, who promiſed to aſſiſt him with a competent Number of Troops, and fix him in the Poſſeſſion of his Authority; and the more eaſily to ingage this young Prince, the crafty Conſpirator aſſured him he had a conſiderable Party in the Iſland, who reſented the Injuſtice of his Sentence, and were ready to declare in his Favour as ſoon as he arrived upon the Coaſts.

Mac con do breaba ꝑin mac cumail anno 7c.

Confiding in the Integrity of *Mac Con*, the Prince of *Wales* raiſed a numerous Army, and inliſted into his Service Men of all Nations that offered to follow him in the Expedition; and when he had provided a ſufficient Number of Tranſports, he weighed Anchor, and landed upon the *Iriſh* Shore. When they arrived they held a Council of War, where it was reſolved to diſpatch a Herald to the melancholy *Art*, who was then Monarch of the Iſland, and require him to reſign the Government or to give them Battel, and decide the Conteſt with the Sword. The Challenge was a Surpriſe to the King, but he accepted the Summons, and ſent Orders to the General of his Militia to attend upon him with his trained Bands; for he had raiſed an Army to oppoſe the inſolent Invaders, which if it ſhould give Way, and offer to fly, he was ordered to aſſiſt with his freſh Body, and by that Means recover the Fortune of the Day. But the perfidious *Fionn* had been bought off from the Service of the King, and had ſold his Loyalty to *Mac Con* for a ſufficient Bribe, which engaged him to get out of the Way, and carry himſelf as a Neuter in the Diſpute.

The King of *Ireland* ſoon perceived the Treachery of his General, who not only refuſed to attend upon him in his own Perſon, but ſeduced the principal Officers of the *Militia*, and engaged them to be abſent, and not appear in the Fight: But theſe Diſcouragements did not prevent the King from making Head againſt the Enemy; and accordingly, after he had fixed a ſolemn Curſe upon the Traytor, he marched with the Forces

he

he had againſt *Mac Con*, who had drawn out his Army, and was ready to receive him: The *Iriſh* Troops were ſupported by the Aſſiſtance of nineteen Sons of *Oilioll Olum*, who brought with them a conſiderable Body; and the Army of the Invaders conſiſted chiefly of Foreigners of all Nations, but were well diſciplin'd by the Care and Vigilance of *Beine Briot*, the Prince of *Wales*, who was an accompliſhed General, of a robuſt Conſtitution of Body, and for his Courage and Conduct in Arms, was one of the moſt renowned Heroes of the Age. The Fight began with great Fury on both Sides, and Victory was in Suſpenſe for ſome Hours; but the King of *Ireland*, for Want of his *Militia*, who were reſolute and hardy Soldiers, was forced to give Way to the ſuperior Force of the foreign Troops, who followed their Blow, and put the *Iriſh* to a general Rout. In this Action, called the Battel of *Magh Muchruime*, was *Art*, the Monarch of *Ireland*, and the Son of *Con*, the Hero of the hundred Battels, unfortunately ſlain by *Lughaidh Laga*, the Brother of *Oilioll Olum*, who took Part with the Invaders, and turned the Fortune of the Day. The Death of the King ſo diſpirited his Troops, that they fled inſtantly, and were perſued with great Slaughter by the Conquerors, who in that Engagement deſtroyed the braveſt Soldiers of the Kingdom; for they gave no Quarter, but put all to the Sword. Among the ſlain were ſeven of the Sons of *Oilioll Olum*, that he had by *Saidhbh*, the Siſter of *Art*, the King of *Ireland*, and Daughter of *Conn*, the renowned Hero of the *hundred Battels*.

Lugha Laint dono Fin Ard Ros einion ano 7c.

It muſt be obſerved in this Place, that *Oilioll Olum* was properly called *Aongus*, but his Name was changed upon this Occaſion. It happened that *Oilioll Olum*, being an amorous Prince, offered Violence to a young Lady, whoſe Name was *Aine*, the Daughter of *Ogamuill*: The Lady, reſenting this Injury, reſolved to revenge herſelf upon the Raviſher, and finding an Opportunity when ſhe was in Bed with him, ſhe obſerved he was aſleep, and bit off Part of his Ear. By this Action ſhe thought ſhe had fixed a Badge of Infamy upon *Oilioll* for the Abuſe he had offered her, and in ſome Meaſure revenged the Death of her Father, whom he ſlew. This Tranſaction, as ſome Chronicles aſſert, was the Cauſe of changing his Name.

buain Aile aire do oilioll olum le haine Andogrit a heignice ar. ro 7c.

But there are Records of ſome Authority that give another Account of this Matter, and relate that he received the Title of *Oilioll Olum*, from the Words *Oil Oll*, which, in the *Iriſh* Language, ſignifies *Shame* or *Reproach*. This Prince, it ſeems, was diſtinguiſhed by three remarkable Blemiſhes, which were eſteemed a great Diſgrace to him, and attended upon him to his Grave. He was deformed, as was obſerved before, by the Loſs of the greateſt Part of his Ear, his Teeth were exceeding black and his Breath was very offenſive, and had a nauſeous Smell. Theſe Imperfections befel him upon the Account of the Rape he committed upon the young Lady, who had no ſooner bit his Ear, but he ſeized a Spear or Partiſan that was placed near him, and thruſting it thro' her Body, he fixed her to the Ground. The Head of the Spear ſtruck againſt a Stone, and, by the Force of the Blow, the Point of it was bent; *Oilioll* having drawn the Weapon out of the Body, put the Point of the Spear into his Mouth with a Deſign to ſtreighten it with his Teeth; but the Metal being invenom'd with ſtrong Poiſon, changed the Colour of his Teeth into black, and had that Effect upon his Breath, that it afterwards had a nauſeous Smell not to be endured: Theſe were the three Blemiſhes which gave the Name of *Oilioll Olum* to this Prince, who was the leſs to be excuſed, becauſe he had Warning long before by a Prediction concerning this *Spear*, which foretold he ſhould be afflicted with three great Misfortunes if he ſuffered the Point of that Spear to touch a *Stone*, or if he applied it to his *Teeth*, or attempted with it to kill a *Woman*; but the Prophecy found no Credit with *Oilioll Olum*; for which Reaſon he deſervedly fell under theſe Calamities, which occaſioned the Change of his Name, and which he carried with him to his Grave.

tri geaſaḋ gaṫ oilioll a oluim anſo.

A. D. 182. *Lughaidh*, who had the Sirname of *Mac Con*, by his Victory got Poſſeſſion of the Government; he was the Son of *Macniadh*, Son of *Luighdheach*, Son of *Daire*, Son of *Firuilne*, Son of *Eadhuidg*, Son of *Daire*, Son of *Siothbuidg*, Son of *Firuilne*, Son of *Deagaimbrach*, Son of *Deagha Dearg*, Son of *Deirgtheine*, Son of *Nuagatt Airgtheach*, Son of *Luchtaire*, Son of *Logha Feidhlioch*, Son of *Ereamhoin*, Son of *Eadamhuia*, Son of *Goſamhuin*, Son of *Sin*, Son of *Maithim*, Son of *Logha*, Son of *Eadamhuin*, Son of *Mail*, Son

of *Lughaidh*, Son of *Ith*, Son of *Breogan*, and filled the Throne of *Ireland* thirty Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Sadhbh*, the Daughter of *Conn*, as before mentioned. He obtained the Name of *Mac Con* from a *Greyhound* that was called *Ealoir Dearg*, that belonged to *Oilioll Olum*. This King in his Infancy was educated in the Court of *Oilioll Olum*, and being a Child of a very weak and tender Conſtitution, he was very fretful and difficult to be pleaſed: But when he could not be pacified by other Methods, thoſe who had the Care of him procured a young Greyhound for him to play with, which, by its Fondneſs and diverting Poſtures, ſo amuſed the Child, that he conceived a wonderful Kindneſs for the Dog, and was never eaſy or contented without him; and, from this playing with the Greyhound, he was known by the Name of *Mac Con*, but he was properly called *Lughaidh*. The Victory he obtained in the Battel of *Magh Muchruime* put him in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom; for within the Compaſs of a Week, by perſuing his Succeſs, he fixed himſelf in the Sovereignty of the whole Iſland, and governed it ſecurely thirty Years, as is particularly mentioned in the following Verſes, tranſcribed from a very ancient Poem, which begins in this Manner, *Cnocha Cnoc os Cionn Liffe*.

an fad fi ngortead mē con do lughaid anſo 7c.

Within ſeven Days the fortunate Lughaidh
Obtained the Scepter of the Weſtern Iſle,
And reign'd in Honour and Proſperity
For thirty Years, as ancient Records tell;
But he was at laſt ſlain by Treachery,
Sitting in State in the Aſſembly.

It muſt be obſerved, that this *Mac Con*, the *Iriſh* Monarch we are ſpeaking of, was not a Deſcendent from the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, as he is expreſſly mention'd to be in the Poem that begins with theſe Words, *Conaire Caomh Chaomhuin chuin*, but was derived from the Family of *Lughaidh*, the Son of *Ith*, Son of *Breogan*. *Ith* and *Mileſius* the King of *Spain*, who was otherwiſe called *Gollamh*, were Brother's Children; and notwithſtanding that *Lughaidh*, the Son of *Ith*, and his Poſterity, were deſcended from *Gadelas* in a lineal Succeſſion, yet they are not to be reckoned of the Line of *Mileſius*, but were Couſin Germans to that Family; and this Account is confirmed by the Teſtimony of a Poet of great Credit and Antiquity, who, ſpeaking of the three

three renowned Tribes that were derived from the Poſterity of *Lughaidh*, the Son of *Ith*, has theſe Verſes.

ʒloiñte do ʃhioʃ lugh mac ıth anʒo.

Three Princes, famous in the Iriſh *Annals,*
O Cobhthaig *generous and hoſpitable*;
O Floin Arda *invincible and brave*;
And the moſt valiant Heiderſgeoil,
Were not deſcended from the royal Line
Of great Mileſius.

From *Lughaidh*, the Son of *Ith*, the following Sirnames deduce their Original, *O Laoghaire* in the *Engliſh* Language called *O Laoery*, or *Lery*, *O Baire* of *Aronn* in *Carbry*, *Magh Flanchy* of *Darthruidhe*, *Magh Amalgadh* of *Callruidhe*, *O Curnyn*, and *Mac Aillin* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

This *Mac Con*, it muſt be underſtood, was the third Monarch of *Ireland*, who was of the royal Line of *Ith*; the firſt Monarch of that Family was *Eochaidh Eeadgothach*, the Son of *Daire*, who poſſeſſed the Government of the Iſland four Years, and fell by the Sword of *Cearmna*, the Son of *Eibhric*, the Son of *Ir*. The ſecond of that Line was *Eochaidh Apthach*, who ſat upon the Throne one Year, and was ſlain by *Fionn*, the Son of *Bratha*. The third, deſcended from this illuſtrious Houſe, was this *Mac Con*, as appears evidently by the Authority of an ancient Poet, who has tranſmitted to us the following Verſes.

tʀı Rıoġ do ʃhioʃ ıth anʒo.

From the moſt noble Race of Ith *deſcended*
Three Princes, who the Iriſh *Scepter ſway'd.*
Eochaidh Eadgothach, Eochaidh Apthach,
And the renowned Lughaidh, *who reveng'd*
The cruel Death of their great Anceſtor.

Comain Eigis the Son of *Fearcio* form'd a Conſpiracy by the Perſuaſion of *Cormac*, the Son of *Art* the *Melancholy*, againſt *Maccon*, and ſlew him with a remarkable Spear, known in the *Iriſh* Language by the Name of *Ringde*. This treacherous Act was committed at *Feimhin* in *Leinſter*, as the King was returning from *Munſter*. The unfortunate Journey of the King into that Province, was occaſioned by the Prediction of his *Druid*, who foretold that he ſhould not wear the Crown of *Ireland* for half a Year, if he remov'd the Place of his Reſi-

dence

dence from the royal Houſe of *Tara*. Influenc'd by this Prophecy he came to *Munſter*, to ſolicit the Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance of his Relations in the Province, who deſcended from *Oilioll Olum*; but this Family, inſtead of favouring his Requeſt, reſolved to deſtroy him; for they could not forget the Revenge they owed him for the Death of *Eogan More* and his Brothers, whom he ſlew in the Battel of *Magh Muchruime*. *Mac Con* upon this Repulſe, returned back to *Leinſter*, where he was treacherouſly kill'd in the Manner before mentioned: He loſt his Life in the Field, call'd in the *Iriſh* Language *Gort an oir*, which ſignifies the *Golden Field*, at *Magh Feimhin*, near *Dearg Rath*, that lies on the North Side of *Ath na Garbat*, or the *Chariot's Ford*. The Place is known to this Day by the Name of *Gort an oir*, or the *Golden Field*, which Title it received, becauſe *Mac Con*, when he was ſlain, was diſtributing his Liberality, and rewarding the Poets and principal Artiſts of the Kingdom with large Sums of Gold; when the Murtherer came behind him undiſcovered as he was ſtanding near a large Rock, and moſt barbarouſly thruſt him thro' with a *Spear*. mgbtg mac con Albre-all.

Feargus, who was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the *Black Teeth*, was the ſucceeding Monarch; he was the Son of *Fionnchada*, Son of *Eogamhuin*, Son of *Fiathach*, Son of *Finn*, Son of *Daire*, Son of *Dluthach*, Son of *Deiſin*, Son of *Eochaidh*, Son of *Sin*, Son of *Roſin*, Son of *Trein*, Son of *Rothrein*, Son of *Airiondil*, Son of *Maine*, Son of *Forga*, Son of *Fearadhach*, Son of *Oiliollaran*, Son of *Fiach Fearmara*, Son of *Aongus Tuirmheach*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and ſat upon the Throne one Year. It was in the Reign of this Prince, that the Inhabitants of *Ulſter* expelled *Cormac* by Force out of that Province into *Conacht*; notwithſtanding he made an Entertainment at *Magh Breag*, and feaſted them plentifully. It was at this Feaſt that the King of *Ulſter* commanded one of his Servants to ſet Fire on *Cormac's* Beard with a lighted Candle, which was accordingly done, and then he was baniſhed the Province. The three principal Perſons concern'd in the Diſgrace and Exile of this Nobleman, were the three *Feargus*'s, the Sons of *Fionchadha*, Son of *Eogamhuin*; their Names were *Feargus*, who was ſirnamed *Dubhdheadach* or the *Black Teeth*; the ſecond Brother was called *Feargus*, *A. D.* 212. loingtech fearog cormac le giolla Riog ulad.

ſirnamed *Caisfhiachlach*, which ſignifies the *Crooked Teeth*, and the youngeſt was *Feargus*, ſirnamed *Foltleabhair* or *Long-hair'd*.

teid cormac gotaidg mac eeinn ag iadh eabgta dim.

Cormac inflamed with Reſentment at this ungenerous Uſage, applied for Protection to *Thady*, the Son of *Ceinn*, Son of *Oilioll Olum*, who was a Perſon of Authority and of great Intereſt in the Country of *Ely*. When he arrived he repreſented his Misfortunes and the Indignities he had received with ſo moving an Addreſs, that the generous *Thady* promiſed to ſupport him againſt his Oppreſſors, and reſtore him to his juſt Rights if he would engage to ſettle a Tract of Land upon him, after he had triumphed over his Enemies. *Cormac* complied joyfully with the Conditions, and gave him Security that he ſhould be put into Poſſeſſion of as much Land as he could ſurround with his Chariot upon the Day of Battel, when the Fight was over, and he had obtained a complete Victory over the three Brothers. *Thady*, relying upon his Honour and Integrity, reſolved to eſpouſe his Cauſe with all imaginable Vigor; and to intimidate his Enemies, he told *Cormac* that he knew where the invincible Hero *Lughaid Laga* lay concealed, and aſſured him that if he could prevail upon that bold Champion to appear at the Head of his Troops, and preſent himſelf in the Front of the Battel, the Day would be his own; and as an undiſputed Sign of Succeſs, the Heads of the three *Feargus's*, he made no Queſtion, would be cut off by this intrepid Warrior, and laid at his Feet: He farther informed him that this ſtout Soldier had retired, and lived an obſcure Life at *Atharla* near *Sliabh Grott*, where he would be ſure to find him.

Encouraged by theſe Aſſurances, *Cormac* went inſtantly to *Atharla*, and upon a ſtrict Search he found the brave *Lughaidh* in a poor deſpicable Cottage, lying along upon the Ground with his Face upwards: When he perceived him in that Poſture, he pricked him gently with the End of his Lance; upon which the old Soldier demanded with a ſtern Countenance who it was that preſumed to diſturb him in ſo inſolent a Manner. *Cormac* replied mildly, and told him his Name; and *Lughaidh* anſwered that if he had been pleaſed, he might juſtly have taken away his Life in Revenge for the Death of his Father *Art* the *Melancholy*, who fell by his Hand; *Cormac* told him he thought he was obliged to make him aſuitable Re-

lugaid laga, 7 cormac ansa.

compence for that Action: That I promiſe you, ſays *Lughaidh*, for I will make you a Preſent of a King's Head in the Time of Battel. By this Time *Cormac* had made known his Buſineſs, and after he had received his Word, that he would aſſiſt him to the utmoſt of his Life, and give him Revenge over his Enemies, they ſet forwards together towards *Ely*, where *Thady*, the Son of *Ceinn* kept his Reſidence.

By this Time *Thady* had raiſed a numerous Army, with a Deſign to deſtroy the Province of *Ulſter* with Fire and Sword; and he was the more eaſily induc'd to engage in this Expedition, becauſe *Feargus Dubhdheadach* or the *Black Teeth* Prince, who was the elder Brother, had ſome Time before ſlain the Father of *Thady* in the Battel of *Samhna*. This reſolute Army marched to *Brugh mac Anoig* and *Criona Chin Comar*, where the Brothers were ready to receive them with the Forces they had raiſed, and reſolved to engage at all Adventures. In this Place was the memorable Battel of *Criona* fought between *Cormac* and the three *Feargus's*; but *Thady* would not permit *Cormac* to enter into the Fight, but perſuaded him to be Spectator of the Action upon the Top of a Hill near the Field, where the Battel was fought, and expect the Event.

The Sign was given, and both Armies engaged with ſignal Courage, and the Victory was undetermined for ſome Hours; but the valiant *Lughaidh* reſolved to turn the Fortune of the Day, and ruſhing into the hotteſt of the Action, he made his Way thro' Heaps of ſlain, till he came to *Feargus Foltleabhair*, or the *Long-hair'd*, whom he fell upon with deſperate Fury, and cut off his Head; he retired with the Spoil of his Enemy in his Hand, and coming to the Place where *Cormac* was ſuppoſed to be, he advanced up to him, and threw the Head of this *Feargus* at his Feet.

It ſeems that *Cormac*, apprehenſive of ſome Danger from the Fury and outrageous Paſſion of *Lughaidh*, who in the Heat of the Battel, when his Blood was in a Ferment, would divert himſelf with the Slaughter of his Friends and Enemies without Diſtinction, had before the Engagement chang'd his Habit with one of his Servants, whoſe Name was *Deilion Druth*. *Lughaidh* therefore brought the Head of his Enemy, and throwing it at the Feet of *Cormac*, as he imagined, demanded whether that was the Head of *Feargus*, King of *Ireland*. The Servant, aſ-

aċġnıġeaṙ cormac a eaḋaċ ṙeṁa ġiolla.

ſuming

ſuming an Air of State to himſelf, anſwered him that it was not: The Champion immediately forced his Way into the hotteſt of the Battel, and dealing his Blows terribly about him, he met with *Feargus Chaisfhiaclach*, or the *crooked Teeth*, and ruſhed upon him with that Violence, that he ſlew him without much Reſiſtance, and likewiſe cut off his Head. With this Trophy he returned to the ſuppoſed *Cormac*, and ſhewing him the Face, aſked him whether that was not the Head of the King of *Ulſter:* The diſguiſed Servant replied it was not his, but the Head of his Brother. Enraged with theſe Diſappointments he reſolved to accompliſh his Purpoſe, and with dreadful Slaughter of the Enemy, he made his Way to the King, whom he engaged with that Fury, that he ſlew him before he could be relieved, and brought his Head away with him in Triumph. He came joyfully to the ſuppoſed *Cormac*, and demanded whether that was not the Head of *Feargus Duibhdheadach*, King of *Ulſter*; the Servant, when he had examined the Face, anſwered, it was: The Victor, proud of his Conqueſt, threw the Head with his whole Force at the Servant, who appeared in the Habit of his Maſter, and the Blow was ſo violent, that he fell dead at his Feet. This happy Stratagem preſerved the Life of *Cormac*; for this *Lughaidh* was ſo untractable and fierce, that in his Fury he delighted in Bloodſhed; and were it not for the Diſguiſe, *Cormac* muſt certainly have fallen a Sacrifice to the Paſſion of this ungovernable and ſavage Warrior. But *Lughaidh*, notwithſtanding his Reputation and Conduct in Arms, was wounded deſperately, and he loſt ſo much Blood, that he fainted away. The Fight was bloody on both Sides, and the Victory was won with great Loſs; for the Army of *Ulſter*, tho' obliged to give Way, yet rallied ſeven Times with great Bravery; but the victorious *Thady*, the Son of *Cenn*, pierced with his hardy Troops into the main Body of the Enemy, and after a ſharp Conteſt, put them to the Rout, and drove them out of the Field: He perſued them with great Slaughter from *Criona* to *Glaiſe an Eara*, near *Drom Ionaſgluinn*, as the learned *Flanagan*, whoſe Authority is indiſputable, obſerves in his Poem in this Manner.

nıoṁ bug hi-ontaoiḃ le cormac lugaiḋ laga an do eirgeoċ coṁfaḋ eaṫa ꝺ.

Feig

Feig Mac Cein, *from* Rath Cro *ſubdued*
The Army of Ulſter, *tho' ſeven Times they rallied,*
And fought; but with ſuperior Force o'erborn
They fled, and were perſued from Rath Criona
To Ard Cein.

After the Action was over, the valiant *Thady*, the Son of *Cein*, was obliged by the ſore Pain of the Wounds he had received, to be carried out of the Field in his Chariot; for he was miſerably galled by three Spears in three ſeveral Places of his Body. His Deſign was to ſurround as large a Tract of Land as he was able; for this, as was before obſerved, was to be his Reward if he came off with Victory. Accordingly he commands the Driver of his Chariot to make all poſſible Expedition; for in the Circuit of the Day he propoſed to encompaſs the Royal Palace of *Tara*, and to drive on as far as *Dublin*. But the Anguiſh of his Wounds, and a large Effuſion of Blood had reduced him to ſo weak a State, that he perfectly languiſhed; yet intent upon the enlarging his Territories, he called to the Driver, and aſked him whether he had yet ſurrounded the Royal Seat of *Tarah*; the Servant told him he had not; upon which *Thady* was ſo inraged, that he ſummon'd all his Strength, and flung his Spear with that Violence, that he transfix'd his Body, and he inſtantly dropt the Reins and died.

do bi tri eneadh an tadhg o tri gleadhaibh.

mabuſ tadhg dhiolla.

At this Time *Cormac* came to the Place, and perceiving *Thady* in that miſerable Condition, by the Pain of his Wounds, called to a Surgeon that was in his Company, and, with the moſt barbarous Deſign, commanded him, under a Pretence of dreſſing one of his Wounds, to convey an *Ear of Barley* into it; into the ſecond Wound he ordered him to incloſe a ſmall *black Worm*, and into the third he was to conceal the Point of a *ruſty Spear*; and then he was to take Care in the adminiſtring of his Medicines, that the Wounds ſhould ſeemingly be cured, and the Surface of the Skin cloſed, but they were not to be ſearched to the Bottom, in order to give him the more Pain, and by Degrees to affect his Life. This I think is the moſt ungrateful Inſtance of Cruelty to be met with in the *Iriſh* Hiſtory; but *Thady* was a Perſon of great Courage, and had a brave Army at his Command, which gave *Cormac* a Suſpicion that he

rug cormac ra ndeanna leighios tri guin do denam an chneafa tadhg.

would ſeize upon the Government himſelf, and therefore he reſolved by this inhuman Method to deſtroy him.

In this deplorable State the unfortunate *Thady* continued for the Space of a Year, and ſuffered moſt exquiſite Tortures, and his Life was in the utmoſt Danger. The Condition of this young Prince was lamented by his whole Army, but particularly by *Lughaidh Laga*, who, not ſuſpecting the Treachery of *Cormac*, went to *Munſter*, and brought away with him an eminent Surgeon, who had performed wonderful Cures in that Province and thro' the whole Kingdom. When he came to examine into the Wounds of his Patient, he ordered his three Pupils, who attended him, to lance the Skin, and with proper Inſtruments to probe the Wounds. *Thady* could not bear the Pain occaſioned by this Operation, but gave a moſt pitiful Sigh, and almoſt fainted under the Hand of the Operator; the Surgeon aſked the eldeſt of his Pupils, who was the moſt expert in his Profeſſion, what was the Reaſon the young Prince ſighed ſo lamentably, and in what State the Wound was? He anſwered, that he was not ſurpriſed to hear the Patient cry out and lament; for there was an *Ear of Barley* incloſed within the Wound. *Thady* was in the utmoſt Pain when the ſecond Wound was ſearched, and, unable to conceal the Torment he ſuffered, ſigh'd again, which made the Surgeon examine into the Reaſon; and the ſecond Pupil told him that he diſcovered a living *black Worm*, who gnaw'd upon the Fleſh, and occaſioned the moſt acute Torture. The third Wound was now to be examined; and, notwithſtanding the compaſſionate Care of the young Operator, *Thady* could not forbear crying out when the Probe was within the Skin; and upon Inquiry into the Reaſon, the third Pupil told his Maſter, that notwithſtanding the Surface of the Skin was healed, yet the Fleſh was putrefied and corrupted within; for the ruſty Point of an old *Spear* lay concealed at the Bottom. The Surgeon ſurpriſed at ſo uncommon a Caſe, gave Orders that a Ploughſhare ſhould be heated in the Fire till it was red hot, which being brought to him, he took it in his Hand, and with a cruel and ſtern Countenance, he ran violently at his Patient as if he would have forced the Iron thro' his Body: *Thady*, ſurpriſed at this Attempt, ſtarted out of his Bed to avoid the Puſh, and by the Violence of his

tugaſ lugaiḋ laga liaḋaig on Slaimin leiſ do leiġiſ taoġ.

Motion occaſioned by his Fear, his Wounds were forced open, and he fortunately diſcharged the *Ear of Barley*, the *black Worm*, and the *ruſty Iron*; which had that happy Effect, that the Surgeon, by applying proper Medicines, ſoon accompliſhed his Cure, and he was perfectly recovered. *Thady*, after this Act of Treachery, employed his Forces in making Conqueſts in the Country, and his Arms were attended with that Succeſs, that he ſubdued large Territories in *Leath Cuinn*, ſo called becauſe it was Part of the Dominions of *Conn*, who loſt half the Iſland, and was forced to be content with the remaining Part, which was known by this Name *Leath Cuinn*.

The victorious *Thady* was the Son of *Ceinn*, Son of *Oilioll Olum*; from *Fomchaidhe*, the Son of *Conla*, deſcended the noble Families of the *O Carrols*; from *Fionachta*, the Son of *Conla*, the Tribe of *O Meaghair* were derived; from *Cormac Gaileangach* proceeded the Families of *O Hara*, *O Gara*, *O Cahaiſe*, and *O Connor Cianachta*. They extended their Conqueſts over the Country in this Manner. *Gaileanga* was victorious Eaſtward and Weſtward, *Cianachta* Southward and Northward. The Poſterity of *Heber Fionn* got Poſſeſſion of other Countries in *Leath Cuinn*, or the Half of *Ireland* under the Sovereignty of *Conn*; this Part of the Iſland was conquered by the Poſterity of *Cochlan*, Son of *Lorcan*, Son of *Dathin*, Son of *Teachuire*, Son of *Sidhe*, Son of *Ambhile*, Son of *Big*, Son of *Aodhan*, Son of *Dealbhaoth*, Son of *Cas*, Son of *Conull Eachluath*, Son of *Luigdherah Mean*, who made Swords-Land of all the Countries from *Limerick* to the Mountain of *Eachtuighe*, Son of *Aongus Tireach*, Son of *Firchuirb*, Son of *Modha Chuirb*, Son of *Cormac Cas*, Son of *Oilioll Olum*. The Territories that fell into the Hands of the Conquerors were theſe, the ſeven *Dealbhnas*, that is, *Dealbhna More*, *Dealbhna Beg*, *Dealbhna Eathra*, *Dealbna Jathar Midhe*, *Dealbhna Sithe Neanta*, *Dealbhna Cuille Fabhair*, and *Dealbhna Tire da Loch* in *Conacht*. This *Feargus*, the *Iriſh* Monarch we are treating of, was ſlain, as before mentioned, by *Lughaidh Laga*, at the Inſtigation of *Cormac*, the Son of *Art*.

do rine luiġeac mea-
in feġn cloi-
ðealmoa
ðfṫ lo ṫṁ-
neac ġa ṙli-
ab eaṙṫðe.

Cormac Ulfada, after his Victory, ſeiz'd upon the Government; he was the Son of *Art*, Son of *Conn*, the renowned Hero of the *hundred Battels*, and he filled the Throne forty Years. The Reaſon why he was diſtinguiſhed *A. D* 213.

tinguiſhed by the Name of *Cormac Ulfada*, was upon the Account of his *Beard* and the *Hair* of his Head, which was exceeding long; or he might receive this Title from the Word *Ulfada* or *Ula fad*, which ſignifies in *Engliſh far* or *remote* from *Ulſter*; for we have obſerved that the Inhabitants of *Ulſter* expelled him out of that Province, and he continued in Baniſhment ſixteen Years, or, according to other Computations, he was in Exile ten Years before he returned and became the Monarch of the Iſland. The Mother of this Prince was *Eachtach*, the Daughter of *Ulcheataigh*, who was by his Profeſſion a *Black-ſmith*. His Father, who was *Art* the *Melancholy*, the Son of *Conn*, was charm'd with the Beauty of this fair *Plebeian*, who bore him this King *Cormac* not long before the Battel of *Magh Muchruime*. This young Woman he uſed as a Concubine; for it was a Cuſtom in thoſe Times, that a King's Son might lay his Commands upon any poor Mechanick to deliver up his Daughter, and it was thought honourable to the Family to have a Child admitted within the Embraces of a Prince; but the Father might refuſe to give up his Daughter, unleſs the Prince engaged to endow her with a handſome Portion. By this Means the Mother of *Cormac* became the Concubine of *Art*; for ſhe was not his lawful Queen, his Wife being *Meidhbh Leathdearg*, the Daughter of *Conan Cualan*, from whom *Rath Meidhbhe*, adjoining to the Palace of *Tara* received its Name. This Concubine *Eachtach*, the Mother of *Cormac*, had a Dream one Night as ſhe was in Bed by *Art* the young Prince, that her Head was chopt off, and that a Tree grew out of her Neck, whoſe Branches overſpread the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*; but the Sea roſe to a prodigious Height, and deſtroyed that Tree, and then retired; from the Root of this Tree ſprang out another, but this was blaſted by a Weſterly Wind, and ſo it died. When ſhe awaked in the Morning, ſhe was ſurpriſed at the ſtrange Circumſtances of her Dream, and with great Concern related the Particulars of it to *Art*. The Prince being well accompliſhed in Soothſaying and Divination, interpreted the Dream in this Manner: You are to obſerve, ſays he, that the Head of every Woman by the Law of Nature, is the Huſband, and me you will certainly loſe in the Battel of *Maigh Muchruime*, where I ſhall be ſlain: The Tree that you ſuppoſed grew out of your Neck, is a Son

Aiſlinge do ſineadh do mathgh Cormaic mac Aint agus tc.

chaobhfhaoiltiar Aint bhuidh agus eafeadh Aharlinge do eithe.

Son you will bear to me, who, I foretel, ſhall one Day ſit upon the Throne of *Ireland*. The Overflowing of the Sea, by which he was deſtroyed, implies that this Prince ſhall die by the ſticking of a Bone of a *Sea-fiſh* in his Throat: The Tree you perceived to ſpring out of the Root of the former, will be the Son of that King, who likewiſe ſhall obtain the Sovereignty of the Kingdom; and the Blaſt of Weſt Wind, by which it withered and decayed, ſignifies, that a deſperate Battel will be fought between himſelf and the *Iriſh Militia*, who will riſe in Arms againſt him, wherein he ſhall be ſlain: But the *Fiana Eirionn*, or the *Militia* of *Ireland*, ſhall have no Occaſion to boaſt of their Victory obtained by Treaſon and Rebellion; for they ſhall never flouriſh or proſper after that Action, but their Courage ſhall fail them, and they ſhall become a Prey to their Enemies. And in Proceſs of Time the Interpretation of this Dream was exactly accompliſhed in the Perſons of *Art*, his Son *Cormac*, and *Cairbre* his Grandſon. *Art* was ſlain in the Battel of *Maigh Muchruime*, *Cormac* was choaked by the Bone of a *Sea-fiſh*, and *Cairbre Liffeachair* loſt his Life in the Battel of *Gabhra*, by the *Fiana Eirionn*, or the ſtanding *Militia* of the Kingdom.

The Wife of *Cormac*, King of *Ireland*, was, if we give Credit to ſome Chronicles, *Eithne Taobhfada*, the Daughter of *Cathaoir More*; but that muſt be a Miſtake; and to aſſert that *Eithne Cathach* was the Mother of *Cairbre Liffeachair* is equally falſe and impoſſible to be proved; for there was the Diſtance of fourſcore and eight Years between the Death of *Cathaoir More*, and the Time that *Cormac* took upon him the Command of *Ireland*, which may be computed in this Manner. *Conn* reigned twenty Years; *Conaire More* held the Government ſeven Years; *Art* was Monarch of the Kingdom thirty Years; *Mac Con* reigned as many, and *Feargus Dubhdheadach* wore the Crown one Year before he was dethroned by *Cormac*, who fixed himſelf in the Succeſſion: And we have undoubted Authority to believe that *Eithne Ollamhdha*, Daughter of *Dunluing*, Son of *Eana Niadh*, was the Mother of *Cairbre Liffeachair*; and the ſame Teſtimony informs us, that this Lady was foſtered and educated by *Buiciodh Brughach* an eminent and wealthy Herdſman, who lived in the Province of *Leinſter*.

eitne allamda ingean dunluing mac eana niad; bug Mart do cabre liffeacd.

This *Buiciodh Brughach* was a very hoſpitable Perſon, and made it his Practice to have a large Caldron always

boiling upon the Fire, full of Fleſh and Proviſion for the Entertainment of all Paſſengers who came that Way, whom he relieved generouſly upon free Coſt, without aſking any Queſtions, or demanding of his Gueſts who they were, or to what Part of the Iſland they belong'd. This Herdſman abounded in Cattel of all Kinds; he had in his Poſſeſſion at one Time ſeven Herds of Cows, each Herd conſiſting of ſeven Score; he was furniſhed with a noble Stud of fine Horſes, and had Flocks of Sheep not to be numbred. The Gentry of *Leinſter*, with their whole Families and Retinue, would often viſit the Houſe of this Herdſman, and quarter themſelves upon him for a long Time; and when they left him, they would bring away with them a Drove of his Cows, or take his Horſes and Mares, or what elſe they pleaſed, without aſking his Conſent, and never make him any Return. This ungrateful Practice of the Gueſts ſoon impoveriſhed their Benefactor, who was at laſt by this Method ſtript of all his Cattel except ſeven Cows and a Bull. With this ſmall remaining Part of his Fortune he removed privately in the Night from *Dun Buiciodh*, taking along with him his Wife and his Foſter-Child *Eithne*. He travelled with his little Family till he came to a great Wood adjoining to *Ceanannanus* in the Country of *Meath*, which *Cormac* generally made the Place of his Reſidence. In this Solitude *Buiciodh* reſolved to ſpend the reſt of his Days; and as a Defence againſt the Weather, he built a ſmall Tent with Turf and Boughs, where he lodged with his Wife and his fair Charge *Eithne*, who in her ruſtick Dreſs diſcovered a ſingular Beauty, and attended upon her Foſter Parents in the Quality of a Servant.

teid buicioð ain eaðloð oiðċe go coill laimhe ceanannuſ na Mide e feiñ ſa bean ſa ðalta.

It happened that *Cormac* upon a Day rode out and diverted himſelf in this Wood; and his Fortune directing him towards this little Hermitage, he ſpied the beautiful *Eithne* very chearfully milking the Cows; ſhe had two Veſſels which ſhe made uſe of to ſeparate the thin Milk from the richer and more ſubſtantial; for when ſhe began to milk a Cow, ſhe diſpoſed of the firſt Part of the Milk into one Veſſel, and the latter Part or the Strippings ſhe poured into the other, which Method ſhe obſerved till ſhe had gone over the whole Number; when ſhe had finiſhed, ſhe took up the Veſſels and carried them home. *Cormac* following her at a Diſtance, admiring her Sagacity and the Niceneſs of her

her Care, and perfectly charmed with the Modeſty of her Looks, and the fine Shape, and Beauty of her Perſon. The young Milkmaid did not ſtay long in the Cottage, but ſhe came out again with two other Veſſels and a Bowl in her Hand, and went to a Spring of Water not far from the Hut; ſhe ſtooped to the Brink of the Spring, and laded with the Bowl; with the Water that was near the Surface ſhe filled one Veſſel, and into the other ſhe poured the Water that was laded from the middle of the Spring, which was cooler and clearer than the reſt. When her Veſſels were full ſhe returned home; *Cormac* ſtill having his Eye upon her, and ſurpriſed at her innocent Behaviour, and her exact Judgment: She ſoon came out again; for ſhe was obliged to do all the menial Offices of the Family, with a *Reaping Hook* in her Hand, and ſhe had not gone far before ſhe found a Place that abounded with *Ruſhes*; here ſhe began to work, and when ſhe had cut a Handful of Ruſhes, ſhe ſeparated thoſe that were long and green from ſuch as were ſhort and withered, and laid them in different Heaps; which Diſtinction ſhe uſed till ſhe had as many as ſhe deſign'd to carry. The amorous *Cormac* obſerved her at a Diſtance, and unable to ſtifle his Paſſion, he rode up to her. She was ſomewhat ſurpriſed at firſt to ſee ſo genteel a Perſon in ſo ſolitary a Place; but the young Prince by the Courteſy of his Addreſs ſoon remov'd her Fears, and aſſured her that ſhe was in no Danger notwithſtanding ſhe was alone; for it would be the greateſt Barbarity to offer Violence to a Maid of ſo innocent a Carriage, and whoſe Beauty deſerved to be remov'd from Woods and Wilderneſſes into the Courts of Princes. After ſome of theſe polite Compliments had paſſed, and the fair *Eithne* was recovered from her Surpriſe, *Cormac* aſked her the Reaſon of the Diſtinction ſhe had uſed in ſeparating the *Milk*, the *Water*, and the *Ruſhes*, and deſired to know who was that happy Perſon whom ſhe was ſo careful to oblige, as to preſerve the beſt of every thing by it ſelf, and to diſtinguiſh by particular Marks of her Favour and Eſteem. The Maid, with a Bluſh riſing in her Face, anſwered that the Perſon, upon whom ſhe beſtowed the choiceſt of what ſhe could provide, is one, to whom I owe all the Service of my Life, and to pleaſe him is my Duty and the utmoſt of all my Care. The Prince inquired who this fortunate Perſon

was,

was, ſhe told him it was the unhappy *Buiciodh Brughach*; what, ſays *Cormac*, the generous *Herdſman*, ſo remarkable for his Hoſpitality in the Province of *Leinſter*? The very ſame, Sir, replies the Maid; why then, ſays he, your Name muſt be *Eithne*, and you are the Daughter of *Dunluing*, and Foſter Child to this Herdſman, who has taken Care of you from your Infancy, and bred you up. Yes, Sir, ſhe anſwered, I perceive you know my Family and the Circumſtances of my Fortune: I do, fair Maid, ſays he, and I am ſo charmed with your Modeſty and the Beauty of your Perſon, that I ſcorn to make any unbecoming Attempts upon your Honour, but reſolve by the Ties of Marriage to make you a Partner in my Bed. Sir, ſhe replied, tho' a poor Maid may juſtly be ambitious to be thus advanced upon any Terms, yet I retain that Duty to my Foſter Father, that I would not preſume to diſpoſe of my ſelf without his Conſent to the greateſt Monarch of the Univerſe. *Cormac* applauded her Reſolution, and deſired to be conducted to the Cottage where *Buiciodh* was; and when he came, he informed him of his Deſign and the Sincerity of his Paſſion, and engaged upon the Honour of a Prince to remove him out of that ſolitary Retirement, and beſtow Wealth and Lands upon him, ſuitable tothe Generoſity of his Soul, if he would conſent that the beautiful *Eithne* ſhould be his Wife. *Buiciodh* rejoyced at his good Fortune, eſpecially becauſe his fair Charge, whom he affectionately loved, was to be the Wife of a Prince, and ſoon complied with his Requeſt. *Cormac* fulfilled his Promiſe to *Buiciodh*, and gave him the Tract of Land called *Tuath Odhrain*, that is ſituated near the Palace of *Tara*, and furniſhed him with a great Stock of Cattel and other Neceſſaries, by which Means he was made happy during his Life; and then the Marriage was conſummated with the beautiful *Eithne*, by whom he had a Son, who made a great Figure in the *Iriſh* Hiſtory, called *Cairbre Liffeachair*.

dala cormaic agus eithne an so 7c.

tug cormac fegan 7 Spreic do buicios feadh ane

This *Cormac*, the Monarch of *Ireland*, it muſt be obſerved, was a Prince of the moſt conſummate Wiſdom, underſtood perfectly the Maxims of Government, and was the moſt accompliſhed Stateſman of the Age; and as a Teſtimony of his Learning and political Knowledge, he wrote a Tract for the Uſe of his Son *Cairbre Liffeachair*, intitled, *Advice to Kings*, which is worthy to be inſcribed in golden Characters for the Information of Princes, and as a moſt complete Standard of Policy

do rgrib cormac an teagarg riog do cet bre mac cormaic.

to all Ages. He was very ſolicitous in reviſing and purging the ancient Laws of the Kingdom, and eſtabliſhed new Acts and Ordinances for the Regulation of his Subjects, exactly calculated to the Genius and Temper of his People. He was likewiſe a Prince of great Munificence and Hoſpitality, and ſupported the royal Dignity of a King in the utmoſt State and Grandeur. We may form a Judgment of the ſplendid and magnificent Court of this Monarch by the Deſcription of his Palace, where he kept his Reſidence, called in the *Iriſh* Language the Royal Seat of *Miodchuarta*. The Account of this noble Fabrick we receive from the Relation of *Amergin*, the Son of *Amalgadha*, Son of *Maolruadhna*, an eminent Poet retained in the Family of *Diarmod mac Carrol*, and to be found in the Book that treats of the *Deſcription of Places and Buildings*, written by this learned Author. This Palace of *Miodchuarta* was built, it muſt be confeſſed, a long Time before *Cormac* came to the Crown; for in this Houſe it was that *Slanoll*, one of the Monarchs of *Ireland*, died many Years before *Cormac* was born: But it was repaired and enlarged by this Prince, and made a banqueting Houſe, for the Reception and Entertainment of his own Nobility, and the Embaſſadors of foreign Princes. The Length of this Structure was three hundred Cubits, it was thirty Cubits in Height, and fifty Cubits in Breadth; a Lanthorn of curious Workmanſhip and of a large Size hung up in the middle of the *State Room*; fourteen Doors belonged to the Houſe, and the lodging Apartments were furniſhed with a hundred and fifty Beds, beſide the *Royal Bed* of State, where the King himſelf uſually lay. Never was there a Monarch in the Throne of *Ireland*, that was attended with a more noble Retinue; for he had in conſtant Pay a hundred and fifty of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Champions of the Kingdom as the *Yeomen of his Guard*, to wait upon his Perſon, eſpecially to ſerve him at his Table when he dined in Publick; at which Time he was ſerved in an hundred and fifty Cups of maſſy Gold and Silver. The houſhold Guards that were in conſtant Attendance, conſiſted of a thouſand and fifty of the braveſt Men in his whole Army; and other Enſigns and Diſtinctions of Royalty he had about him, which would have been no Reproach to the Dignity of the greateſt Princes. A Poet of great Antiquity has tranſmitted to us the Character of this munificent King, the Lines are theſe.

mile aguſ ceaogad gnat imgnaſ coſmaſ.

The melancholy Art, *who fill'd the Throne*
Of Ireland, *had but one Son, the brave* Cormac,
A Prince moſt generous, liberal and free,
Who rais'd the Grandeur of the Iriſh *Nation,*
And made it famed throughout the World.

Cormac had a numerous Iſſue; his Children were three Sons and ten Daughters, as an eminent Poet has given us to underſtand in this Manner.

Ten Princeſſes of moſt accompliſh'd Beauty,
Were Daughters of Cormac *the* Iriſh *King*;
Three Sons he had of a ſuperior Courage,
Their Names were Daire, Cairbre *and* Ceallach.

The firſt named of the three young Princes was ſlain at *Dubhrois*, near the Banks of the River *Boyne* at *Breag*; *Ceallach*, another of the Brothers, fell by the Hand of *Aongus Gaothbhuailteach*, as the following Verſes compoſed by a Poet of great Veracity informs us.

The valiant Aongus Gaothbhuailteach
Slew Ceallach, *a Prince, the Son of* Cormac;
His Brother Daire *unfortunately fell*
With the renowned Thady, *Son of* Ceinn,
At Dubhrois, *near the River* Boyne.

It may not be improper in this Place, the better to illuſtrate this part of the Hiſtory, to mention particularly, the Genealogies of ſome of the principal Perſons concern'd in the Government, and in the publick Adminiſtration of the *Iriſh* Affairs. It muſt be obſerved therefore, for this purpoſe, that *Feidhlime Reachtmar* had three Sons, their Names were *Conn Ceadchathach*, who was known by the Title of the *Hero of the hundred Battels*, *Eochaidh Fionn*, and *Fiachadh Suidhe*, as before mention'd. The Poſterity of *Conn* were Kings, and govern'd in *Tara*; the ſecond Brother, whoſe Name was *Eochaidh Fionn*, went into *Leinſter* at the Time when *Cuchorb* the Son of *Modhachorb*, was King of that Province. *Laoighſeach Cean More*, the Son of *Connall Cearnach*, had his Education with the Prince *Eochaidh Fionn*, and at this Time that the Inhabitants of *Munſter* made Incurſions into *Leinſter*, and conquer'd a large Proportion of

ꝛꝛıꝺ cloınn ḟeıdlıme ꝛeachꝺmaꝛ anꝺo ꝛc̄.

that Province; and by the Succeſs of their Arms they were in Poſſeſſion of *Offery* and *Laoigheis*, as far as the Top of *Maiſtean*. *Cuchorb* then reign'd in *Leinſter*, and perceiving that the Forces of *Munſter* had got footing in his Province, and were not eaſily to be expell'd by his own Strength, he intreated the Aſſiſtance of *Eochaidh Fionn*, to drive them back into their own Territories; *Eochaidh* complied with his Requeſt, and ſent Commiſſions to his Friends and Allies, to attend upon him with a competent Number of Troops to engage in this Expedition. His Orders were faithfully obey'd, and he advanced his Companion *Laoighſeach Cean More*, who was bred up with him, to be the General of his Forces; *Cuchorb* put himſelf at the Head of what Men he could engage to follow him, and joined his Ally, who thought it proper that his Friend *Laoighſeach* ſhould be Commander in chief of the whole Army.

Thus united they marched towards the *Momonians* or the Men of *Munſter*, who apprehending they ſhould be attack'd prepared to receive them. The two Armies ſoon engaged, and a bloody Action follow'd, where both Sides fought with great Vigor and Bravery; and it was difficult for ſome Time to judge which way the Victory would incline: But Fortune after a ſharp Diſpute declared in favour of the Confederate Army, who broke the Ranks of the Enemy with terrible Slaughter, and routed them from the Top of *Maiſtean* to the River *Bearbha*. The Battel was fought at a Place called *Athtrodain*, known now by the Name of *Athy*, ſituated upon the River *Bearbha*, now called *Bearow*. And the *Momonians* in this Engagement were defeated, and the Flower of their Troops lay dead upon the Spot.

longbaṫ Aṁṁneaċ a coṫgeaṫ laṫgeaṫ an ṙo.

The *Lagenians*, or the Men of *Leinſter*, animated with this Succeſs, perſued the Chace, and perceiving that a ſtrong Body of the Enemy had rallied, and were drawn up in Order at *Cainthine* on *Magh Riada*, now called *Laoighis*, that is *Laiſe* or *Leiſe Riada*, the Victors fell upon them with deſperate Fury, and put them to Flight; then perſued them to *Slighe Dhala*, now called *Bealach More Offery*, where the Forces of *Leinſter* made ſo dreadful a Slaughter of the *Momonians*, that they were forced to deſiſt for Want of Enemies to kill; which Victory re-ſettled the State of that Province, and ſo diſcouraged the Men of *Munſter*, that they never attempted to inlarge their Bounds, but were glad

glad to confine themſelves within their own Territories.

Cuchorb being reinſtated in his Dominions by the Aſſiſtance of *Eochaidh Fionn*, out of Gratitude thought himſelf obliged to make a Recompence for his Services, and therefore he generouſly beſtowed upon him the ſeven *Fothortuaths*, and confirmed this Donation by perpetuating the Right to his Poſterity for ever; *Laoighſeach*, the General of the Confederate Army, who had his Education with *Eochaidh Fionn*, he rewarded with the ſeven *Laoighiſes*, to be injoyed by him and his Heirs; for he confeſſed, that the Succeſs of the Expedition was owing to the Valour and Conduct of the General, whoſe military Experience gave him the Advantage over the Incapacity of the commanding Officer in the Enemy's Army, which he made that Uſe of as to obtain a complete Victory.

de bron cuċurb na ſeaſ broċaiġ-ġuaċ laiġion do Eochaiḋ Fionn.

From this Inſtance of Gratitude to *Laoighſeach*, the Poſterity of this General took upon themſelves the Title of Kings of *Leix* or *Leiſe*; and the King of *Leinſter*, being ſenſible that he owed his Crown to the Bravery of this Commander, obliged himſelf and his Succeſſors in that Province to make a perpetual Acknowledgment to the Kings of *Leix* in Memory of the Service he received from *Laoighſeach*, who reſtored him to his Throne. He eſtabliſhed it by Law, that the Kings of *Leix* ſhould have a juſt Claim for ever to a *Sirloin* of every *Beeve* that was killed in the royal Slaughter-houſe for the Uſe of the Kings of *Leinſter*, and that one of the King of *Leinſter*'s *Galloglach*'s or Receivers ſhould attend conſtantly in the King of *Leinſter*'s *Court*, and ſhould have a Salary allowed him for that Purpoſe, whoſe ſole Buſineſs it ſhould be to ſuperviſe and collect this Tribute for the Uſe of the King of *Leix*.

It was ordained likewiſe, that the King of *Leix*, for the Time being, ſhould be allowed a Place at the Council-board of the King of *Leinſter*, and was to take his Place in the fourth Degree at all publick Aſſemblies and Entertainments, and but three were admitted to ſit above him nearer the King. He was to injoy the principal Office in the Treaſury, and to diſtribute the King's Bounty and Munificence to the Gentry, the Antiquaries, the Poets and Muſicians, and the learned in all Arts and Profeſſions, whoſe Abilities intitled them to

a Reward; and whatever Preſents or Acknowledgements were ſent to the King, were tranſmitted to him, and paſſed thro' his Hands. It was injoyned farther, that ſeven of the royal Family of *Loighis* or *Leix* ſhould conſtantly attend the Perſon of the King of *Leinſter* at home and abroad as a fixed Guard; for which Service they were to be honourably maintained at the Charge of the Crown of *Leinſter*. But the King of *Leix*, in Return for theſe Privileges, was obliged to maintain at his own Expence a hundred and fifty ſtout Soldiers to ſerve in the Army of the King of *Leinſter*, who were bound to execute the moſt difficult and dangerous Commands; to force the Lines of the Enemy, tho' with the utmoſt Hazard; to beat them out of their Quarters, and to diſtinguiſh themſelves in the hotteſt Part of the Battel.

dala Riog laoigir an ro.

It was obſerved above, that *Laoighſeach Ceanmor*, the firſt King of *Laoighis* or *Leix* was brought up, and had his Education with *Eochaidh Fionn*, Son of *Feidhlimidh Reachtmar*, the firſt King of *Fothartuath*; for which Reaſon it was that the Kings of *Leix* were obliged to be ready upon all Occaſions, with a competent Number of Troops, to aſſiſt the King of *Fothartuath* upon the firſt Summons, and this Cuſtom was faithfully obſerved by the Kings of *Leix* to the Time of *Henry* the Second, King of *England*.

The ſecond Brother of *Conn*, the Hero of the *hundred Battels*, was called *Fiachadh Suidhe*; this Prince was very powerful, and was in Poſſeſſion of a large Tract of Lands near the Palace of *Tara*, that was known by the Name of *Deiſi Teamhrach*, but he was never fixed in the Sovereignty of the Kingdom. He had three Sons, whoſe Names were *Roſa*, *Aongus*, diſtinguiſhed by the Title of *Gaoithbhuailteach*, and *Eogan*: The ſecond Brother, *Aongus*, was the moſt accompliſhed Soldier of the three; for he had ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral Engagements, was very expert in military Diſcipline, and Victory ſcarce ever failed him.

At this Time it happened that there was a Perſon of principal Note in the Kingdom, who had by his Misbehaviour fallen under the Diſpleaſure of *Cormac*, who could not be induc'd, by the Application of his greateſt Favourites, to receive him into his Eſteem, till *Aongus* undertook to be his Advocate, and humbly interceded for his Pardon; the King was at firſt inflexible; but

do bi biodbad ag Cormac da ndeachaid daoine gur Gaoithbuailteach a glanad &c.

when *Aongus* offered himſelf to be bound for his Fidelity and good Conduct for the Time to come, *Cormac* was prevailed upon to forbear his Reſentments, and admit the diſcarded Favourite into his Court. This Reconciliation, procured by the Interceſſion of *Aongus*, was ſo diſagreeable to the young Prince *Ceallach*, the Son of *Cormac*, that he ſeized violently, and without Commiſſion, upon the forgiven Offender, and when he had him in Cuſtody, he never aſked the Conſent of his Father, but in Revenge he put out both his Eyes. *Aongus* being informed of this Barbarity, reſented it in an outrageous Manner, and being incenſed at the Treachery of the Action, he raiſed a numerous Army, and appearing himſelf at the Head of them, he marched towards *Tara*, to chaſtiſe the Inſolence of the young Prince, and to do Juſtice to his injured Friend. *Cormac*, alarmed at this formidable Rebellion, prepared to defend himſelf and his Son; but *Aongus* made a vigorous Attack, and ſlew *Ceallach* with his Lance, as he ſtood by his Father's Side; and likewiſe at another Throw he ſtruck out one of the King's Eyes with his Spear.

But *Cormac*, nothing diſcouraged at theſe Misfortunes, reſolved to cruſh the Rebellion; and having a gallant Army about him, he offered Battel to the haughty Traytor, and, with a terrible Slaughter of his beſt Troops, drove him out of the Field. After this Defeat, *Aongus* and his Brothers retired for Protection to the Province of *Leinſter*, where they continued for one Year; from thence they removed to *Offery*; but this Place was no ſafe Refuge for them, which obliged them to fly to the Court of *Oilioll Olum*, who they ſuppoſed would be inclined to ſuccour them, becauſe he had married the Princeſs *Sadhbh*, the Daughter of *Conn*, to whom they had a near Relation.

Oilioll Olum, was moved with Compaſſion at the miſerable Diſtreſſes of the three Brothers, and beſtowed upon them for a preſent Support the Territories of *Deaſie* in the Province of *Munſter*; and the Reaſon he conferred upon them this Tract of Land, was, becauſe they were in Poſſeſſion of the *Deiſie* near the Palace of *Tara* before this Misfortune happened, and by their Defeat were obliged to ſeek for new Settlements, or fall a Sacrifice to the Arms of the Conqueror.

The Brothers gratefully accepted of the Lands aſſigned them, and without Quarrels or Diſputes they divided the

the Country between them into three equal Parts: Some of the old Records aſſert, that theſe young Princes were the lineal Deſcendents of *Oilioll Aram*, and were called *Earnaighe*; but this appears to be a Miſtake; for they were improperly diſtinguiſhed by that Name, becauſe the *Earnaighe* were the Poſterity of *Conaire*, the Son of *Mogha Lamha*, juſtly ſpeaking, who are particularly mentioned in the preceding Part of this Hiſtory. The Reaſon why theſe Brothers, the Sons of *Fiachadh Suidhe*, applied to the Court of *Munſter* for Protection, was the Perſuaſion of *Corc Duibhne*, the Son of *Cairbre Muiſc*; and the Poſterity of theſe Princes were known by the Name of *Deaſies*. This Tribe was conducted into this Province by *Eochaidh Fionn*, the Son of *Reachtmar*, and the three Brothers *Roſa*, *Eogan*, and *Aongus Gaothbhuailteach*.

At the Time when theſe young Princes arrived in *Munſter*, *Cairbre Muiſc* had a conſiderable Intereſt in that Province: But his Wickedneſs was a Scourge to the whole Country; for during his Reſidence there the Fruits of the Earth were all deſtroyed, and the Corn was blaſted, which occaſioned a very dreadful Famine. The particular Act of Impiety that was ſuppoſed to provoke the Vengeance of Heaven, was his committing Inceſt with his own Siſter, whoſe Name was *Duibhin*, who proved with Child. When the Time of her Delivery came, ſhe had two Sons, whom ſhe named *Cormac* and *Corc*. The Father and Mother of this inceſtuous Iſſue were the Children of *Modha Lamha* and of *Sarah* his Wife, who was the Daughter of the renowned *Conn*, the Hero of the *hundred Battels*.

do bi eaip-
bre Aiurg
no neġtmġ
ran Aiumain
an tan ro
7c.

do rug du-
ibin d'á bṙiġ
ċġbre Aiṁṙe
beirt mac
don ċġbre
ceadna.

The Inhabitants of *Munſter*, particularly the principal Gentry of the Country, were ſo alarmed at the miſerable Scarcity of Proviſions, that they applied to *Cairbre*, and inquired if he could inform them of the Occaſion of the dreadful Famine that raged thro' the whole Province. *Cairbre* being conſcious that his Guilt deſerved ſo ſevere a Judgment, told them he was of Opinion that his own Impiety was the Cauſe of that Viſitation, particularly an Act of Inceſt he committed with his own Siſter, who bore him two Sons, whom he called *Corc* and *Cormac*. The Gentry were moved with Horror and Indignation at ſo baſe a Crime, and demanded, by Way of Atonement, that the Children ſhould be delivered into their Hands, whom they propoſed to put to Death, to burn

their Bodies to Aſhes, and to caſt the Duſt into a Stream that was near the Place.

When this Tranſaction happened, there was a *Druid* in the Company, whoſe Name was *Dionach*; this Soothſayer had Recourſe to his Art, and found it expedient, that one of the Brothers, called *Cormac*, ſhould be given up to the People; but *Corc*, the younger Son, he deſired might be delivered into his Hands, and he promiſed to convey him out of *Ireland:* This Motion was agreed to by the whole Aſſembly, and accordingly the Prophet took up the Child aſſign'd him, and travelled to the Sea Shore, where he procured a Veſſel, and weighed Anchor, and landed with the Infant at a ſmall Iſland called *Inis Baoi:* It had this Name from an old Woman ſtiled *Baoi*, who lived there, and to her the *Druid* delivered the Child, who took Care of him for the Space of a Year; and then the Druid, who never left him, rewarded the Nurſe for her Trouble, and returned with him back into *Ireland.* When he arrived, he brought him to his Grandmother by his Father and Mother, whoſe Name was *Sarah*, delivering withal a ſtrict Charge, that ſhe ſhould give him handſome Education with all imaginable Privacy, and ſecure him from the Knowledge and Reſentment of the People of *Munſter*.

do core 7 don druaoi an ro.

The *Deaſies*, affected with theſe Calamities of the Province, conſulted the moſt eminent *Druids*, whether the Country ſhould be deſtroyed, or enjoy a State of Peace and Happineſs for the Time to come; for if they apprehended there would be any Wars or Commotions among the Inhabitants, they reſolved not to abide the Iſſue, but to remove and ſeek for new Settlements. The Soothſayers gave them to underſtand, that it was proper they ſhould continue in the Country; and informed them withal, that the Wife of *Eana Cinnſealach*, whoſe Name was *Cuingion*, was far gone with Child, and ſhe would be delivered of a Daughter, and as ſoon as ſhe was born, they were to apply themſelves to the Father, to deſire the Nurſing and the Education of her; if he refuſed their Requeſt, they were to make a ſuitable Preſent to the Father, and that would prevail with him to reſign her to their Diſpoſal; and the Reaſon of theſe Inſtructions was, becauſe it was foreſeen that this Child ſhould conſult the Intereſt, and beſtow great Advantages upon that Family: The *Deaſies* gave Belief to the Predic-

dona deiſe an ro.

tion, and following the Advice of their *Druids*, they obtained the Child of her Father. But the Prophecy being not to be accompliſhed till the Child was marriageable, they were impatient till ſhe was of a ſuitable Age; and to forward her Growth they ſlew many young Children, and fed her with their Fleſh. This Method of dieting her, promoted her Inclinations, and ſhe was capable of Marriage ſome Years ſooner than the uſual Age. The Name of this Lady was *Eithne Vathach*, whoſe Huſband, it was predicted, ſhould be a faſt Friend to the Tribe of the *Deaſies*, and therefore they made Inquiry for a Huſband proper for her; and when the Articles of Marriage were ſettled, they beſtowed her upon *Aongus*, the Son of *Nadhfraoich*, King of *Munſter*. But this Prince could not obtain her without a Gratuity to the Family that brought her up; and therefore *Aongus* delivered as a Dowry into the Poſſeſſion of the *Deaſies* the Lands of *Magh Feimhin*, conſiſting of the third Part of *Cluain Mell*, and the middle third: But he was firſt obliged to drive the People of *Oſſery* out of thoſe Eſtates, who at that Time were the Poſſeſſors of them. A conſiderable Time after this, *Eneas* and this Lady *Eithne* were ſlain by the People of *Leinſter*, in the Battel of *Cealloſnadh*, four Miles Eaſtward of *Laithglin*.

feoil naoin len hoiliob eitne uatach.

The Poſterity of *Fiachadh Suidhe*, who were diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of the *Deaſies*, had not when they firſt came into *Munſter* any Lands in that Province, but that Part of the Country call'd *Deaſie Diſceart* or the *South Deaſie*, which extends it ſelf from the River *Siur* to the *South Sea*, and from *Lioſmore* to *Ceann Criadain*, till the Marriage of this Lady *Eithne* with the Prince *Aongus* Son of *Nadfraoich*, King of *Munſter*; for then it was (in Accompliſhment of the Prediction) that he confer'd upon the Tribe of *Deaſie* the Country call'd *Tuaſgirt* or *North Deaſie*, which contains the Tract of Lands from the River *Siur* aforeſaid, to *Corca Athrach*; known by the Name of *Machaire Chaiſil*, or the Plains of *Caſhel*.

do feadhoñ na ndeiſi dano.

There was a Prince call'd *O Faolan*, that deſcended lineally from that Family that was King of *North Deaſie*, and he erected a ſtately Palace and kept his Court Weſtwards of *Dunleamhnachta*, which Structure continues the Name of *Dun Faolan* to this Day. He had a Relation of the ſame Family who fix'd himſelf in the Poſſeſſion

of *Deaſie Deiſgceirt* or the *South Deaſie*, and from him *O Bric* received its Name. His royal Seat was ſituated near the Coaſts of the *South Sea* call'd *Oilean O Bric*, or the Iſland of *Bric*; and between theſe two Families was the Government of the two Diviſions of the *Deaſie* continued till the Death of *O Bric*, who left no Iſſue behind him; and then the Government of both Parts fell into the Hands of *Faolain*, whoſe Deſcendents poſſeſs'd the Sovereignty for many Years and Succeſſions, till they were driven out of the *North Deaſie*, by the prevailing Power of the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, the Son of *Mileſius*, who conquer'd that Part of the Country, and left no more to the Kings of that Tribe than the *South Deaſie*; and in this Poſture were both *Deaſies* found by the *Engliſh*, who were brought into *Ireland* by *Diarmuid, Mac Morough*, King of *Leinſter*.

O brie 7 O faolain an ro 7c.

It muſt be obſerved in this Place, that *Aongus Oſſery* and his Followers had the Command of *Magh Feimhin* (called the *North Deaſie*) and that *Aongus* was forced to abandon his Poſſeſſion of *Magh Feimhin*, and was expelled the Country by the Poſterity of *Fiachadh Suidhe* with all his Relations and Dependents; ſo that from this general Defeat of *Aongus Oſſery* it is that *Baille Urluidhe* and *Mullach Aindeonach* are known by the ſame Name to this Day; for the Word *Urluidhe* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies the *Blows* or irreſiſtible *Strokes* of *valiant Men*, and *Aindeonach* is as much as to ſay a *violent Expulſion*.

baile urluidhe 7 aindeonadh anro 7c.

Cormac, the Son of *Art*, King of *Ireland*, had at that Time a numerous Family to maintain, and his Revenue was ſo ſmall, that he was not able to find Proviſions, eſpecially a ſufficient Quantity of Fleſh, to ſupport them ſuitable to his Quality. He therefore adviſed with his Treaſurer, who had the principal Management of his Affairs, and knew the Exigency of his Fortune, what Method he ſhould take to keep up the Dignity of his Table, and to ſubſiſt his Attendants, till his Subſidies and Tributes would become due, and enable him to defray the Expence. His Treaſurer being ſenſible of the Wants of his Maſter, gave his Opinion, that there was no other Redreſs left, but to raiſe a Number of reſolute and well diſciplined Troops, and enter the Province of *Munſter* in a hoſtile Manner, and demand of the King of *Ireland* the Revenue that lay in Arrear; for Sir, ſays he, there are two Provinces

in

in *Munſter*, and you receive Contributions but from one of them; your Buſineſs therefore is to inſiſt upon your Right, to demand what you have been defrauded of, and if he ſhould deny your Claim, to plunder the Country, and to force a juſt Acknowldgment from the Inhabitants.

This Advice was well received by *Cormac*, who immediately put it in Execution; he therefore diſpatched a proper Meſſenger to *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, the King of *Munſter*, and made a Demand of the Revenue ariſing from one of the Provinces which had been unjuſtly detained from him: The Meſſage was received with Contempt, and *Fiachadh* returned this Anſwer, that the Demand was unprecedented, none of his Predeceſſors, the Kings of *Ireland*, ever received an additional Tribute from the Province, neither would he diſtreſs his Subjects by raiſing new Contributions, which they had no Right to pay. *Cormac* upon the Return of the Meſſenger was incenſed with this Denial, and raiſed an Army with all Expedition, and directed this March toward *Munſter*. He entered the Province as an Enemy, and came as far as *Druim Da Maire* (which Place is now called *Cnoc Luinge*) where he halted and encamped with his Forces. *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, the King of *Munſter*, perceiving he ſhould be attacked, was ready to receive him, and encamping with his Army in the very Face of *Cormac*, reſolved to try the Iſſue of a Battel.

cuiniot cormac teagſa don muinain anro.

But *Cormac* not confiding wholly in the Courage of his Forces, had Recourſe to Policy, and having a great Number of *Scotiſh Druids* and *Inchanters* in his Army, deſired the Aſſiſtance of their Skill to annoy and diſpirit the Enemy. Theſe *Necromancers* made uſe of their Art, and, by Charms and Incantations, occaſioned the greateſt Trouble and Inconvenience to the Army of *Munſter*; particularly their *magical* Skill had that Succeſs, as to dry up all the Water that was in the Enemy's Camp; ſo that the Soldiers and the Cattel were in the utmoſt Diſtreſs, and were ready to expire for Thirſt.

The King of *Munſter* lamented this ſad Calamity among his Forces, and hearing of an eminent *Druid* that lived in *Ciarruidhe Luachra*, whoſe Name was *Modharuith*, he ſent to him, and requeſted him to deliver his Army out of theſe Difficulties; but the crafty *Druid* taking Advantage of the Misfortune of the King,

denied his Aſſiſtance, unleſs he had confirmed to him, as a Reward, the two Territories (now called *Roche's* Country and the Country of *Condon*) and ſettled upon his Poſterity for ever; upon that Condition he engaged to deliver the Army of *Munſter* from under the Power of the *Scotiſh Inchanters*, and to procure Plenty of Water in the Camp.

teilgior Mogarrt gai geimtligе ran aieon 7 an aitgertt do bnir frrt nrge len foiread fir Mrimnee.

The Neceſſity of the King's Affairs obliged him to comply with this unconſcionable Demand, and the *Druid* had immediate Recourſe to his Art. The Counter Charm which he uſed upon this Occaſion, was an *inchanted Dart* he had in his Hand, which he flung into the Air with all his Force; declaring, that from the Spot of Ground, upon which the Arrow fell, there ſhould ſpring a Fountain of the pureſt Water ſufficient to ſupply the Wants of the whole Army; and ſo it came to paſs. By this Means the Soldiers were relieved and inſpired with freſh Courage; and inraged with the Miſeries they had endured, they deſired the King to lead them againſt the Enemy, and they promiſed him full Revenge, and aſſured him of Victory. He accordingly drew out his Forces, and offered Battel to the King of *Ireland*, who diſtruſting the Courage of his Soldiers, fled for his Security without ſtriking a Blow, and was perſued ſo cloſely by the King of *Munſter*, that he was overtaken at *Offery*, and obliged to capitulate. The Conditions inſiſted on were, that he was to deliver up Hoſtages, which were to be the principal of his Nobility, and ſend them from *Tara* to *Raith Naoi* (now called *Cnoc Rathfann*) as a ſolemn Aſſurance, that he would repair all the Loſſes the People of *Munſter* had ſuſtained by the Plundering and Depredations of his Army from the Time that he firſt entered the Province. Theſe Terms were accepted; for they were offered Sword in Hand: And the Teſtimony of an old Poet, who wrote of theſe Affairs, confirms this Account in theſe Lines.

The valiant Fiachadh Muilleathan,
The warlike Monarch of the Southern *Coaſts*
Receiv'd the Hoſtages who came from Tara
To Rathfuinn *and* Rath Naoi.

This Prince, the victorious *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, had two Sons, whoſe Names were *Oilioll Flann More* and *Oilioll Flan*

Flan Beag. *Oilioll Flan More*, who was the eldeſt died without Iſſue, and all the Poſterity deſcended from *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, were the Offſpring of *Oilioll Flan Beag*, whoſe Deſcendents were very numerous, and of great Authority in the Province of *Munſter*. This is taken notice of in the Verſes of an old Poet in this Manner:

Two worthy Princes of the royal Blood
Of Fiachadh Muilleathan,
Were Oilioll Flan More *and* Oilioll Flan Beag.
The eldeſt, with a Child was never bleſt;
The youngeſt, with a numerous Progeny,
O'erſpread the Province.

The Prince, *Oilioll Flan More*, having no Child of his own, by publick Authority adopted his Brother *Oilioll Flan Beag* for his Son, and demiſed to him all his Fortune and Eſtate, upon this Condition, that his Name ſhould be inſerted in the lineal Genealogies between the Name of his Father *Fiachadh Muilleathan* and that of his Brother, in Order to make Poſterity believe that he was the Father of *Oilioll Flan Beag*; and the Pedigrees, belonging to all the ſpreading Branches of that Line, have the Name of *Oilioll Flan More* diſpoſed according to the Contract agreed to by the two Brothers, and are delivered down in the ſame Form thro' many Ages. The *Pſalter of Caſhel* likewiſe, and others of the moſt ancient and authentick Chronicles of *Ireland*, take Notice of theſe Genealogies, with the Name of this Prince placed next to his Father's; tho' the Writers of thoſe Times were ſenſible that *Oilioll Flan More* was not the Father of *Oilioll Flan Beag:* Notwithſtanding the publick Records of the Kingdom always mention the Name of *Oilioll Flann More* in the Genealogy of *Fiachadh Muilleathan*; but with no Deſign to impoſe upon Poſterity, only in Obſervance to the Agreement between the two Brothers, upon the Conſideration before mentioned.

do oilioll flan mor 7 do oilioll flan beag an ro 7c.

We are now come to the Death of this renowned Prince *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, who was treacherouſly ſlain by *Conla*, the Son of *Thady*, Son of *Cian*, Son of *Oilioll Olum*, at the Ford called *Ath Uiſiol* upon the River *Siur*. And this barbarous Act was accompliſhed in this Manner. *Conla*, it muſt be obſerved, had his Educa-

conla mac tadg mac cein leſ mg- bad fiachad muilleatan 7c.

tion with *Cormac*, Monarch of *Ireland*, where he was inſtructed in military Diſcipline, and in the polite Parts of Learning, and was bred up ſuitably to his Deſcent and Quality. When he was young, it happened that he had a ſharp Humour in his Blood, which occaſioned a ſcabby and leprous Scurf all over his Body; the moſt eminent Phyſicians were applied to, and they adminiſtred Medicines, but without Succeſs: The young Prince became a moſt frightful Object; for his whole Body was broken out, and covered, as it were, with Scales. This Misfortune was lamented by the whole Court, but by none more than by *Cormac* himſelf, who had conceived a ſincere Affection for him, as he was his Companion from a Child. In thoſe Times it was eſteemed the higheſt Accompliſhment to underſtand Divination and Soothſaying, and *Cormac* was become ſo great a Proficient in thoſe Studies, that, for the Service of his Friend, he try'd the utmoſt of his Skill; and upon Conſultation was able to foretel, that he ſhould never be delivered from that Diſtemper, but, without Remedy, continue afflicted with the Leproſie, unleſs he could find Means to waſh his Body all over in the Blood of a King. Soon after this Prediction, *Conla*, deſpairing of a Cure, took his Leave of *Cormac* and his Court, and came into the Province of *Munſter*, over which *Fiachadh Muilleathan* was then King, and kept his Reſidence at *Rath Rathfuinn*, now called *Cnoc Rathfuinn*. In the Court of this Prince he was received with great Favour and Civility, and, notwithſtanding the Appearance of his Diſtemper, he was admitted near the Perſon of the King. Some Time after it happened that *Fiachadh*, attended by his Nobles and his Retinue of State, reſolved to divert themſelves by ſwimming in the River *Siur*, and *Conla*, who was his near Relation, was ſo well eſteemed as to have the Honour of carrying his *Lance*. When they arrived upon the Bank of the River, his Servants undreſſed him, and he plunged into *Aith Uiſioil* to bath and refreſh himſelf. He had not been long in the Water, but *Conla* obſerved him ſwimming towards him, and making his Way towards the Shore. The Prediction of *Cormac* came inſtantly into his Mind, and thinking this a proper Opportunity to accompliſh it, he baſely violated the Laws of Gratitude and Hoſpitality, and ran the King thro' the Body with his own Spear. The Wound

was mortal, and the Attendants advancing to take full Revenge upon the Traytor, the expiring Prince laid his dying Commands upon them to ſave his Life, and pardoned the Murderer. His Orders were faithfully obeyed; *Conla* had his Life ſpared, and the King was carried on Shore, and inſtantly died.

It was obſerved before in a preceding Part of this Hiſtory, that *Cormac*, King of *Ireland*, had ten Daughters; yet the ancient Records being ſilent, and mentioning nothing memorable of eight of theſe Princeſſes, what they have related of the other two will properly be introduced in this Place. The Name of one of theſe Ladies was *Graine*, who was married to *Fionn*, the Son of *Cumhall*, but being of an amorous Diſpoſition, ſhe left him and ſtole away with her Gallant *Diarmuid O Duibhne*; the other was called *Ailbhe*, who was married to her Siſter's Huſband *Fionn*, the Son of *Cumhall*.

do ġraine ingean coṁaic 7 do diġṁṫ o ḋṫ̇bne anṫo.

From this *Fionn*, the eſtabliſhed *Militia* of the Kingdom were called *Fiana Eirionn*; and if it ſhould be aſſerted either thro' Ignorance or Prejudice, that there were no ſuch *ſtanding* Body of Troops in the Iſland as theſe *Train'd Bands*, to evince the contrary, let it be conſidered that this Part of Hiſtory is to be ſupported by Evidence not to be oppoſed. The conſtant Tradition of the ancient *Iriſh* concerning the *Militia*, who have delivered down from Father to Son a continued Account of many great and memorable Exploits performed by the Bravery of theſe Troops for many Ages, is a Teſtimony of Force ſufficient with an impartial Judgment to prove, that the brave *Fiana* or *Train'd Bands* were fixed upon the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment, and were the *ſtanding Army* of the Kingdom. As a farther Argument upon this Occaſion let it be obſerved, that to deny the Authority of this Tradition, is not only to ſuppoſe that the ancient *Iriſh* for many Centuries conſpired to abuſe Poſterity with a Fiction, but by this Means the Reputation of the moſt authentick Records is diſputed, which particularly relate the Actions of the *Iriſh* Militia. Beſides, there remain to this Day ſeveral unqueſtionable Monuments of theſe old Soldiers, to deny which, is to diſbelieve Matter of Fact, and to oppoſe the common Reaſon of Mankind. Some of the remaining Footſteps of theſe old Warriors are known by their firſt Names at this Time; as for inſtance, *Suidhe Finn*,

or

or the Palace of *Fionn*, ſituated at *Sliabh na Mban*, or the *Woman's Mountain*, which Seat was ſo call'd from *Fionn O Baoiſgne*. *Gleann Garruidh* in *Vibh Fathach* received its Name from *Garruidh Mac Morna*; *Leaba Dhiarmuda* and *Graine*, which ſignifies *Diarmuid*, and *Graine's Bed*, and ſtood at a place call'd *Polltighe Liabain* in *Vibh Fiachrach*, in *O Shagnuſie*'s Country. Many Inſtances to the ſame purpoſe might be produced to prove that many places in the Kingdom retain, to this Day, the Names of ſome of the old *Iriſh Militia*, but theſe are ſufficient, and to mention more, would Occaſion too wide a Breach in the Progreſs of this Hiſtory.

If it ſhould be objected, that it is not to be ſuppoſed ſome particular Tranſactions relating to *O Fionn*, and his *Fiana Eirion*, or the *Iriſh Militia*, can obtain Belief, becauſe ſome of the Circumſtances are impoſſible in Fact, and therefore muſt be abſolutely falſe, I confeſs indeed that the Hiſtory of *Ireland*, in ſome degree, labours under the ſame Misfortune, with moſt of the old Chronicles that were written in the Times of Idolatry and Paganiſm; and there is ſcarce a Country upon Earth, I ſuppoſe, whoſe primitive Records are not diſguiſed with Fable and ſome incredible Relations; and even ſince Chriſtianity appeared in the World, and the Clouds of Superſtition and Ignorance, were, in ſome Meaſure, diſpell'd, many ſtrange and romantick Accounts have been delivered with an Air of Truth, and have obtained Credit among weak Judgments, notwithſtanding the monſtrous Inconſiſtencies they abound with. But it is an unjuſtifiable Conſequence to conclude from hence, that the old Records and Chronicles of all Nations are Fables and Rhapſodies; as if Antiquity were a ſure and infallible Mark of Falſhood, and that the antient Writers were a Gang of Cheats and Impoſtors, who conſpir'd together to tranſmit Lies and to impoſe upon Poſterity.

It cannot be denied however, that many poetical Fictions and ſuſpected Relations are foiſted into the Chronicles that treat of *Fionn* and his *Iriſh Militia*; ſuch as the Battel of *Fionn Tragha*, *Bruighean Chaorthuin*, *Achtra*, and *Ghiolla Dheacair*, which are Accounts, not ſo much deſign'd to gain Credit, as to relieve the Reader, and to embelliſh and ſet off the Hiſtory; and therefore to weaken the Authority of the whole, upon the account of ſome poetical Fables interſpers'd, is too ſevere and

unjuſtifiable a Piece of Criticiſm, and contrary to the common Candour allowed to ſuch ancient Writings.

In ſome of the Records which treat of the old Militia of *Ireland* it is aſſerted, that they were a Body of Men ſo ſtrong, and ſo tall of Stature as is really incredible; for it is certain tho' they were a brave and undaunted Number of Troops, yet the Size of their Perſons did not exceed the common Proportion of thoſe Times. They were no more than a ſtanding well diſciplin'd Army, under the Monarchs of *Ireland* (in whoſe Hands the *Militia* ever was) that were kept in regular and conſtant Pay. Their Buſineſs was to defend the Country againſt foreign or domeſtick Enemies, to ſupport the Right and Succeſſion of their Kings, and to be ready at the ſhorteſt Notice upon any Surpriſe or Emergencies of the State. They were to guard the Sea Coaſts, and to have a ſtrict Eye upon the Creeks and Havens of the Iſland, leſt any Pirates ſhould be lurking there to plunder the Country, and infeſt the Inhabitants; and they were eſtabliſhed for the ſame Purpoſes, as a ſtanding Body of Forces are kept up in any Nation, to defend it from Invaſions, to ſupport the Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, and to ſecure the Liberty and Property of the People.

The Way of ſubſiſting theſe Troops was by billetting them upon the Country from *Allhallow-tide* to the Month of *May*, which was the Winter Seaſon; during the other Part of the Year, they were obliged to fiſh and to hunt, and find Proviſion for themſelves. But they were confined to perform their military Exerciſe, and to be under Diſcipline. The Officers were injoined not to oppreſs, but to defend the Inhabitants from the Attempts of Thieves and Robbers, and to promote the Peace and Happineſs of the People: It was their Duty to quell all Riots and Inſurrections, to raiſe Fines, and ſecure forfeited Eſtates for the Uſe of the King; to inquire into, and ſuppreſs all ſeditious and traiterous Practices in the Beginning, and to appear in Arms when any Occaſions of the State required.

fion̄ gan ſi-an le coy-nam eiſinn̄.

For theſe Services they were allowed a regular Pay, as the Princes of *Europe* at this Day maintain their Armies; for tho' this *Militia* had no Pay from the Kings of *Ireland* but when they were in Winter Quarters, from *Allhallow-tide* to the Month of *May*; yet, a swas obſerved before,

they had the Privilege for the other Part of the Year to fiſh and to fowl for their Support, which was equivalent to their ſettled Pay; for the Fleſh of what they killed they eat, and the Skins they had Liberty to ſell, which afforded a good Price.

feoil na mbeatàdàc nallta ag an bfein 7 deeptoiein mà tugtydal.

The Method of dreſſing their Meat was very particular; for when they had Succeſs in hunting, it was their Cuſtom in the Forenoon to ſend their Huntſman with what they had killed to a proper Place where there was plenty of Wood and Water; here they kindled great Fires, into which their Way was to throw a Number of large Stones, where they were to continue till they were red hot; then they applied themſelves to dig two great Pits in the Earth, into one of which upon the Bottom they uſed to lay ſome of theſe hot Stones as a Pavement, upon them they would place the raw Fleſh, bound up hard in green Sedge or Bull-ruſhes; over theſe Bundles was fixed another *Lay* of hot Stones, then a Quantity of Fleſh; and this Method was obſerved till the Pit was full. In this Manner their Fleſh was ſodden or ſtewed till it was fit to eat, and then they uncovered it; and, when the Hole was emptied, they began their Meal. This *Iriſh Militia*, it muſt be obſerved, never eat but once in four and twenty Hours, and their Meal Time was always in the Evening. When they had a Mind to alter their Diet, inſtead of ſtewing their Meat, as we have mentioned, they would roaſt it before theſe Fires, and make it palatable and wholſome.

And, as an undiſputed Evidence of theſe Fires, the Marks of them continue deep in the Earth in many Places of the Iſland to this Day; for they were very large, and burned exceeding fierce, and the Impreſſion they left is now to be met with many Foot deep in the Ground. When any Huſbandman in *Ireland* turns up with his Plow any black burnt Earth, he immediately knows the Occaſion of it; and the Soil of that Colour is known, with great Propriety, by the Name of *Fulacht Fian* to this Time.

When the *Iriſh Militia* came to theſe Fires to dreſs their Meat, before they went to eat they would ſtrip themſelves to their Shirts, which they modeſtly tied about their Middles, and go into the other Pit dug in the Ground, which was very large, and filled with Water. Here they would waſh their Heads and Necks and other Parts of their Bodies, till they had cleanſed

themſelves from the Sweat and Duſt occaſioned by their Hunting. And this Cuſtom was very wholſome and refreſhing; for they would rub their Limbs and their Joints till they had forgot all their Fatigue, and became as ſprightly and active as when they began their Sport in the Morning: When they were perfectly clean they would put on their Clothes, and begin their Meal.

After they had eaten they would apply themſelves to build Huts and Tents, where they made their Beds, and deſigned to repoſe themſelves for the following Night. Theſe Beds were compoſed and laid out with great Exactneſs. They cut down Branches of Trees, which they placed next the Ground, upon theſe was laid a Quantity of dry Moſs, and upon the Top of all was ſtrewed a Bundle of green Ruſhes, which made a very commodious Lodging. Theſe Beds in the ancient Manuſcripts are called *Tri Cuilceadha na Feine*, which in *Engliſh* ſignifies the *three Beds* of the *Iriſh Militia*.

tri nite da ndeingiod an fian Aleabtaca.

tri cuilcedo na feine 7c.

Campian, an Author of little Veracity, would impoſe upon the World by aſſerting that *Fionn*, the Son of *Cumhall*, was known by the Name of *Roanus*; but this is either an ignorant Miſtake, or a ſignal Inſtance of the Prejudice of this Writer; for the Father of *Cumhall* was *Trein More*, the fourth lineal Deſcendent from *Nuagadh Neacht*, King of *Leinſter*; and the Mother of *Fionn* was *Muirn Munchaomh*, the Daughter of *Thady*, the Son of *Nuagatt*, an eminent *Druid* retained in the Family of *Cahaoir More*. *Almhuin*, in the Province of *Leinſter*, was the native Country and Inheritance of *Thady*, the Son of *Nuagatt*, upon which Account *Fionn* obtained Poſſeſſion of *Almhuin* in Right of his Mother; yet *Fionn* was inveſted with the Country of *Formaoilna Bhfian* (in *Cinſealach*, where *Limerick* in *Leinſter* now ſtands) by the Donation of the King of *Leinſter*.

Hector Boetius, another fabulous Writer, in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, impoſes upon the World, by aſſerting that *Fionn* was of a gigantick Size, and that he was fifteen Cubits high; but by the ancient Records of the Kingdom (whoſe Authority will be for ever ſacred with me) it appears, that *Fionn* did not exceed the common Proportion of the Men of his Time; and there were many Soldiers in the *Militia* of *Ireland*, that had a more robuſt Conſtitution of Body, and were of a more

ni raib an miad abrion na fegtom af man aluf coimdiuge.

extraordinary

extraordinary Stature; and the Reaſon why *Fionn* was the General and the firſt commanding Officer over the *Iriſh Militia*, was becauſe his Father and Grandfather enjoyed the ſame Dignity before him, and had the Honour to be at the Head of theſe invincible Troops; but upon this Account more eſpecially he had the principal Command of this *ſtanding Army*, as he was a Perſon of a ſuperior Courage, of great Learning and military Experience, which Accompliſhments advanced him in the Eſteem of the Soldiery, who thought him worthy to lead them. His uncommon Stature therefore and gigantick Strength are mere Fictions, deſigned to abuſe the World, and to deſtroy the Credit of thoſe Hiſtorians, who treat upon the Affairs of the old *Iriſh* Government.

The conſtant Number of theſe *ſtanding* Forces that were quarter'd upon the Kingdom of *Ireland*, were three Battalions, each Battalion conſiſting of three thouſand able Men. But this was the Eſtabliſhment only in Time of Peace, when there were, no Diſturbances at home, or Fear of any Invaſions from abroad. But if there were any publick Diſcontents, or any Apprehenſions of a Rebellion or a Conſpiracy; if there aroſe any Conteſts between the King and his Nobility, or the King found himſelf under a Neceſſity to tranſport a Body of Troops into *Scotland* to aſſiſt the *Dailriads*, or upon any Surpriſe or Difficulties of the State, *Fionn* increaſed his Forces to the Number of ſeven Battalions, which was Strength ſufficient to aſſiſt his Friends the *Dailriads* in *Scotland*, and to defend the Kingdom of *Ireland* from the Attacks of domeſtick or foreign Enemies.

It has been obſerved, that *Fionn* was the Commander in Chief of the *Iriſh Militia*, but he had ſeveral inferior Officers, who, in their Degrees, exerciſed an Authority under him by his Commiſſion. Every Battallion or Legion was commanded by a *Colonel*; every hundred Men were under the Conduct of a *Captain*; an Officer in the Nature of a *Lieutenant* had fifty under him, and a *Serjeant*, reſembling the *Decurio* of the *Romans*, was ſet over five and twenty; for when an hundred of their *Militia* were drawn out by ten in a Rank, there was an Officer appointed over every ten of them, commonly called the Commander of *nine*; and therefore when the Chronicles of *Ireland* make mention

of *Fear Comhlan Cead*, or *Fear Comhlan Caoguid* (which ſignifies a Man able to engage with an hundred, and another to fight with fifty) it is not to be underſtood as if the firſt was able to encounter an hundred himſelf, and conquer them with his own Hand, or the other had the Courage to engage with fifty, and come off with Victory; the Meaning is, that ſuch an Officer had the Command of an hundred Men, with whom he would fight Hand to Hand with the ſame Number of Enemies, and that an Officer, who had fifty under him, would engage with any fifty that oppoſed him, with their Commander at the Head of them.

Every Soldier that was received into the Militia of *Ireland* by *Fionn*, was obliged, before he was enroll'd, to ſubſcribe to the following Articles: The firſt, that when he was diſpoſed to marry, he would not follow the mercenary Cuſtom of inſiſting upon a Portion with a Wife, but, without Regard to her Fortune, he ſhould chooſe a Woman for her Virtue, her Courteſy, and good Manners. The ſecond, that he would never offer Violence to a Woman, or attempt to raviſh her. The third, that he would be charitable and relieve the poor, who deſired Meat or Drink, as far as his Abilities would permit. The fourth, that he would not turn his Back or refuſe to fight with nine Men of any other Nation that ſet upon him, and offered to fight him.

ceiṫṙe neiṫe do bioḋ do ṙiaḋaiḃ gaḃ aon don ḋoṁ ṙein do comlionaḃ anṙo.

It muſt not be ſuppoſed that every Perſon, who was willing to be inliſted in the *Militia* of *Ireland*, would be accepted; for *Fionn* was very ſtrict in his Inquiry, and obſerved theſe Rules in filling up the Number of his Troops, which were exactly followed by his Succeſſors in Command, when they had Occaſion to recruit their Forces.

He ordained therefore, that no Perſon ſhould be inliſted or received into the Service in the Congregation or Aſſembly of *Viſneach*, or in the celebrated *Fair* of *Tailtean* or at *Feas Teambrach*, unleſs his Father and Mother and all the Relations of his Family would ſtipulate and give proper Security, that not one of them ſhould attempt to revenge his Death upon the Perſon that ſlew him, but to leave the Affair of his Death wholly in the Hands of his Fellow Soldiers, who would take Care to do him Juſtice as the Caſe required; and it was ordained likewiſe, that the Relations of a Soldier of this

Slanaḋ eġ-ḋe ḋ gaḋ aon ḋoṁ ṙein anṙo.

Militia ſhould not receive any Damage or Reproach for any Miſbehaviour or Offence committed by him.

Gnaó gaiṫ-ḟeaṁ do cuṁtaoi ḟ gaċ aon don ḟeiṁ ṡul do ḃlaċṫe ṡan bṗeiṁ é.

The ſecond Qualification for Admittance into theſe *ſtanding* Forces was, that no one ſhould be received unleſs he had a *poetical* Genius, and could compoſe Verſes, and was well acquainted with the *Twelve Books* of Poetry.

The third Condition was, that he ſhould be a perfect Maſter of his Weapons, and able to defend himſelf againſt all Attacks; and to prove his Dexterity in the Management of his Arms, he was placed in a plain Field, encompaſſed with green Sedge that reached above his Knee; he was to have a Target by him and a hazel Stake in his Hand of the Length of a Man's Arm. Then nine experienced Soldiers of the Militia were drawn out, and appointed to ſtand at the Diſtance of nine Ridges of Land from him, and to throw all their Javelins at him at once; if he had the Skill with his Target and his Stake, to defend himſelf, and come off unhurt, he was admitted into the Service; but if he had the Misfortune to be wounded by one of thoſe Javelins he was rejected as unqualified, and turn'd off with Reproach.

A fourth Qualification was, that he ſhould run well, and in his Flight defend himſelf from his Enemy; and to make a Tryal of his Activity he had his Hair plaited, and was obliged to run thro' a Wood with all the *Militia* purſuing him, and was allowed but the Breadth of a Tree before the reſt at his ſetting out; if he was overtaken in the Chaſe, or received a Wound before he had ran thro' the Wood, he was refuſed as too ſluggiſh and unſkilful, to fight with Honour among thoſe valiant Troops.

It was required, in the fifth Place, that whoever was a Candidate for Admiſſion into the *Militia*, ſhould have a ſtrong Arm, and hold his Weapons ſteady, and if it was obſerved that his Hands ſhook, he was rejected.

The ſixth Requiſite was, that when he ran through the Wood his Hair ſhould continue tied up, during the Chaſe; if it fell looſe, he could not be received.

The ſeventh Qualification was, to be ſo ſwift and light of Foot, as not to break a rotten Stick by treading upon it.

The Eighth Condition was, that none ſhould have the Honour of being inrolled among the *Iriſh Militia*, that

that was not ſo active as to leap over a Tree as high as his Forehead, or could not, by the Agility of his Body, ſtoop eaſily under a Tree that was lower than his Knees.

The ninth Condition required was, that he could, without ſtopping or leſſening his Speed, draw a Thorn out of his Foot.

The tenth and laſt Qualification was, to take an Oath of Allegiance to be true and faithful to the King, and an Oath of Fidelity to the commanding Officer of the Army. Theſe were the Terms required for Admiſſion among theſe brave Troops, which, ſo long as they were exactly inſiſted upon, the *Militia* of *Ireland* were an invincible Defence to their Country, and were a Terror to Rebels at home and Enemies abroad.

It happened, that when *Cormac* was the Monarch of *Ireland*, ſome of the principal Gentry of the Province of *Ulſter* tranſported themſelves into *Scotland*, and committed great Hoſtilities upon the Coaſts; and in ſome of their Incurſions, they had the Fortune to ſurpriſe the beautiful *Ciarnuit*, Daughter of the King of the *Picts*. With this fair Prize and other valuable Booty they returned into *Ireland*. The Beauty of this captiv'd Lady could not long be concealed, and came at length to the Ears of *Cormac*; and, before he ſaw her, he was ſo tranſported with the Relation of her Charms, that he demanded her of the Gentry that brought her out of her own Country, and accordingly ſhe was preſented to the King, who fitted up an Apartment for her in his Palace, and valued her beyond all the Ladies of his Court.

teaſ ċiġ-
ṁṫe ingean
Rioġ na
bṗiaṫṡ go
heiṁiñ anṡo.

But her Beauty, and the Place ſhe had in the King's Favour, occaſioned her many Enemies; but the Queen reſolved upon Revenge for robbing her of her Husband's Love, and ſoon found Means to put her Deſigns in Execution. The Queen of *Cormac* at this Time was *Eithne Ollamhdha*, the Daughter of *Dunluing*, and being a Lady of great Spirit, ſhe reſented the Indignity ſhe had received in ſo violent a Manner, that ſhe boldly told the King, that unleſs he would deliver into her Hands this Miſtreſs of his, ſhe would leave the Court, and ſeparate herſelf from him for ever. *Cormac*, unwilling to incenſe his injured Queen, and to drive her to Extremities, reſigned the fair *Ciarnuit* into her Hands, whom ſhe uſed with great

2Ṁoṡ ṫṁe
ċiġṁṫe aġ
eiṫne anṡo.

Severity; and, as a Puniſhment, obliged her every Day to grind with a *Quern* or *Hand-mill* nine Quarters of Corn. But, notwithſtanding the cloſe Confinement ſhe was under, the King could not give up his Paſſion, but found Means to be admitted privately where ſhe lay, and got her with Child. Her Slavery was continued by the Queen, who inſiſted on the Quantity of Meal; but when ſhe grew big, ſhe became weak and faint, and unable to perform the Taſk injoined her. In this Diſtreſs, upon the firſt Opportunity, ſhe applied herſelf to the King, and complained ſo tenderly of her Misfortunes, that he diſpatched a Meſſenger to *Scotland*, who brought over with him one of the moſt expert Carpenters of the Kingdom. This ſkillful Mechanick in a ſhort Time erected a *Mill*, by which Means the unfortunate *Ciarnuit* was delivered from her daily Servitude injoined her by the Queen, as a juſt Revenge for defrauding her of the Eſteem and Affections of the King. This Tranſaction continues upon Record in the Verſes of an ancient Poet in this Manner.

ceadh mhillion dá gcormac tē.

The lovely Ciarnuit *forc'd away,*
And taken Captive by her Enemies,
Was made a Preſent to the Iriſh *Monarch,*
The royal Cormac, *who, by Beauty's Charms*
Subdued, eſteem'd her Miſtreſs of his Heart.
The jealous Queen, with keen Reſentment fir'd,
Demanded, as Revenge, the Scotiſh *Lady*
To be delivered to her Mercy; the King
Unwillingly conſented; for the fair
Unfortunate Ciarnuit *was obliged*
To turn a Mill, *and, with her tender Hands,*
To grind of Corn nine Quarters every Day.
In this Diſtreſs, and in her poor Apartment,
The King would privately be introduced,
Till ſhe grew big with Child, and then unable
To undergo the Slavery of the Mill,
She cried, and humbly beg'd her royal Lover
To ſend to Scotland *for a skilful Workman,*
Who, by his Art, could make a proper Engine
To grind without her Hand; the King complied;
The Workman came, and, by his cunning Skill,
He made a Mill, *and eas'd her of her Pains.*

In

In the Reign of *Cormac*, King of *Ireland*, it was that the famous *Fiothall* flouriſhed, who was the *Chief Juſtice* of the Kingdom. This learned Judge had a Son, whoſe Name was *Flathrighe*; and when he was upon his Death Bed, he ſent for his Son, who was a Perſon of great Learning, and every Way accompliſhed; and when he had given him his Bleſſing in the moſt affectionate Manner, he obliged him by the Bonds of his Duty to obſerve four Particulars, that would be of great Service in the future Management of his Life: The firſt, that he ſhould not undertake the Charge of educating and maintaining a King's Son: The ſecond, that he ſhould not impart any *Secrets* of Importance to his Wife: The third, that he ſhould not advance, nor be concerned in promoting a *Clown*, or a Perſon of low Birth and ill Manners: The fourth was not to admit his *Siſter* into the Government of his Affairs, nor truſt her with the Keeping of his Houſe, nor of his Money. Theſe were the Injunctions the expiring Father laid upon his Son, who, after his Deceaſe, reſolved to make Tryal whether it was of any Conſequence to obſerve them, and whether any ſignal Misfortune would attend the Breach of them.

Accordingly he took upon himſelf the Education of a Son of *Cormac*, King of *Ireland*, and engaged to breed him up. When the Child was able to go of it ſelf, and to ſpeak intelligibly, *Flaithrighe* carried him into a Wood, and committed him to the Care of one of his Herdſmen, an honeſt Man, and whoſe Fidelity he could confide in: He commanded him ſtrictly to conceal the Child in the moſt retired Place of the Wood, and admit no Body to the Sight of him, unleſs he ſent him a certain Token, which was the Sign that he might ſafely truſt the Perſon to ſee him. When he had thus provided for the Security of the Child, he returned home, and pretended to be exceedingly ſorrowful and dejected, as if ſome Misfortune of Conſequence had befallen him; his Wife obſerving him ſeemingly oppreſſed with Grief, inquired into the Reaſon of his Sorrow, which would be eaſed by being diſcovered to her, who willingly would endure a Part with him in his Sufferings. He gave her no Anſwer at firſt, which rais'd her Curioſity the more, and ſhe repeated her Importunity, and more paſſionately intreated him to communicate to her the Cauſe of his Affliction; at

ceiċne comle ſiċeil an ro.

do ċealg a-gur do ge-allam mna an ro ſe.

laſt he complied, but upon this Condition that ſhe would never diſcover what he told her to any Creature living; ſhe immediately bound her ſelf to *Secrecy* by a ſolemn Oath, and he, upon this Security, informed her that the Reaſon of his Melancholy was, that he had unfortunately kill'd the young Prince committed to his Care. The Woman, forgetting the Obligation of her Oath, and the Duty ſhe owed her Huſband, immediately cried out, and, baſely breaking her Truſt, ſhe called to the Servants of the Family to ſeize upon their Maſter, who was a Murtherer and a Traytor; for he had deſtroyed the King's Son. The Servants, ſurpriſed at the Cruelty of the Action, and urged by the Inſtigation of their Miſtreſs, ſeized upon *Flaithrighe*, and when they had bound him, they delivered him into the Hands of Juſtice.

In this Manner were the two firſt Injunctions of the Father violated by the Son, in order to make Tryal of the Force and Importance of them. The third he proved by advancing the Son of one of his Shepherds, who was an illiterate Perſon, and of no Education, and promoting him to a good Eſtate and an honourable Employment: The fourth he made an Experiment of by committing, after his Father's Deceaſe, the greateſt Part of his Fortune to his Siſter, and truſting her with the principal Management of all his Affairs.

Flaithrighe was brought to his Tryal for the Murther of the King's Son, and being convicted by the Evidence of his Wife, to whom he had confeſſed the Fact, he was caſt for his Life, and by expreſs Sentence from the Judge, he was condemned to die; and the moſt violent Enemy in his Misfortunes, was the ungrateful Son of the Shepherd, whom he had raiſed from Poverty into Plenty and Grandeur; for he thought when *Flaithrighe* was executed, he ſhould have an Opportunity of purchaſing his forfeited Eſtate of the King, which he was able to do by the great Riches he had conferred upon him by his Benefactor, whoſe Life he reſolved if poſſible to deſtroy. The unfortunate *Flaithrighe* thought that a Sum of Money, if well applied among the Courtiers, might procure him a Reprieve; and therefore he ſent a Meſſenger to his Siſter, to deſire ſhe would ſend him the *Bags* he had intruſted her with; for his Life was in the utmoſt Danger, and if ſhe denied him, he was ſure to be executed in a few Days. The Siſter

do inde Mo-
da do mea-
dugad an-
ro.

moſt

moſt inhumanly refuſed, adding this Falſhood to her Cruelty, that ſhe never received any Money from him, and wondered at the Inſolence of his Demand. *Flaithrighe*, aſtoniſhed at this Reply, and the Time of his Execution approaching, he deſired, before his Death, to be admitted into the King's Preſence; for he had a Matter of great Importance to communicate. His Requeſt being granted, he humbly aſk'd Pardon for reporting that the young Prince was dead, and aſſured him that his Information was falſe; for he was alive and in perfect Health; and, ſays he, if your Majeſty diſtruſt the Truth of this, I will immediately ſend for him, and he ſhall appear ſafe before you. The King was ſurpriſed at this Diſcovery, and commanded him to diſpatch a Meſſenger for the Youth, and bring him inſtantly to Court; threatning him withal, that if this Account of his proved falſe, he ſhould be loaded with Irons, and ſuffer the moſt ignominious and cruel Death. The Priſoner, as he was ordered, ſent to his Herdſman, and gave the Meſſenger the Sign agreed upon, whereby he was ſure that the Prince would be delivered. The Child was ſoon brought to Court, and into the Preſence of the King, where his Foſter Father was: And when the Youth beheld him fettered as a Malefactor, he cried out, and humbly intreated the King, that the Irons ſhould be taken off. *Flaithrighe* was immediately releaſed, and was received into the King's Favour as a Teſtimony of his Innocence.

teaſ inie an Riog dfuaſ flaithrig anſo.

Cormac, being fully ſatisfied when he ſaw his Son alive, demanded of *Flaithrighe*, what was the Reaſon of this Behaviour of his, and for what Ends he brought himſelf under thoſe Difficulties, as to ſuffer Impriſonment and Fetters, and to bring his Life into the utmoſt Hazard? He anſwer'd, that his Deſign was only to prove the Importance of four notable Injunctions, that his Father laid upon him before his Deceaſe; The firſt, ſays he, was, that I ſhould not take upon me the Care of educating, and breeding up the Son of a King, becauſe, if the Youth comes to Miſchance or dies, the Life of the Foſter Father is in the King's hand, and he lies wholly at his Mercy. The ſecond was not to commit a ſecret to a Woman, becauſe the whole Sex are talkative and unguarded, and oftentimes bring the Life and Honour of their Huſbands into Danger, by diſcovering what they are bound by the moſt ſolemn Obligations

Freagra flaith rig do Cormac.

to conceal: The third Command was, that I ſhould not be concern'd in advancing the Son of a Clown of mean Extract and low Education; becauſe he ſoon forgets the Benefactor that rais'd him from Poverty and Rags into Poſterity and Honour; his Principle is Ingratitude, and he often contrives the Deſtruction of his Friend, in order to conceal the Lowneſs of his Deſcent and the Baſeneſs of his Original. The laſt Injunction was, that I ſhould not commit the Keeping of my Wealth, or any valuable Part of my Fortune into the Hand of my Siſter, and for an infallible Reaſon, becauſe it is the Practice of Women to make a Prey of what they get into their Hands, and what they receive only in Truſt, they underſtand as a Gift, they rifle their neareſt Relations, and, if Opportunity offers, will plunder them of all they have.

do hobuiġeaḋ le liñ Cormaic deiċnaiġ do beiṫ do ġnaṫ tiomċioll ġ ġaċ ġo Riog eiriñ.

It was an eſtabliſh'd Law in the Reign of *Cormac*, King of *Ireland*, that every Monarch of the Kingdom ſhould be attended by theſe ten Officers: He was obliged to have always in his Retinue a *Lord*, a *Judge*, an *Augur* or *Druid*, a *Phyſician*, a *Poet*, an *Antiquary*, a *Muſician*, and three *Stewards* of his Houſhold. The Duty of the *Lord* was to be a Companion for the King, and to entertain him with ſuitable Diſcourſe and Converſation: The Office of the *Judge* was to adminiſter Juſtice to the Subjects, to publiſh the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Country, and to preſide in Courts of Judicature under the King, who was generally preſent in thoſe Aſſemblies. The Function of the *Druid* was to regulate the Concerns of Religion, and the Worſhip of the Gods, to offer Sacrifices, to divine and foretel for the Uſe and Advantage of the King and Country. The *Phyſician* was to preſerve the Health of the King, the Queen, and the royal Family, and to adminiſter Medicines upon proper Occaſions. The *Poet* was to tranſmit to Poſterity the heroic and memorable Actions of famous Men, of whatſoever Quality they were; to compoſe Satires upon Debauchery and Vice; and to laſh the Immorality of Courtiers and inferior Perſons without Partiality or Affection. The Office of the *Antiquary* was to preſerve the Genealogies of the Kings of *Ireland*, to correct the regal Tables of Succeſſion, and to deliver down the Pedigrees of every collateral Branch of the royal Family. He had likewiſe Authority to ſuperviſe the Genealogies of the Gentry and other pri-

vate Perſons, and enter them into the publick Records of the Kingdom. The *Muſician* was to divert the King with his Inſtruments, to ſing before him, when he was pleaſed to throw off publick Cares, and to eaſe his Mind from the Buſineſs of the State. The three principal *Stewards* of the Houſhold were to provide for his Table, to wait upon the King when he dined or eat in publick, and to govern the inferior Officers and Servants of the Kitchin, and when they offended to inflict proper Puniſhments upon them.

Theſe Regulations and Orders were obſerved ſtrictly for many Ages by the ſucceſſive Monarchs of the Kingdom, from the Reign of *Cormac*, to the Death of *Bryen*, the Son of *Kennedy*, without any Alteration. But when the Kings of *Ireland* were received into the Chriſtian Faith, they diſmiſſed the *Druid*, who was a *Pagan*, and admitted into his Place a *Chriſtian Prieſt* as a Confeſſor, whoſe Buſineſs was to inſtruct the King in the Principles of his holy Faith, and to aſſiſt him in his Devotions. Theſe ancient Cuſtoms of the *Iriſh* Kings are confirmed by the Teſtimony of an eminent Poet of great Antiquity, who upon this Occaſion has left theſe Lines.

gladeno Rioghte eirion ælein an ionadondoirte laneepeidiom.

Ten royal Officers, for Uſe and State,
Attend the Court, and on the Monarch wait;
A Nobleman, *whoſe virtuous Actions grace*
His Blood, and add new Glories to his Race.
A Judge, *to fix the Meaning of the Laws,*
To ſave the poor, and right the injured Cauſe.
A grave Phyſician, *by his artful Care,*
To eaſe the ſick, and weaken'd Health repair;
A Poet *to applaud, and boldly blame,*
And juſtly to give Infamy or Fame;
For without him the freſheſt Laurels fade
And Vice to dark Oblivion is betray'd.
The next Attendant was a faithful Prieſt,
Prophetick Fury roll'd within his Breaſt;
Full of his God he tells the diſtant Doom
Of Kings unborn, and Nations yet to come;
Daily he worſhips at the holy Shrine,
And pacifies his Gods with Rites divine,
With conſtant Care the Sacrifice renews,
And anxiouſly the panting Entrails views.
To touch the Harp, the ſweet Muſician *bends,*
And both his Hands upon the Strings extends;

The ſofteſt Sound flows from each warbling String,
Soft as the Breezes of the breathing Spring,
Muſick has Pow'r the Paſſions to controul,
And tunes the harſh Diſorders of the Soul.
The Antiquary, *by his Skill, reveals*
The Race of Kings, and all their Offspring tells.
The ſpreading Branches of the royal Line,
Trac'd out by him, in laſting Records ſhine.
Three Officers *in lower Order ſtand,*
And when he dines in State attends the King's Command.

Cormac adraádo deitib fallſa.

Cormac, the Monarch of *Ireland*, it muſt be obſerved, was a Prince of great Virtue and ſtrict Morality, and very exact in the Worſhip of the Deity, as far as the Light of Nature informed him; and his Piety and Devotion found Acceptance and a Reward from above; for the merciful God was pleaſed to deliver him from the Obſcurity of Pagan Darkneſs, and enlighten'd him with the true Faith of the Goſpel. He was converted ſeven Years before his Death, during which Time he refuſed to adore his falſe Deities, and, inſtead of bowing to his Idols, he did Homage as a devout Chriſtian to the true God; ſo that this Prince was the third Perſon who believed in the Faith of *Chriſt*, before the Arrival of St. *Patrick* in *Ireland*. The Names of theſe Converts were *Connor*, the Son of *Neaſa*, who was inform'd of the Sufferings of *Chriſt* and the Redemption of Mankind by *Bacrach* a Pagan *Druid*; *Moran*, the Son of *Maoin*, the ſecond, and *Cormac*, King of *Ireland*.

This Prince kept his Court, as did moſt of his Predeceſſors in the Throne of *Ireland*, at the royal Palace of *Tara*, till he had the Misfortune to loſe his Eye by *Aongus Gaothbhuailteach*, as before mentioned; and from that Time till he died he lived in a very mean Houſe, covered with Thatch at *Anachuill* in *Ceananus*. The Reaſon of retiring from his Court was, becauſe the principal Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom ſuppoſed it to be a bad Omen for the Happineſs of the publick, if a King, who had any Blemiſh upon him, ſhould reſide in the royal Palace of *Tara*, and therefore *Cormac* reſigned the Government to his Son, whoſe Name was *Cairbre Liffeachair*, and contented himſelf with that ordinary Houſe at *Anachuill*, which was not far from the Court. In this contented Privacy he ſpent the Remainder of his Life; and being a Prince of great

ofágab teaṁd ag ainde i. eḋbne liffeaċḋ.

Learning,

Learning, and an accompliſhed Stateſman, here it was that he drew up that admirable Treatiſe, called *Advice to Kings*, for the Uſe of his Son, as was obſerved before; and during his Retreat from publick Buſineſs he baniſhed all Rites of Superſtition and Idolatry, and improved himſelf in the Worſhip and Knowledge of the true God.

In thoſe Pagan Times, one of the Idols of the ancient *Iriſh* was a *golden Calf*, and it happened, that when *Cormac* was employing himſelf in Devotion in his thatch'd Houſe, ſome of the *Druids* that belong'd to the Court, brought this Image into his Preſence, and, as their Cuſtom was, fell down before it, and adored it with divine Worſhip; but the King continued his Addreſſes to the true God, and would not comply with their Idolatry: *Maoilogeann*, who was the principal of theſe Pagan Prieſts, perceiving that the King acted in Contempt of their holy Rites, demanded of him the Reaſon why he did not comply with the Religion of his Anceſtors, and pray to the golden Calf, and conform to the eſtabliſh'd Worſhip? The King anſwered, that it was beneath the Dignity of a rational Being to adore a Brute, which he determined never to do, much leſs a Log of Wood faſhioned by the Workman's Hand, who was no more able to make a God than to create himſelf, and therefore he would direct his Addreſſes to that ſupreme Being who formed the Carpenter and the Tree ſuperſtitiouſly converted into a God. The *Druid* then conveyed away the Image, and ſoon after brought it to the King, and preſented it before him dreſs'd with the moſt magnificent Attire, and deck'd with Jewels, and confidently demanded, whether he would not addreſs himſelf to a Deity ſo ſplendidly array'd, and of ſo majeſtick Appearance? *Cormac* replied, that it was in vain to tempt him into Idolatry; for he was reſolved to pay no divine Homage but to the one ſupreme God, the Creator of the Heavens and of the Earth, and of a Place of Puniſhment for the Wicked, who corrupt his Worſhip, and diſobey his Laws. This Reſolution of the King, it is ſuppoſed, coſt him his Life; for the very ſame Day in the Evening a Salmon was provided for his Supper, which the Sorcery and magical Art of this Pagan Prieſt had ſo inchanted, that a Bone of the Fiſh ſtuck in the King's Throat, and choak'd him: Other Authorities aſſert, that as the

Agallam Maoilgin drui 7 cormaic an ro.

bar cormaic an ro.

King was at Supper, eating the Fiſh, a Number of infernal Fiends were raiſed by the Charms of the *Druid Maolgeann*, who ſet upon the King at Supper, and ſtrangled him. But before he expired he gave Orders to his Servants not to bury him in the royal Sepulture of the *Iriſh* Monarchs; for he would not have his Duſt mix with that of his Pagan Predeceſſors.

His Commands were obeyed, and another Place appointed for his Interment; but as his Body was carrying upon a *Bier*, after the Cuſtom of the Country, the River *Boyne* was ſo inlarged, and overflowed its Banks in ſo wonderful a Manner, by the wicked Arts of theſe infernal Spirits, that the Bearers could not atempt to paſs over the Chanel; for theſe Furies of Hell would not admit that his Body ſhould be buried in a Temple devoted to their Service, becauſe he refuſed to conform to their abominable Rites; and introduced a Way of Worſhip in Oppoſition to the eſtabliſhed Religion. And this Stratagem theſe curſed Spirits made uſe of three ſeveral Times, in Order to prevent the Interment of the Body. But the Servants, intruſted with the Care of the Funeral, did not deſiſt from their Duty; for notwithſtanding theſe dreadful Diſcouragements, they made a fourth Attempt to carry the royal Corpſe over the River. But the Body was whirl'd out of their Hands by a Hurricane, and dropt into the Stream, which was ſo rapid, that it roll'd it along to *Ros na Roighe*, where it was waſh'd off from the Carriage; and upon this Account that Part of the River *Boyne* is diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Athfuaid* to this Day; for *Ath* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies a *Ford*, and the Word *Fuad* ſignifies a *Bier*, which being joined, are pronounced *Athfuaid*. The Body, when it was found, was taken up, and ſolemnly buried at *Roſnariogh*.

Aōlacaō ċṫṁp ċoṁmaiċ anṅo.

A long Time after this Action (as the Chronicles of *Ireland* inform us) the Head of this Monarch was found by St. *Columcille*, (or, as modern Authors call him, St. *Columba*) who buried it; and in the ſame Place he continued till he had celebrated thirty Maſſes for his departed Soul, which gave Occaſion to the erecting of a Church over the Grave which remains to this Day.

Collum eille anṅo 7ē.

In thoſe Times there were two remarkable Temples or Burying-places, where moſt of the *Iriſh* Monarchs were inter'd. The Names of theſe royal Repoſitories were

Brugh

Brugh na Boine and *Roilic na Riogh*, near *Cruachan*, in the Province of *Conacht*; but the latter of these was of principal Note, and contained the Bodies of most of the ancient Kings, as the learned *Torne Eigis*, an eminent Poet, gives us to understand in the following Verses.

Roilic na Riog laim le cruachán conaſ 7c.

This Sepulture preſerves the royal Duſt
Of the renowned Monarchs of the Iſle.
Here Dathy *lies* (*whoſe Acts were ſung by Fame*)
Near Cruachan's *penſive Walls; cloſe by whoſe Side,*
For great Exploits in War and equal Arms
Dreaded, Dungalach *ſleeps; who, from his Foe,*
Wreſted by greater Might, to own his Sway,
Numbers of captiv'd Hoſts in Fetters bound,
Witneſſing Thraldom. Near the mournful Shade
Theſe weeping Marbles caſt, are alſo laid
The great Remains of Conn, *who ſway'd with Fame*
Hibernia's *royal Scepter; nor deny*
To hold the kindred Duſt, in Love once join'd
Of Tuathal *and* Tumultach, *who their Sire,*
While mortal, Eochaidh Feidhlioch *own'd;*
He too, great Parent of three Sons as brave,
Mingles his Duſt with thoſe he once inſpir'd
With happy Life; nor does the Grave refuſe,
To keep the breathleſs Duſt, by Death disjoin'd,
Of Eochaidh Aireamh, *who his Fate*
Ow'd to Mormaol's *Sword, with Blood diſtain'd.*
Nor could thy Beauty, lovely once, ſecure
Thee, Clothro, *or from Death's ſubduing Arm*
Guard thy all-conquering Eyes, whoſe Lance deſtroy'd
With thee in Blood alike and Charms allied
Thy Siſters Meidbh *and* Muraſg; *here entomb'd,*
They reſt in Silence, near three royal Queens
(*Forgetful now in Death they ever reign'd*)
Eire, Fodhla, Banbha, *from the ſcepter'd Line*
Sprung of the Tuatha de Danans, *far renown'd*
For dire inchanting Arts and magick Pow'r.
In this repoſitory ſleep in Peace
Cearmoda's *royal Sons, three warlike Names,*
While Life and Vigor could their Arm inſpire,
Now lifeleſs each, nor more intent on Fame.
Here valiant Midhir *reſts to Death a Prey,*
While the ſtill Monument ſeems proud to hold
The Relicts of great Caol *and* Ugaine,
Mixt with the Brother Duſt, which lies entomb'd,
Of Cobhthach *and* Badhbhcha, *who in happier Times*
Were born, now ſleep near Oilioll's *princely Urn.*

A. D. 253. *Eochaidh Gunait* ſucceeded in the Throne of *Ireland*; he was the Son of *Feig*, Son of *Jomachaidh*, Son of *Breaſal*, Son of *Fionchadha*, Son of *Fiachadh Fionn*, (from whom *Duibhſiath* obtained its Name) Son of *Dluthaig*, Son of *Deithſin*, Son of *Sin*, Son of *Roſin*, Son of *Airndill*, Son of *Maine*, Son of *Forga*, Son of *Feargus*, Son of *Oilioll*, Son of *Fiachadh Fearmara*, Son of *Aongus Tuirmheach of Tara*, a Prince deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*. He was Monarch of the Iſland one Year, and was ſlain by *Laghaidh Feirtre*.

A. D. 254. *Cairbre Liffeachair*, the Son of *Cormac*, Son of *Art*, Son of *Conn*, the Hero of the *hundred Battels*, ſucceeded and governed the Kingdom ſeven and twenty Years. He was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Cairbre Liffeachair*, becauſe he was nurſed near the Banks of the River *Liffe* in *Leinſter*: The Mother of this Prince was *Eithne Ollamhdha*, the Daughter of *Dunluing*, the Son of *Eana Madh*; and he was ſlain by *Simeon*, the Son of *Cirb*, who came from the Confines of *Cource*, or the Borders of *Leinſter*, in the Battel of *Gabhra*, that was fought between this Monarch and the *Militia* of the Kingdom, who took up Arms againſt him: The Reaſon of this Rebellion and the Engagement that followed it is recorded in this Manner.

do tuit eadhbha liſſeachair deaid Gabhra.

There was a Lady, the Daughter of *Fionn*, the General of the *Iriſh Militia*, whoſe Name was *Samuir*, and her Father beſtowed her upon *Cormac Cas*, Son of *Oilioll Olum*, by whom ſhe had two Sons who were called *Tinne* and *Conla*. Upon the Account of this Relation it was, that *Modh Corb*, the Son of *Cormac Cas* kept, as his Confident, his Uncle *Oiſin*, the Son of *Fionn* and *Clanna Baoiſgne*, expreſſly contrary to the Conſent and Order of *Cairbre Liffeachair* and *Aodh Caomh*, Son of *Garuidh Glundubh* of *Clanna Morna*. At this Time, it muſt be obſerved, that *Clanna Morna* had the Authority to quarter and billet the *Militia* of the Kingdom, who were in a State of Mutiny and Rebellion againſt *Fionn* and *Clanna Baoiſgne*, and had been ſo for ſeven Years before. For this Reaſon *Clanna Morna* attempted to perſuade *Cairbre Liffeachair* and the Provinciaiſts of *Ireland* to re-eſtabliſh *Modha Corb* in the Throne of *Munſter*, from a Proſpect that *Clanna Baoiſgne* would be expelled the Province; which was the true Occaſion of the Battel, wherein this Monarch loſt his Life.

clann baoiſgne neam rioghail do Rioghraidhibh 7 clann Mhoirne neam rioghail dfion.

Fathach Airgtheach and *Fathach Cairptheach*, the two Sons of *Maccon*, Son of *Macniadh*, Son of *Luigheach*, deſcended from the Poſterity of *Ith*, the Son of *Breogan*, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Government, but their Reign was ſhort; for they did not govern a whole Year before they were ſlain: *Fathach Cairptheach* fell by the Sword of his Brother *Fathach Airgtheach*, but he did not long ſurvive this Fratricide; for he was ſoon dethron'd by the *Militia* of the Kingdom, who killed him in the Battel of *Ollarbha*.

Fiachadh Sreabhthuine was the ſucceeding Monarch; *A. D.* 282. he was the Son of *Cairbre Liffeachair*, Son of *Cormac Ufada*, derived from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and ſat upon the Throne thirty Years, but fell at laſt by the Sword of the three *Colla*'s in the bloody Battel of *Dubhchomar*. This Prince obtained in Marriage *Aoife*, the Daughter of the King of *Gall Gaodhal*, by whom ſhe had a Son call'd *Muireaghach Tireach*. He was known by the Name of *Fiachadh Sreabhthuine*, becauſe he was bred up, and had his Education in *Dun Sreabtinne* in the Province of *Conacht*.

To enlighten this Part of the Hiſtory, as far as the Ruins of Time will give Leave, it is proper to take Notice of the Reaſon that gave Occaſion to this Battel of *Dubhchomair*, which ſtands recorded in that valuable Record the *Pſalter of Caſhel*; and likewiſe ſome Account ſhould be given of the Genealogies that belong to the Relations of the *Colla*'s, which *Fiachadh Sreabhthuine* Son of *Cairbre Liffeachair* divided, *Clanna na Gcolla* and the *Oirgiallaidh* from *Clanna Neill* and the Poſterity of the ſame Family in the Province of *Conacht*. This Prince *Fiachadh Sreabhthuine*, we have obſerved, was the Son of *Cairbre Liffeachair*, and was the Grandfather of *Eochaidh Muighmeadhain*, Son of *Muireadhach Tireach*, Son of *Fiachadh Sreabhthuine*; and from this Prince *Muireadhach* deſcended *Clanna Neill*, and thoſe of the ſame Tribe in the Province of *Conacht*. *Eochaidh Dubhlein*, the Son of *Cairbre Liffeachair* was likewiſe Brother to *Fiachadh Sreabhthuine*: This *Eochaidh* we find had three Sons, who were diſtinguiſhed by the Title of the three *Colla*'s, from whom deſcended *Ui Mac Uais*, *Ui Criomhthan*, and *Magh Drona*. The proper Names of theſe three Brothers call'd the *Colla*'s were *Cairioll Muireadhach* and *Aodh* and this we underſtand by the Teſti-

Gaoðal na ccolla le Fiaċa ſreabtine.

mony

mony of an ancient Poet, who has tranſmitted the Account to us in theſe Lines.

Three Princes once the Glory of the Iſle,
Known by the Name of the three warlike Colla's
Were Sons of Eochaidh; *and in Battel ſlew*
The Iriſh *Monarch, for heroic Deeds*
Renown'd, and ſeiz'd upon the Iriſh *Sceptre;*
Theſe Brothers are in ancient Records call'd
Aodh Muireadhach *and* Cairioll,
Or for Diſtinction otherwiſe expreſs'd.
Cairioll, Colla Uais, Aodha, Colla Mean,
And Muireadhach Colla da Chrioch,

do rine na eolla rion-gal Riog eirion.

The Wife of *Eochaidh Dubhlein*, was *Oilean* the Daughter of the King of *Scotland*, whoſe Glory it was to be the Mother of theſe three martial Princes the three *Colla*'s, who entring into a Conſpiracy againſt their native Prince *Fiachadh Sreabhthuine*, by the Succeſs of their Treaſon, in a deciſive Battel wreſted the Sovereignty out of his Hands, and put an End to his Life. The true Occaſion of this Rebellion is recorded in this Manner.

Fiachadh Sreabhthuine, the *Iriſh* Monarch, had a Son whoſe Name was *Muirreadhach Tireach*. This young Prince ſoon diſcovered a military Genius, and obtain'd that Experience in the Art of War, that his Father, convinc'd of his Bravery and Abilities, made him *Generaliſſimo* of all his Forces, and delivered into his Hand the abſolute Command of his Armies; for at that Time the King never expoſed himſelf at the Head of his Forces, his royal Life being of that Importance as not to be hazarded upon the uncertain Iſſues of a Battel. Upon ſome Provocations from the King of *Munſter*, it was thought neceſſary to ſend a ſtrong Body of Troops into that Province, under the Command of *Muirreadhach*, the young Prince. And Fortune, whoſe Darling he was, followed him in all his Undertakings; for he ſucceeded in this Expedition beyond his Hopes, and brought away with him a great Number of Captives and an immenſe Booty. His Father *Fiachadh Sreabhthuine*, King of *Ireland*, was encamped at that Time at *Dubhchomair* near *Tailtean* with a numerous Army; for the three *Colla's*, his Brother's Sons, had rais'd a conſiderable Body of Troops, and joined the Forces of the

King, who, by theſe Recruits, became formidable, and reſolved to do himſelf Juſtice upon his Enemies.

And now the Succeſs of the young Prince in the Province of *Munſter* was known in the King's Camp, which gave great Satisfaction to his Father; but was not ſo well received by the three *Colla's*, who envied him the Glory of his Conqueſts, and therefore conſpired to deſtroy the King, and ſeize upon the Government; for they apprehended that when the young Prince came to the Throne, he would reſent ſome Indignities he had received from them, and at leaſt baniſh them the Court, if not take away their Lives. They began therefore to concert Meaſures in order to execute their Deſigns; and prevailing upon ſome Officers of the King's Troops, they thought themſelves able, with the Forces they had brought along with them, and this additional Strength, to engage with the *Iriſh* Army, and give them Battel; and if they came off with Victory, they would be in a Capacity to defeat the Succeſſion of the young Prince, and to ſeize upon the Crown.

It happened that at this Time the King had a very eminent *Druid* in his Retinue, with whom he conſulted upon this Occaſion; for he was made ſenſible of the Treachery of three Brothers, who had ſeparated their Forces from the *Iriſh* Army, and withdrawn to ſome Diſtance with a Deſign to fall upon the King. The Druid, whoſe Name was *Dubhchomair*, made uſe of his Art, and inform'd his Maſter, that he found it would be of the laſt Importance to himſelf and his Family to ſave the Lives of the three *Colla's*, notwithſtanding their Rebellion; for if he deſtroyed them, the Crown of *Ireland* ſhould not be worn by any of his Poſterity, but deſcend in another Line. The King was ſomewhat ſurpriſed at this Reply, but upon Recollection made this gallant Anſwer, that he would joyfully reſign his Life, ſo that he might ſecure the Succeſſion to his Deſcendents, rather than by deſtroying thoſe three Traitors, be inſtrumental in fixing the Crown upon the Heads of their Poſterity; and arm'd with this Reſolution, which added to his natural Bravery, he drew out his Forces, and fell upon the Enemy; but his Deſtiny and the Prediction of the *Druid* followed him; for he was ſlain in the Action.

do coingle an draoi do Rioġ eiriuñ an ro 7ē.

A. D. 315. *Colla Uais* obtaining a complete Victory, was proclaimed Monarch of the Kingdom; he was the Son of *Cairbre Liffeachair*, a Deſcendent from the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and ſupported his Title to the Government four Years. But the lawful Heir *Muirreadhach Tireach*, the Son of the deceaſed King, kept his Pretenſions on Foot, and, with a brave Body of loyal Troops, engaged the Uſurper, and his Succeſs was equal to the Juſtice of his Cauſe; for he dethron'd him, and drove him out of the Kingdom. He fled for Refuge with his two Brothers to the Court of the King of *Scotland*, where they were hoſpitably received, and allowed Protection. The Reaſon that prevailed upon them to fly into that Country, was becauſe they bore a very near Relation to the King; for the Princeſs *Oilean* was a Daughter of the King of *Scotland*, the Wife of *Eochaidh Dubhlein*, and the Mother of theſe three ambitious Brothers. This Uſurper was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Colla Uais*, as he was of a more *noble* and *martial* Diſpoſition than his Brothers; and as he found Means to fix the Crown of *Ireland* upon his Head for ſome Time, which the other two were ſo far from accompliſhing that they were obliged to leave their Country, and remove into a foreign Land to ſave their Lives.

ionghbaó na ecolla an ro.

A. D. 319. *Muirreadhhach Tireach* ſucceeded the Uſurper; he was the Son of *Fiachadh Sreabhthuine* Son of *Cairbre Liffeachair*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and governed the Kingdom thirty Years; but was at length kill'd by *Caolbhach*, the Son of *Cruin Badhraoi*. The Conſort of this Prince was *Muirion*, the Daughter of *Fiachadh*, King of *Cinneal Eoguin*, and the Mother of *Eochaidh Muighmeodhoin*,

The three *Colla's* being expelled the Kingdom of *Ireland*, were forced to fly for Refuge to the King of *Scotland*, who ſupported them ſuitable to their Quality, and entred three hundred Soldiers that followed them into the regular Pay of his own Army; for they were a Handful of brave hardy Men, and wonderfully eſteem'd by the King for the Comelineſs of their Perſons and their undaunted Reſolution and Courage. The three Brothers continued in *Scotland* for the Space of three Years; and tir'd at length of reſiding in a ſtrange Land, they called to Mind the Prediction of the *Druid* aforementioned, which foretold that if they fell by the Hand of the King of *Ireland*, the Crown ſhould devolve upon their

their Poſterity. They reſolved therefore to accompliſh this Prophecy at all Hazards, and ſettle the Succeſſion upon ſome of their Deſcendents; and arriving in *Ireland* with no more than nine Perſons to attend upon each of them, they directed their March towards the Court with a Deſign to offer their Lives into the King's Hands, and incenſe him with Indignation and Revenge to ſacrifice them to the *Manes* of his murthered Father. When they came to *Tara* with ſo ſmall a Guard, they were admitted into the Preſence of the King, who, inſtead of committing them to Priſon, or puniſhing them with immediate Death as Traytors and Rebels, received them courteouſly, and congratulated their Return into their own Country. He aſked them what News there was from *Scotland*, and whether they were not dejected at the melancholy State of their Affairs? They replied, that they were ſurpriſed at this unexpected Reception, eſpecially ſince they were the Executioners of his royal Father, which Action ſat very uneaſy upon their Minds, and gave them the utmoſt Anguiſh in Reflecting upon it. The King anſwered, that Clemency was one of the brighteſt Jewels in the Crowns of Princes, and therefore he was contented to forgive their paſt Crimes, and leave them to the Juſtice of the immortal Gods and the ſharp Remorſe of their own Minds, which was the moſt ſevere Torment that could be inflicted on the guilty; and as a Teſtimony that they might depend upon the Promiſe of the King, he conferred upon them very ſignal Marks of his Favour, he ſettled a princely Revenue upon them, and made them principal Officers in the Command of his Army.

In theſe Poſts of Truſt and Honour they continued for ſome Time, till the King, either jealous of their Fidelity, or from a Principle of Friendſhip and Affection, told them, that the Places they injoy'd, and the Salary attending them, would expire with their Lives, and not deſcend to their Families; and therefore he recommended to them to conſider of ſome Proviſion for their Children, which would be left deſtitute unleſs they took Care to ſecure an Eſtate for them in their Life-time: He aſſured them they might rely upon the Continuance of his Favour, and as an Evidence of his Eſteem, he generouſly offered them a Number of Troops ſufficient to ſupport them in their Attempts, and to make a Conqueſt

queſt of Lands and Eſtates that would be a Dependence for their Poſterity. The Brothers gratefully accepted of the King's Propoſal, and deſired to know what Country was the moſt proper for them to invade: The King replied, that the Province of *Ulſter* offered formerly ſuch an Indignity to one of their Family, that it demanded full Revenge; his Advice therefore was, that they ſhould enter the Country with Fire and Sword, and have Satisfaction of the Inhabitants for baniſhing *Cormac*, Son of *Art*, after they had infamouſly branded him by burning his Beard with a Candle at *Magh Breag*. This injured Prince was forced to fly for Security into *Conacht*, after he had been ſo inhoſpitably treated by the King of *Ulſter*; at whoſe Command a Servant held the lighted Torch to his Face; and therefore they had a Right he thought, not only to do themſelves Juſtice upon the People, but to attempt upon the Crown, and ſeize upon the Government.

Accordingly three the Brothers, ſupported by a numerous and well diſciplined Army, enter'd the Province of *Ulſter*, and inſtead of Oppoſition from the Inhabitants, they were joined upon their Arrival with a Body of ſeven thouſand Troops, with ſome of the principal Nobility of the Country at the Head of them, who promiſed to aſſiſt them in their Pretenſions, and ſtand by them with their Lives and Fortunes. This Reinforcement put a good Face upon the Enterpriſe, and rais'd the Courage of the Brothers, who directed their March towards the *Provincial* Army, and came to *Carn Eochaidh Leathdhearg* in *Fearmuighe*. Here the King of *Ulſter* was ready to receive the Invaders, and both Armies engaged; a moſt deſperate and bloody Action it was, and after a ſharp Diſpute, the three Brothers won the Field. The King rallied his broken Forces, and again offered Battel to the Victors, but without Succeſs; for his Army was routed in ſeven ſeveral Engagements, one Day after another, within the Compaſs of a Week. The laſt Diſpute ended with a moſt terrible Slaughter of the King's Troops, and *Feargus Fodha* King of *Eamhain*, was ſlain: His Army inſtantly fled, and were perſued with incredible Fury and Bloodſhed by the Victors, who covered the Earth with their dead Bodies from *Cara Eochaidh* to *Gleanrighe*. By this Time the Swords of the Conquerors were ſo drench'd and fatigued with the Execution they made, that they were forced

forced to desist, or not a Man of the *Provincial* Army could possibly have escaped.

The three *Colla's*, animated with this Victory, returned with their Forces to the Palace of *Eamhain*, where the King of *Ulster* kept his Court: This royal Seat they plundred, and set it on Fire; by which Means, tho' the Fabrick was not wholly consumed, yet it became so ruinated and unfit for Service, that it could never recover its former Magnificence, nor be used as a Palace by the Kings of that Province.

The Brothers resolved to make the most of their Success, and made an absolute Conquest of the Countries of *Modernuigh*, *Ui Chriomhthain*, and *Ui Mac Uais*: *Colla Mean*, after he had dispossess'd the Inhabitants, fixed himself in the Possession of *Modarnuigh*, *Colla da Chrioch* obtained the Territory of *Chriomhthain*; and *Colla Uais* settled himself in *Mac Uais*. With these Transactions we shall conclude the Reign of *Muireadhaach Tireach*, King of *Ireland*, who was slain by *Caolbhach*, the Son of *Cruin Badhraoi*.

Caolbhach was the succeeding Monarch; he was the *A. D.* 352.
Son of *Cruin Badhraoi*, Son of *Eachadh Chobhna*, Son of *Luighdheach*, Son of *Jomchoda*, Son of *Feidhlim*, Son of *Cas*, Son of *Fiachadh Aruidhe*, Son of *Aongus Gaibion*, Son of *Feargus Foglas*, Son of *Tiobhruide Tireach*, Son of *Breasal*, Son of *Firb*, Son of *Mail*, Son of *Rochruidhe*, a Descendent from the Posterity of *Ir*, the Son of *Milesius*, King of *Spain*. He possessed the Sovereignty one Year, and fell by the Sword of *Eochaidh Moighmeodhin*; the Mother of this Prince was *Inniaoht*, the Daughter of *Luighdeach*.

Eochaidh Moidhmeodhin was the succeeding Monarch; *A. D.* 353.
he was the Son of *Muireadhach Tireach*, Son of *Fiachadh Sreabthuine*, a Descendent from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and governed the Island seven Years. This Prince obtained in Marriage for his first Wife *Mung Fionn*, the Daughter of *Fiodhuigh*, by whom he had four Sons, *Brian*, *Fiachradh*, *Feargus* and *Oilioll*. After the Decease of this Lady, his second Consort was a *Welsh* Princess, whose Name was *Carthan Cas Dubh*, Daughter of the King of *Wales*, by whom he had a Son, who for his Valour and military Exploits was known by the Name of *Niall* of the *nine Hostages*. This King was distinguished by the Title of *Eochaidh Moidhmeodhin*, because his Head, and the Features of his Complexion, resem-

Ag ro dona mnaib porda do bi ag eochaid.

bled his Father, but the Size and Shape of his Body was like a common Labourer, whoſe Name was *Miongadhach*. This Prince was at War with the King of *Leinſter*, and the celebrated Battel of *Cruachan Claonta* was fought between him and *Eana Cinſealach*, who had the Government of that Province. In this Engagement a moſt eminent *Druid*, whoſe Name was *Ceadmuithach*, that was an Attendant upon the King of *Ireland* was taken Priſoner by the Army of *Leinſter:* When the Soothſayer was brought before *Eana Cinſealach*, he aſked his Officers how they came to ſpare the Life of the Prieſt, and did not put him to the Sword without giving him Quarter? The *Druid*, incenſed with this Queſtion, boldly told the King, that whatever came of his Life, he might be aſſured that he ſhould never fight with Succeſs out of that Field where he then ſtood. The King was inraged at this Reply, and with a ſcornful Smile, he inſtantly thruſt his Spear thro' the Captive's Body. The Prieſt perceiving himſelf ready to expire, had only Time to aſſure the King, that the inſulting Smile which attended the Thruſt that gave him his Death's Wound ſhould be a Reproach to his Poſterity, as long as one of them remained alive; for it ſhould give them a *Name* that ſhould not be forgotten. And the Prediction was literally accompliſhed; for the Family of this Prince was afterwards known by the Name of *Vibh Cinſalach*; the Word *Salach* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *foul* or *reproachful*, which is a Character that this royal Line of *Leinſter* could never wipe off. This King *Eana Cinſalach* was a fortunate and a martial Prince, and was the moſt powerful and formidable of any of the petty Princes of the Iſland; as a Poet of Credit and Antiquity has confirmed in the following Lines.

co ceap ꝛloıne na ceınꝛealaċ.

The great Eana, *that with Honour fill'd*
The Throne of Munſter, *and by Victory*
Followed where'er he fought, advanc'd the Glory
Of the Province; as an annual Tribute rais'd
An Ounce of Gold on every Village; he forc'd
From every Houſe in Leathcuin *a Tax*
Of three Pence yearly as a juſt Confeſſion
Of his imperial Sway; for to withſtand

His

His Power and his Commands was certain Death,
Tho' Rage and Cruelty did never ſtain
His royal Breaſt; adorn'd with numerous Triumphs
He comes tranſmitted to Poſterity.

The Pſalter of *Caſhel*, whoſe Credit and Authority will admit of no Diſpute, has it upon Record, that the aforeſaid *Eana*, fought fifteen Battels in *Leath Cuinn*, and came off with Victory in every Engagement.

Criomthan ſat next upon the Throne of *Ireland*; he was the Son of *Fiodhuig*, Son of *Daire Cearb*, Son of *Oilioll Flanbeg*, Son of *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, Son of *Eogan More*, Son of *Oilioll Olum*, deſcended from the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, and wore the Crown ſeventeen Years. The royal Conſort of this Prince was *Fidheang*, the Daughter of the King of *Conacht*. This Monarch carried his Arms into foreign Nations, and overcame the *Scots*, the *Britains*, and the *French* in ſeveral Engagements, and made them Tributaries. A Poet whoſe Authority is unqueſtionable, has given this Account in the following Manner. *A. D.* 360.

do gab an Riog go neᵭt Albanbreaᵭan Agus na Frain eᵭc.

The fam'd Criomthan *ſway'd the* Iriſh *Sceptre,*
And dreaded for the Fury of his Arms;
His Sovereignty extended croſs the Seas,
Unmindful of the Dangers of the Waves,
And with inſuperable Force ſubdued
The Scots, *the* Britains, *and the warlike* Gauls,
Who paid him Homage, and confeſs'd his Sway.

This renowned Monarch beſtowed the Kingdom of *Munſter* upon *Connal Eachluath*, who had his Education with him from his Youth: The Donation of this Province to a Stranger was thought unjuſt by the Poſterity of *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, who judg'd it proper to repreſent to *Conall*, that he was put into Poſſeſſion of what he had no Right to enjoy; for tho' he was their Kinſman, yet he could have no Pretenſion to the Crown of *Munſter*, ſo long as the lawful Heir was alive; that the Government of the Province ought lineally to deſcend to *Corc*, the Son of *Luigdheach*, who deſcended from the Line of *Fiachadh*; and worthy he was to fill the Throne of his Anceſtors, being a Prince of conſummate Wiſdom and undaunted Bravery. This

do rad Criomcan Riog af Muman do Conull eachluaᵭ.

Remon-

Remonſtrance had that Influence upon *Conall*, that he was willing to refer the Caſe of the Succeſſion to proper Arbitrators, that were learned in the Law, and he promiſed to abide by their Determination. The Matter was debated on both Sides before the Umpires, who came to this Reſolution; that *Corc*, the Son of *Luighdheach*, ſhould firſt take Poſſeſſion of the Government of *Munſter*, as he was of the eldeſt Branch, but the Crown ſhould not deſcend to his Heirs; for the Succeſſion was limited and ſettled upon the Poſterity of *Cormac Cas*.

The Family of *Fiachadh Muilleathan* agreed to this Award and engaged themſelves by Sureties, and the moſt ſolemn Securities, that after the Deceaſe of *Corc*, the Crown ſhould devolve upon *Conall Eachluath* if living, or his immediate Heir, without Conteſt or Diſturbance. This Act of Succeſſion was conformable to what *Oilioll Olum* had before eſtabliſhed upon the ſame Account; for he ordained, that the two Families ſhould have an alternate Right to the Crown of *Munſter* ſucceſſively, and the Throne be filled with the lineal Poſterity of *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, and the lawful Deſcendents of *Cormac Cas*.

Upon this Arbitration the juſt and generous *Conall* reſigned the Government of *Munſter* into the Hands of *Corc*, who after a ſhort Reign died; and then he reaſſumed the Crown as his Right according to the Eſtabliſhment. By this uncommon Act of Equity *Conall* was had in that Eſteem by *Criomhthan*, King of *Ireland*, that he delivered into his Cuſtody all the Priſoners and Hoſtages that he brought over with him in Triumph from the Kingdoms of *Britain*, *Scotland*, and *France*; for he thought he could rely upon the Integrity of a Prince, who delivered up the Poſſeſſion of a Crown that he was able to defend, for no other Reaſon, but becauſe he had no Right to it, and therefore he thought it would not ſit eaſy upon his Temples. This Tranſaction is confirmed by a Poem to be found in the *Pſalter of Caſhel*, compoſed by that Son of the Muſes *Cormac Mac Cuilleanann*.

bpaiżde and Rioġ eirion ġ laim conżll.

The Kings of diſtant Lands were forc'd to own
The Victor's Power, and to the great Criomthan
Tribute and Homage paid: A worthier Prince
Ne'er fill'd a Throne, nor ſail'd to foreign Shores.

Unnumbered Captives he in Triumph led
And Hoſtages, the Bonds of true Submiſſion.
Theſe Pledges and the Priſoners of his Wars
He truſted in the Hands of the brave Conall;
Than whom a Prince of more Integrity,
And ſtricter Juſtice never wore a Crown.
This Prince for Arms and martial Skill renown'd
Enlarg'd the Bounds of his Command, and ruled
With Equity the Countries he had won;
He govern'd Fearta Conuill *in* Feimhin,
And Druin Cormaic Aine, *and* Dungar.
His was the celebrated Seat of Caſhel
And Maig *and* Duncearmna.

The King *Criomhthan*, notwithſtanding his princely Accompliſhments, could not be ſecure from the villainous Attempts of his own Siſter, whoſe Name was *Mung Fionn*; for ſhe reſolved to deſtroy him, and prepared a Doſe of Poiſon for that Purpoſe, out of a proſpect to obtain the Crown for her Son *Brian*, whom ſhe had by *Eochaidh Moighmeoin*. She found Means to adminiſter the Draught, which had its deſired Effect; for the King died at *Sliabh Vidhe an Riogh*, that lies northwards of *Limerick*. But Vengeance cloſe perſued the wicked Executioner, who the more ſecurely to recommend the Doſe to the King taſted of it herſelf, which diſpatch'd her at *Inis Dornglas*.

Mungfion deadh fiadh an Righim re hol do.

Niall diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of the *Nine Hoſtages* ſucceeded; He was the Son of *Eochaidh Moighmeodhin*, Son of *Muireadhach Tireach*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and govern'd the Kingdom ſeven and twenty Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Carthan Caſdubh*, Daughter to the King of *Britain*. His firſt Queen was *Inne* the Daughter of *Lughdheach*, who was the Relict of *Fiachad*; His ſecond Conſort was *Roigneach* by whom he had ſeven Sons, who are known in Hiſtory by theſe Names, *Laoghaire*, *Eane*, *Maine*, *Eogan*, two had the Name of *Conall*, and *Cairbry*. *A. D.* 375.

Cartad cay-dub ingean Riog Breatan matg neill.

This Prince at the Requeſt of the *Dailriads* in *Scotland*, who were haraſs'd and oppreſs'd by the ſavage *Picts*, tranſported a numerous Army into that Kingdom to aſſiſt them. When he arrived, he changed the old Name of the Country, and call'd it *Scotia* at the Requeſt of the *Dailriads* and the *Scots* themſelves; but it was upon Condition, that *Scotland* was to receive the Honour

of that Appellation; for it was agreed that it ſhould be call'd only *Scotia Minor*, but *Scotia Major* was to be the Name of *Ireland*; and the Occaſion of this Name was in Honour and Memory of the Lady *Scota*, the Daughter of *Pharoah Nectonibus* King of *Egypt*, who was Queen to the famous *Gollamh*, otherwiſe call'd *Mileſius* King of *Spain:* From this Monarch the *Dailriads* deſcended, and therefore they made choice that the Iſland ſhould be call'd by the Name of *Scotia Major*, rather than *Hibernia* or any other Appellation. The Authority of the learned *Camden* might be inſiſted upon in Confirmation of this Account; for he aſſerts in his Chronicle of *Britain*, that *Scotland* was call'd *Scotia Minor*, and *Ireland Scotia Major*, and declares that there is no certain Evidence upon Record to prove that the Inhabitants of *Scotland* were known by the Name of *Scots*, before the Time that *Conſtantine* the *Great* was Emperor of *Rome*.

This judicious Antiquary very juſtly calls the *Iriſh Scotorum Atavi*, the Anceſtors of the *Scots*, as an Argument, that the People of *Scotland* were originally derived from the ancient *Iriſh*; and the ſame Author proceeds upon the ſame Subject, and has this Expreſſion, *Scoti ex Hiſpaniâ in Hiberniam quartâ ætate venerunt. The* Scots *came from* Spain *and arrived in* Ireland *in the fourth Age.* To confirm the Teſtimony of this Writer, *Nemeius*, a *Welſh* Author of great Credit, agrees with this Opinion, which is ſo conſiſtent with the *Iriſh* Hiſtory, that it cannnot be denied.

Alba no Albaña do bainim dalbainim go ham ꝛcꝛ Neill.

It is evident from the ancient Records of the Iſland, that the Country of *Scotland* was known by the Name of *Albain*, till the Reign of *Niall* diſtinguiſhed by the Title of the *Nine Hoſtages*; and as the Tribe of the *Dailriada* prevailed, that the Country ſhould be called for the future by the Name of *Scotia*; ſo they and their Poſterity continued there, and injoyed large Territories for many Ages. The Kingdom of *Scotland* was ſtiled *Albania* from *Albanactus*, the third Son of *Brutus*, to whom the Country was aſſigned by Lot, when the Father was making Proviſion for his Children. This Prince *Brutus*, as *Jeoffry* of *Monmouth* relates, had three Sons, and their Names were *Leagrus*, *Camber*, and *Albanactus*, to theſe three he gave proper Settlements; *England* he beſtowed upon *Leagrus*, which, after his Name was called *Lagria*; the Territory of *Wales* he conferred upon

clan bꝛúcuꝛ anꝛo.

his

his Son *Camber*, called after him *Cambria*; the Country of *Scotland* fell to the Share of *Albanactus*, from whom it obtained the Name of *Albania*, and continues to be called ſo to this Day.

Niall, the *Iriſh* Monarch, upon ſome Provocation, carried with him a great Army from *Scotland* into *Lagria* or *England*, and from thence tranſported them in a numerous Fleet into *Armorica*, now called *Bretagne* in the Kingdom of *France*. Theſe Troops made great Devaſtations in the Country; for they met with little Oppoſition, and plundering the Inhabitants, they returned with rich Spoils and valuable Booty. But the moſt conſiderable Part of their Prey conſiſted of two hundred Children deſcended from the moſt noble Blood in the Province, whom they brought home with them; and among the reſt was St. *Patrick*, a Youth of about ſixteen Years of Age; his two Siſters, whoſe Names were *Lupida* and *Darerca*, were likewiſe carried into Captivity, and the reſt of the Number were of the firſt Rank.

Gaoidil do Alpain bhi-na Fhraince ge anno 7c.

Many are the Authorities that might be urged to prove, that the Kingdom of *Ireland* was called *Scotia*, and that the Inhabitants were known by the Name of *Cineadh Scuit*. Among others *Jonas* the Abbot, ſpeaking of St. *Collum Cill*, in his ſecond Chapter has this Expreſſion, *Columbanus qui Columba vocatur in Hiberniâ ortus eſt, eam Scotorum gens incolit*, Columbanus, *who is alſo called* Columba, *was born in* Ireland, *a Country inhabited by the Nation of the* Scots. The venerable *Bede*, in the firſt Chapter of the Hiſtory of *England*, aſſerts, that the *Scots* were the Inhabitants of *Ireland*, *Hibernia propria Scotorum patria eſt:* Ireland *is the Original Country of the* Scots. And the ſame learned Author, giving an Account of the *Saints*, ſpeaks thus, *Sanctus Kilianus & duo Socii ejus ab Hiberniâ Scotorum Inſula venerunt:* Saint Kilianus *and his two Companions came from* Ireland *an Iſland of the* Scots. From the Teſtimony of this faithful Writer it appears, that the *Iriſh* were called *Scots* or *Cineadh Scuit* in the Time of *Bede*, who flouriſhed about ſeven hundred Years after the Birth of Chriſt.

Cineadh Sguit.

Oroſius, who lived much earlier in the fourth Century, agrees with the Evidences before produced, and in the ſecond Chapter of the firſt Book expreſſes himſelf thus, *Hibernia Scotorum gentibus colitur:* Ireland *is inhabited by the Nation of the* Scots. It is moſt certain, that

that the Iſland was called by the Name of *Scotia* by moſt Authors. *Serapius* informs us, that the *bleſſed Saint* Kilian *deſcended from the* Scots; his Words are, *Beatus Kilianus Scotorum genere*; and near the ſame Place he ſays, *Scotia quæ & Hibernia dicitur*; Scotland, *which is alſo called* Ireland; ſo that the Iſland was known by both Names. But as the cleareſt Teſtimony in this Matter, the Expreſſion of *Capgravius* muſt not be omitted: This Author, writing of St. *Colum Cill*, has theſe Words, *Hibernia enim antiquitus Scotia dicta eſt, de quâ gens Scotorum Albania Britanniæ majori proxima, quæ ab eventu modo Scotia dicitur, originem duxit, & progreſſum habuit. The Kingdom of* Ireland *was anciently called* Scotland; *from whence came the People of the* Scots *that inhabit* Albany, *which joins to a Part of the greater* Britain, *and is now called* Scotland. This Evidence is ſupported by *Marianus*, a *Scotiſh* Author, in this Manner; he is writing of St. *Kilian*, and ſpeaks thus, *Etiamſi hodie Scotia propriè vocetur ea Britanniæ pars, quæ ipſi Angliæ continens ad Septentrionalem vergit, olim tamen eo nomine Hiberniam non tantum fuiſſe oſtendit venerabilis Beda, cum ex Scotiâ Pictorum gentem in Hiberniam veniſſe ait, ibique Scotorum gentem inveniſſe. At this Time that Part of* Britain, *which borders upon the North of* England, *is properly called* Scotland; *but* Venerable Bede *does not only prove that* Ireland *was formerly known by that Name when he ſays, that the Nation of the* Picts *came from* Scotland *into* Ireland, *and there they found a Nation of the* Scots.

tuġiſg ċapgraniuſ-ya eiriñ.

This Opinion, that *Ireland* was formerly diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Scotia* is yet confirmed by the Authority of *Cæſarius*, who lived about five hundred Years after Chriſt; the Words of this Writer follow, *Qui de purgatorio dubitat, Scotiam pergat, purgatorium ſancti Patricii intret, & de Purgatorii pœnis amplius non dubitabit. Whoever doubts whether there be any ſuch Place as Purgatory, let him go to* Scotia, *let him enter into the Purgatory of St.* Patrick, *and he will no longer disbelieve the Pains of Purgatory.* This Expreſſion may juſtly be depended upon to prove that *Scotia* was then the proper Name of the Iſland; for there is no Place to be found in *Scotland* that goes by the Name of Saint *Patrick*'s *Purgatory*, and it is certain that there is ſuch a Place in *Ireland* to be met with at this Day.

tuġiſg ċeðranuſ ꝺ purgaꝺoiſ þaðrꝛee.

Cæſarius, ſpeaking of St. *Boniface*, delivers his Sentiments in this Manner, *Hibernia Scotia ſibi nomen etiam vendicabit*

cabat, quâ tamen ex Hiberniâ iſta Scotorum pars quædam egreſſa eſt, in eâque Britanniæ orâ quam Picti jam habebant conſederunt; ii qui principio a duce ſuo Rheuda Dailreudini dicti fuerunt, ut ait Venerabilis Beda; poſtea tamen Pictos inde ipſos exegerunt, & boreale totum illud latus obtinuerunt, eique vetus gentis ſuæ nomen indiderunt; ita ut Scotorum gens una fuerit, ſed Scotia duplex facta ſit, una vetus & propria in Hiberniâ, recentior altera in ſeptentrionali Britanniâ. Ireland *was properly known by the Name of* Scotia, *out of which Iſland a Colony of* Scots *removed and ſettled themſelves in the Part of* Britain *that was poſſeſſed by the* Picts. *They were called* Dailreudins *originally from* Rheuda *their General, as the* Venerable Bede *obſerves; and they expelled the* Picts, *out of that Country, and poſſeſſed themſelves of all the Northern Coaſt, which they diſtinguiſhed by the ancient Name of their own Nation. So that tho' the Nation of the* Scots *was one, yet there were two Countries known by the Name of* Scotia, *the one the* Old Scotia, *which is properly the Kingdom of* Ireland, *the other the* New, *which is in North* Britain. From the Expreſſion of this Author, it is proper to obſerve, that he was perſuaded, that the *Iriſh* were the genuine *Scots*, that the Tribe of the *Dailriads* were firſt call'd *Scots* in *Scotland*, and that the ancient Name of *Ireland* was *Scotia Major*; as *Scotland* was diſtinguiſhed by the Title of *Scotia Minor*, which Name was impoſed upon that Country by *Cineadh Scuitt*.

do beirtʒ Scotia do ainm ʒ gaó rigaiſ do eirinn 7 dalbain.

Buchanan, a *Scotiſh* Author of ſome Note, has a Paſſage in the ſecond Book of his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, agreeable to the Opinion of the Writer abovementioned. His Words are, *Scoti omnes Hiberniæ habitatores initio vocabantur, ut indicat Oroſius; nec ſemel Scotorum ex Hiberniâ tranſitum in Albaniam factum noſtri Annales referunt. All the Inhabitants of* Ireland *were originally called* Scots, *as* Oroſius *teſtifies; and our Annals give an Account, that the* Scots *of* Ireland *removed more than once into* Scotland. From whence it is to be collected, that not only the *Dailriads* tranſported themſelves from *Ireland* into *Scotland*, but that more of the Inhabitants left the Iſland, and obtained Settlements in *Scotland*; and this is agreeable to the ancient Records of the Kingdom, which particularly mention ſeveral Colonies, that from Time to Time invaded the Country, and by their Valour and other Methods made them-

themſelves Maſters of new Poſſeſſions, which continued in their Families for many Ages.

dond dhongaib do cuaid o eirinn do cum Albain fa cinn dano.

The *Iriſh* Chronicles aſſert, that *Aongus Ollbhuadhach*, the Son of *Fiachadh Labhruine*, was ſent into *Scotland* by the King his Maſter, to ſettle and collect the Tribute, that was impoſed upon the *Picts*, as an Acknowledgment of Homage and Submiſſion to the Crown of *Ireland*; and this happened about two hundred and fifty Years after the *Mileſians* were in Poſſeſſion of the Iſland. At a conſiderable Diſtance of Time *Reachtaig Righdearg*, King of *Ireland*, went into *Scotland* upon the ſame Deſign, and impoſed a Tax upon the Inhabitants. *Cairbre Riada* likewiſe tranſported a Number of Forces, and attempted to make a Conqueſt of the Eaſtern Part of *Scotland*, from whom the *Scotiſh Dailreudini*, as the learned *Bede* obſerves, were lineally deſcended. *Mac Con* alſo had great Authority in the Government of *Scotland* and *Wales*, and from thence he came into *Ireland* to the Battel of *Muigh Muchruime*, where *Art*, the Son of *Conn*, the Hero of the *hundred Battels*, was ſlain; by the Succeſs of which Battel *Mac Con* obtained the Sovereignty, and was the ſucceeding Monarch of the Iſland. Some Time afterward *Fatha Canain*, the Son of *Mac Conn*, with a reſolute Body of Troops, Invaded the Coaſts of *Scotland*, and got Poſſeſſion of large Territories in the Country. The Poſterity of this Prince were the *Mac Allens* and their Deſcendents.

O colla uaiſ atáid clan domnaill no herion 7 na halban.

Colla Uais with his Followers tranſported themſelves into *Scotland*, and by their Bravery and Succeſs obtained a Settlement for their Families; from this Commander were derived the noble and illuſtrious Tribe of the *Clann Donalls* in *Scotland* and *Ireland*. *Criomhthan*, the Son of *Fidhach*, the King of *Ireland*, made an Invaſion upon the *Scotiſh* Dominions, as did *Earc*, the Son of *Eochaidh Munramhar*, Son of *Aongus Firt*, a Prince deſcended from *Cairbre Riada*, whoſe Poſterity are diſtinguiſhed by the Names of *Clan Eirc*, and *Cineall Gabhrain* in *Scotland*, and *Cineal Lodhairn*, *Cineal Comhghaill*, *Cineal Naonguſa*, and *Cineal Conchriche* in *Nilii*, with all the ſpreading Branches of thoſe ancient Families. *Maine Leamhna*, the Son of *Corc*, Son of *Luighdheach*, invaded the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and ſucceeded ſo far in his Deſign, that he made a Conqueſt of a large Territory, which from him was called *Mormor Leamhna*, now the Dukedom of *Lenox*; and to

do maine leamna an fo mor 7c.

this

this Prince the noble Family of the Houſe of *Lenox* owe their Original. *Eoganach Moigh Geirgin* deſcended from a Brother of this *Maine Leamhna*, whoſe Name was *Cairbre Cruithneach*. Theſe two Brothers, ſome Time after the Reign of *Niall*, of the *nine Hoſtages*, went into *Scotland*, and there ſettled themſelves; and after them the ſix Sons of *Muireadhach*, the Son of *Eogan*, Son of *Neill*, encouraged by the Succeſs of their Country-men, made an Attempt, and got Poſſeſſions in the Country; they were known by the Names of the two *Lodains*, two *Aongus's*, and two *Feargus's*; from whence it appears that the principal of the *Scotiſh* Families were deſcended originally from the ancient *Iriſh*; to them they owe the Nobility of their Blood, and the Glory of their Families.

But it muſt be confeſſed, that the *Scotiſh* Tribes, that inhabit near the Borders of *England*, have no Pretence to a Deſcent from the *Iriſh*; becauſe their Anceſtors were baniſhed out of *England* into thoſe Lands by *William* the *Conqueror*; which may eaſily be collected by the Reſemblance of Manners and Cuſtoms to be obſerved at this Day between the Borderers of both Nations.

Many other Families likewiſe that have Poſſeſſions in *Scotland*, have no Right to boaſt of an *Iriſh* Extraction, being the Poſterity of the old *Engliſh*; and in Teſtimony of this we have the Authority of the laborious *Stowe*, who in his Annals gives this Account. He relates, that *Henry* the ſecond King of *England* was engaged in a War with the *Scots*, and took *William* King of *Scotland* Priſoner, whom he order'd into Cuſtody and to be cloſe confined at *Roan* in *Normandy*, where he continued a Captive till he was diſmiſs'd by paying a Ranſom of four hundred Pounds, after which both Kings made Peace, and became Friends. The King of *Scotland* after his Releaſe prepared to return into his own Country, and determin'd from a Principle of Gratitude to take with him a Number of *Engliſh* Gentlemen, who had obliged him by many Civilities in his Reſtraint, and beſtow Settlements upon them among his Subjects; which he generouſly did, upon his Return, and appointed a large Territory for the Support of his *Engliſh* Attendants, and upon their Heirs for ever, which Eſtates have been injoyed by ſome of their Poſterity to this Day. The Names of the principal *Engliſh*, who followed the King

do rig Alban 7 do Rioġ Sagran anſo.

teid dhoñġ dṫaiſle Sagran le Rioġ Alban.

into *Scotland*, are tranſmitted to us, ſuch as *Balioll*, *Bruce*, *Rawly*, *Moubrey*, *Sencler*, *Hangiford*, *Ramſey*, *Barkly*, *Landell*, *Biſey*, *Wallegene*, *Royſe*, *Montgomery*, *Walley*, *Colly*, *Milly*, *Fricer*, *Greme*, *Garley*, and many others.

Buchanan, the *Scotiſh* Hiſtorian, agrees with this Relation in the ſecond Book of his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, where he has this Expreſſion, *Principio cum utrique, id eſt Hiberniæ incolæ & Coloni eorum in Albium miſſi Scoti appellarentur, ut diſcrimine aliquo alteri ab alteris diſtinguerentur initio cœpere alteri Scoti Albani vocari.* *Since the Natives of* Ireland *and the Colonies ſent from thence into* Scotland, *were originally call'd* Scots; *in order to diſtinguiſh between the* Iriſh, *and theſe* Scots, *they began to call thoſe tranſplanted* Iriſh *by the Name of* Albanian Scots. From the Teſtimony of this Hiſtorian we are to obſerve, that the *Scots*, who inhabited *Scotland*, were originally Natives of *Ireland*, and removed from thence to obtain new Settlements; and likewiſe that the ancient *Iriſh* were known originally by the Name of *Scots*; and to confirm the Opinion of this Author, we have the concurring Sentiments of the *Engliſh* Annaliſt the celebrated *Stowe*, which may properly be introduced in this Place before we treat particularly of the Reign of *Niall* of the nine Hoſtages; becauſe what we have to obſerve concerning that Prince, will receive an additional Credit by the Authority of this great Antiquary, who has been ever eſteemed a Writer of ſingular Integrity and Reputation.

Malat Aimen idir na cine Scut.

The learned *Stowe* gives an Account, that in the Year of *Chriſt* ſeventy three, one *Marius* was King of *England*, and that *Rogerus* King of the *Picts* invaded the *Britiſh* Territories with a numerous Army out of *Scotia*, and a ſtrong Body of hardy *Scots*, who enter'd the Country with Fire and Sword, and by continued Hoſtilities and Incurſions mightily diſtreſs'd the Inhabitants. The King of *England* with a Number of choice Forces made Head againſt the Invaders, and gave them Battel, wherein *Rogerus* and moſt of his Army were ſlain. The Victor uſed his Succeſs with Moderation; for ſuch of the Enemy as ſurrender'd to his Mercy, he ſpared, and aſſign'd them a Competency of Lands in the Eaſt Part of *Scotland*, for their Support. Here they ſettled, but having no Women among them to perpetuate their Families, they ſent into *Wales* for a Supply; but they were denied, which made them addreſs to the *Iriſh*, who complied

chronicl Sco an 70 7c.

Picty ofa-gil ban O Gaoidil.

‡

complied with their Requeſt; So far have we followed the Teſtimony of *Stowe*, as a collateral Evidence upon this Occaſion. It was obſerv'd before, that the General of the *Pictiſh* Army tranſported Women out of *Ireland* with them in the Time of *Heremon*, which was about three hundred Years before *Marius* was King of *England* and this Tranſaction happen'd, as the ſame Author aſſerts, in the Year of *Chriſt* wherein *Veſpaſian* was elected *Roman* Emperor, which was ten Years before the Abbey of *Glaſtenbury* was built, and two Hundred and ſeventy two Years after the beginning of the Chriſtian *Æra*, when *Aurelian* preſided over the Empire, and firſt attempted to adorn his Head with an *Imperial* Crown.

Three hundred and ninety five Years after the Birth of *Chriſt*, *Pelagius* a Native of *Wales* began firſt to broach his Hereſie, at which Time it was that the Emperor *Aurelian* ſelected a Number of the *Roman* Clergy and ſent them into *Great Britain*, to inſtruct the Inhabitants and ſettle the Catholick Religion among them; when they arrived they found the *Scots* and the *Picts* plundering and haraſſing the Country without Oppoſition: The *Britains* in this Extremity ſent their Deputies to *Honorius* the Emperor, and implored his Aſſiſtance; but the Empire at that Time could not ſpare any Troops to defend their Conqueſts at ſo great a diſtance, and therefore the *Britains* received no other Anſwer than that they muſt provide for themſelves in the beſt Manner they could, for they were not to expect any Succours from *Rome*. By this means the Invaders brought the *Britains* under Servitude, and cruelly fleec'd the Inhabitants, who were unable longer to bear the Yoke, or to anſwer the exorbitant Demands of the Conquerors. Reduced to this Diſtreſs, they again depute Meſſengers, and ſend them to *Rome*, who ſucceded ſo well in their Negotiations, that a *Legion* was ſent over with them; but this Aſſiſtance was too weak to repell the victorious *Picts*, who had conſiderably enlarged their Conqueſts, and almoſt overrun the whole Kingdom. The *Roman* Legion upon their Arrival made ſeveral Attempts upon the Enemy, but with ſmall Succeſs, for they could not boaſt of any Advantage over the Invaders, who fatigued them with continual Skirmiſhes, and made them reſolve to give over the Attempt, and return to *Rome*: But before they left the Country they perſuaded the *Britains*

A. D. 395.

tigió eleim le teagurg an éireibh go bhreatain á tnuiy.

to raiſe a ſtrong Fortification upon the Borders of *England* between them and their Enemies, which would be a means to prevent the Incurſions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, and be a great Security to the Inhabitants.

The *Roman* Auxiliaries departed, and when they were gone the *Britains*, perceiving themſelves deſtitute of foreign Succours, thought proper to put in Execution the Advice of fortifying their Borders and oppoſing the Inroads of their Neighbours; accordingly they made a deep Trench, and raiſed a high Bank of Sods from Sea to Sea; But this Defence proved ineffectual to reſtrain the Attempts of their Enemies, for when the *Scots* and *Picts* had Intelligence that the *Romans* had left the Iſland, they immediately ſet upon the abandon'd *Britains*, broke down the Partition of Turf, and by Plundering and other Cruelties brought great Diſtreſs upon the Inhabitants. Theſe Calamities were inſupportable, and therefore the *Britains*, unable to bear or to redreſs theſe Misfortunes, were oblig'd to ſend their Deputies to *Rome* a third Time, and by repreſenting the deplorable State of the Country, humbly ſupplicate for Relief. The *Romans* thought themſelves oblig'd to defend their Allies, and therefore ſent a Legion over to their Aſſiſtance. When they arrived, the *Britains* drew together their ſcatter'd Forces, which with the Auxiliary Legion made a conſiderable Army. With theſe Troops they march'd againſt the Enemy, who unable to bear the Shock of the *Roman* Courage, were oblig'd to fly with great Loſs, and were ſo diſpirited with continual Skirmiſhes and bad Succeſs, that they deſpaired of maintaining what they had acquired, and retired toward their own Borders. Hither they were perſued by the Victors with great Slaughter, and forc'd to retreat beyond the Fortification erected by the *Britains*, and fly far into their own Country to ſave their Lives.

clois cloc o Fdge go Fdge ldin Alba 7 bre-acain.

The *Romans* having thus deliver'd the *Britains* from the cruel Tyranny of the *Scots* and *Picts*, reſolv'd to return, for they found it of ſmall Importance to undertake ſuch long Marches, and hazard their Lives, when no Rewards followed their Victories, and their Allies were in ſo low a Condition, by the Miſeries of a long War, that they were unable to make them ſuitable Satisfaction. Under theſe Diſcouragements they left the Iſland and the diſtreſs'd *Britains* to the Mercy of an inraged Enemy, who ſoon had Notice of their Departure, and prepared

prepared themſelves for another Invaſion. The *Britains* apprehenſive of their Deſign, uſed their utmoſt Diligence to repair the Wall upon the Borders, which they propoſed to fortify with ſtronger Materials than Turf and Dirt, and began to raiſe it with Stone-work of eight Foot broad and twelve Foot high, as the learned *Bede* particularly relates in the fifth Chapter of his *Engliſh* Hiſtory.

By this Time the *Scots* and *Picts* were ready for their Attempt, and encouraging themſelves upon the Abſence of the *Romans*, they depended upon Succeſs; for the Enemies they were to engage with were broken hearted, and were uſed to fly at the firſt Attack. Accordingly they marched their Forces, that were very numerous, toward the Borders, and making a wide Breach in the Partition Wall, they entered the Country with dreadful Hoſtilities, and committing the moſt unheard of Outrages, they ſo diſpirited the *Britains*, who dreaded their Cruelty, that without attempting to hinder their Incurſions, they were obliged with their Wives and Families to leave their Habitations, and to fly to the Woods and Wilderneſſes to preſerve their Lives. The Invaders perſued them cloſely, reſolving to extirpate the whole Race of them, and beſieged them within thoſe inacceſſible Places, wherein they ſheltered themſelves, inſomuch that the *Britains* were conſtrained to feed upon wild Beaſts and the natural Produce of the Earth; for if they attempted to peep out of their Faſtneſſes, they were in Danger of being taken by the *Picts* or *Scots*, who uſed them barbarouſly, and put them to the moſt tormenting Death.

eṁuiḋ ċaṫ na mbṙeaṫnaċ an ṙo aġ na Seṫṫ 7 aġ na ṗiċṫ ꝛc̄.

In theſe miſerable Extremities they continued for ſome Time, till at laſt their indefatigable and ſharpſighted Enemies had driven them into a Corner of the Country with the Sea behind them, and the victorious Invaders in the Front. This diſtreſſed Condition obliged them to ſolicit the Mercy of the *Romans* once more, and accordingly they found means to diſpatch a Meſſenger with a moſt ſupplicating Letter to *Boetius* one of the Conſuls. This Epiſtle moſt pitifully repreſented the Circumſtances of their hard Fate, how they were confined within a narrow Compaſs, between the Sea and the Enemy; ſo that if they attempted to fly they were ſure of being drowned, and if they ſtirred out of their Camp, they fell

fell into the Hands of the Beſiegers, the moſt inhuman and relentleſs Enemy of the two; concluding in the moſt ſubmiſſive Manner, and imploring the Aſſiſtance of the *Romans* againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, who would unavoidably, within a ſhort Time, deſtroy the old *Britains*, and make themſelves Maſters of the whole Iſland. This Tranſaction is particularly mentioned by the Venerable *Bede*, in the thirteenth Chapter of his Hiſtory of *England*, where he has preſerved the very Expreſſion made uſe of in that Epiſtle to the Conſul; the Words are theſe, *Repellunt Barbari ad mare, repellit mare ad Barbaros, inter hæc oriuntur duo genera funerum, aut jugulamur aut mergimur: The* Barbarians *drive us back to the Sea, the Sea beats us again upon the* Barbarians; *ſo that between theſe two Enemies we have two Sorts of Death before us, we are either butcher'd or drowned.*

By the Succeſs of the *Scots* in their Invaſions of the *Engliſh*, it appears that the *Iriſh Scots* (as they all originally were) had the *Britains* in Subjection, and made them Tributaries. *Nonnius*, an ancient *Britiſh* Author (as *Speed* in his Chronicle obſerves) aſſerts, that the *Scots* and *Picts* were victorious over the *Britains*, who were a conquered People for the Space of four hundred Years; and the learned *Camden* confirms this Opinion, where he ſays, *Anno* 500 *a Cæſaris ingreſſu Britannia Pictorum immanitati relinquuntur: Five hundred Years after* Cæſar *firſt entred the Iſland the Kingdom of* Britain *was left abandon'd to the Cruelty of the* Picts *and* Scots; which farther deſerves our Belief, becauſe the judicious *Bede*, in the fourteenth Chapter of the firſt Book of the forementioned Hiſtory, has this Expreſſion, *Revertuntur impudentes graſſatores Hiberni domum, poſt non longum tempus reverſuri: The audacious* Iriſh *Plunderers are returned home, deſigning after a ſhort Time to invade us again.* From whence it is obvious to collect, that the *Iriſh* were profeſſed Enemies to the *Britains*, and made frequent Invaſions into their Country; for when the *Romans* would not interpoſe in their Quarrels, but withdrew their Succours, they were ſorely haraſs'd by the *Scots* and *Picts*, who reduced them to the loweſt Miſery, and exerciſed an inſupportable Tyranny over them.

But the continual Inroads and Barbarities of their Enemies was not the only Calamity that oppreſſed the *Britains*; for about that Time the *Pelagian* Hereſy gave them great Uneaſineſs, which was propagated with

great Induſtry, and found kind Reception among the Populace. To ſtop the Infection of theſe wicked Principles, the *Britains*, unable to exerciſe any Church Diſcipline by Reaſon of their Servitude, ſummon'd a Convention, and agreed in Council to apply to the Church of *France*, and deſire they would ſend over ſome of their eminent Prelates and Divines to recover the People out of this filthy Hereſy, and eſtabliſh them in the Orthodox Faith. The *Gallican* Church held a Meeting upon this Meſſage; and after ſome Debates they reſolved to diſpatch two celebrated Biſhops, *Germanus* and *Lupus*, into *Britain*, to oppoſe the Progreſs of the *Pelagian* Doctrines. The Prelates, when they arrived, applied themſelves vigorouſly to the Buſineſs they came about; and by the irreſiſtible Force of their Arguments and the Piety of their Lives they ſo prevailed upon the Affections of the People, that they renounced the impious Tenets of *Pelagius*, and were confirmed in the Principles of the true Religion.

The *Scots* and *Picts*, we have obſerved, were continual Thorns in the Sides of the *Britains*, and Wars were waged between the two Nations, until the Reign of *Vortigern*, King of *Britain*, which was in the Year of our Redemption, four hundred and forty ſeven. The Inhabitants of *Britain* at that Time were a very wicked People; and Heaven, for their Impieties, delivered them under the Power of the *Scots* and *Picts*, who were ſore Scourges in the Hand of Providence, and ruled them with a Rod of Iron; inſomuch that the *Britains* were forced to ſend Meſſengers to two *Saxon* Princes, *Hengiſt* and *Horſa*, and deſire their Aſſiſtance. Theſe Foreigners landed in the Iſland, attended with a numerous Army, and in ſeveral Engagements repel'd the Inſolence of the *Scots* and *Picts*, and obliged them to give over their Attempts, and to ceaſe their Hoſtilities. By the Aſſiſtance of theſe *German* Forces the *Britains* were freed from the Incurſions of their Neighbours, who kept within their own Borders, and the Kingdom was ſettled in Peace to the univerſal Joy and Satisfaction of the Inhabitants. *A. D.* 447.

The indefatigable *Stowe*, in his *Britiſh* Chronicle, printed at *London* in the Year ſixteen hundred and fourteen, at the fifty ſecond Page, gives an Account, that theſe *Germans* or *Saxons* were ſo pleaſed with the Air and the Fertility of the Iſland, that they barbarouſly mur- Fealla ꝺ 480 ꝺo ꝑꝛ. om ꝛ;aiꝛle bꝛeatanꝺa. ſo 7c.

ther'd at one Maſſacre four hundred and eighty of the Nobility and Gentry of *Britain*; and that *Aurelius Ambroſius*, then King of *Britain*, cauſed the Stones that were brought by *Merlin* from Mount *Claire* in the Province of *Munſter*, to be erected in the ſame Place where the barbarous Execution was committed, as an eternal Monument of *German* Cruelty upon the Natives of *Britain*. Some Time afterwards *Aurelius* himſelf was buried in the ſame Place; and the ſame Author obſerves, that theſe Stones, when they were fixed, were called *Chorea Gigantum*, but now are known by the Name of *Stone Henge* upon *Salisbury* Plain. That Hiſtorian aſ-

on Affric tug Gaoiḋil na eloċa ym 7c.

ſerts farther, that the *Iriſh* brought theſe Stones with them from *Africa*, and what *Jeoffry* of *Monmouth* obſerves is very remarkable, that no two of thoſe Stones came originally out of the ſame Part of that Country.

From the Teſtimony of this *Engliſh* Hiſtorian it is eaſy to believe, that the *Iriſh* were accuſtomed to ſail to *Africa*, that they made Voyages abroad with Honour and Succeſs, and obtained conſiderable Authority in other Countries beſide their own; and whoever diſputes the Grandeur and great Character of the ancient *Iriſh*, betrays his Ignorance of Antiquity, and confeſſes that he never converſed with old Records, which are the Fountain, from whence an Hiſtorian is to draw out his Obſervations. Some Perſons would willingly be acquainted with the celebrated Tranſactions of paſt Ages without the Trouble of Reading and Study; for which Reaſon they are mere Pedants, and take up with all ſuperficial Relations without ſearching into the Origin of Kingdoms, or turning over the old Chronicles that preſerve the Memory of thoſe renowned Times. It is the Obſervation of *Macrobius* in the ſixth Book of his *Saturnalia*, *Multa ignoramus quæ non laterent, ſi veterum lectio nobis eſſet familiaris: We are ignorant of many things with which we might be acquainted, would we make the Reading of the ancient Annals familiar to us.* And this Remark is in no Inſtance more exactly verified than with Relation to the *Iriſh* Hiſtory.

For when we aſſert, that the Kingdom of *Britain* was formerly Tributary to the *Scots* and *Picts*; if the In-

bṙeatainfa ṡmaṡ Scot agus na bṗicṫṡ.

tegrity of our Relation be ſuſpected, we can immediately refer to the Teſtimony of the learned *Camden*, who in his Chronicle has this Expreſſion, *Britanni facti ſunt tributarii Scotis & Pictis, anno 476: In the Year four hundred and ſeventy*

A. D. 476.

ſeventy ſix, the Britains *became tributary to the* Scots *and* Picts. And when we ſay, that the *Picts* were afterwards overpower'd and ſuppreſs'd by the *Scots*, we have the Liberty to call in the Evidence of the ſame Writer, who informs us, that about the Year eight hundred and fifty, or, as others ſuppoſe, eight hundred thirty nine, when *Gionaoth*, the Son of *Alpin*, was King of *Scotland*, the *Picts* were brought in *Subjection* to the *Scots*. If the Credit of this Hiſtory ſhould be queſtioned, becauſe we inſiſt, that no other foreign Powers poſſeſſed the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, but thoſe Princes we have taken Notice of, and whoſe Succeſſion we have accounted for, ſuch as *Partholanus*, *Clanna Neimidh*, *Firbolg*, the *Tuatha de Danans*, and the *Mileſians*; we have Authority to juſtify our Relation by citing the Teſtimony of a reputable Author, *Gulielmus Nubirgenſis*, who ſays expreſſly in the twenty ſixth Chapter of his ſecond Book *Hibernia nunquam externæ ſubjecit ditioni: The Kingdom of* Ireland *never ſubmitted to a foreign Power*. And laſtly, if we tranſmit to Poſterity ſome remarkable Exploits of *Niall* the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, that were ſcarce ever heard of before, eſpecially in latter Ages, we declare that we abhor to impoſe upon the World with Fictions of romantick Adventures; but our Authorities are the moſt valuable ancient Records of the Kingdom, which we peruſe with great Caution and Induſtry, and from thence extract our Materials, and are directed in our Method and the Management of the Subject before us.

ní naib eiſe fa Smaṫ coigeṁċe ṅi-dm.

There is an old Manuſcript in Vellum, exceeding curious, intitled, *The Life of St.* Patrick, which treats likewiſe of the Lives of *Muchuda Albain* and other Saints, from whence I ſhall tranſcribe a Citation that relates to St *Patrick*, and particularly mentions that he was of a *Welſh* Extraction; *Patricius Brito natus, ex parentibus religioſis ortus:* Patrick *was a* Britain *born, and deſcended from religious Parents:* And in the ſame Place he has the following Remark, *Scoti de Hiberniâ ſub rege ſuo Niall diverſas provincias Britanniæ contra Romanum imperium multum devaſtabant, contendere incipientes Aquilonalem Britanniæ plagam, tandem, ejectis veteribus Colonis, ipſi Hibernienſes eam occupaverunt & habitaverunt: The* Iriſh Scots, *under* Niall *their King, waſted and deſtroyed many Provinces of* Britain *in Oppoſition to the Power of the* Romans. *They attempted to poſſeſs themſelves of the*

ḋo naoiṁ Paṫṙaiġ anṁo.

Suḋeam ⁊ neiṫ na Seoṫ ⁊ na bṙiṫṫ anṁo ⁊c.

Northern part of Britain; *and at length, having driven out the old Inhabitants, thoſe* Iriſh *ſeiz'd upon the Country, and ſettled in it.* The ſame Author upon this Occaſion remarks, that from thenceforward *Great Britain* was divided into three Kingdoms, that were diſtinguiſhed by the Names of *Scotia*, *Anglia* and *Britia*.

This ancient Writer likewiſe aſſerts, that when *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, undertook the Expedition of ſettling the Tribe of the *Dailriada* in *Scotland*; the *Iriſh* Fleet ſail'd to the Place where St. *Patrick* reſided: *Hoc tempore quædam claſſis Hibernica deprædavit patriam, in quâ morabatur Divus Patricius; &, conſueto Hibernorum more, multi inde captivi ducti ſunt, inter quos erant Divus Patricius, ætatis ſuæ anno decimo ſexto, & duæ ejus Sorores, Lupida & Darerca, & ductus eſt Divus Patricius in Hiberniam captivus, anno nono Neill, Regis Hiberniæ, qui potenter 27 annis regnavit, ac Britanniam & Angliam & Galliam devaſtavit: At this Time the Fleet out of* Ireland *plundred the County in which* Saint Patrick *then lived, and, according to the Cuſtom of the* Iriſh, *many Captives were carried away from thence, among whom was* Saint Patrick, *in the ſixteenth Year of his Age, and his two Siſters* Lupida *and* Darerca; *and* Saint Patrick *was led Captive into* Ireland *in the ninth Year of the Reign of* Neill, *King of* Ireland, *who was the mighty Monarch of the Kingdom for ſeven and twenty Years, and brought away Spoils out of* England, Britain, *and* France. By this Expreſſion it is to be ſuppoſed, that *Niall* of the *nine Hoſtages* waged Wars againſt *Britain* or *Wales*, and perhaps made a Conqueſt of the Country; and it is more than probable, that when this *Iriſh* Prince had finiſhed his Deſign upon the Kingdom of *Wales*, he carried his Arms in a Fleet into *France*, and invaded the Country at that Time called *Armorica*, but now *Little Britany*, and from thence he led St. *Patrick* and his two Siſters into Captivity.

1ſ deġb ġo ndeaċuiġ niall naoi ġiallaċ ġo bṙeaṫaiṁ.

And this I am the rather induced to believe, becauſe the Mother of St. *Patrick* was the Siſter of *Martin*, the Biſhop of *Turin* in *France*; and I have read in an ancient *Iriſh* Manuſcript, whoſe Authority I cannot diſpute, that St. *Patrick* and his two Siſters were brought Captive into *Ireland* from *Armorica* or *Britany* in the Kingdom of *France*. It is evident likewiſe that when *Niall*, the King of *Ireland*, had ſucceeded the *Britains* he diſpatch'd a formidable Fleet to plunder the Coaſts of *France*,

and his Succeſs, and that he carried away Numbers of the Natives with him into Captivity, one of which it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe was the young *Patrick*, who was afterwards diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of the *Iriſh Saint*.

Niall encouraged by the Number of his Captives, and the Succeſs of his Arms in *France*, reſolved upon another Expedition; and accordingly raiſed a gallant Army of his *Iriſh* Subjects for that purpoſe, and ſent a Commiſſion to the General of the *Dailriada* in *Scotland*, to follow him with his choiceſt Troops and aſſiſt him in the Invaſion. *Niall* having prepared a ſufficient Number of Tranſports, and a Competency of Proviſion, weighed Anchor with his victorious *Iriſh*, and ſteering his Courſe directly to *France*, had the Advantage of a proſperous Gale, and in a few Days landed upon the Coaſts: He immediately ſet himſelf to ſpoil and ravage the Country near the River *Loire*; Here it was that the General of the *Dailriada* found him, and both Armies being joined, they committed dreadful Hoſtilities, which obliged the Inhabitants to fly and leave the Country to the Mercy of the Invaders.

Giollaé Cuirnion Niall fiop ᵹ bṙṫin go halba.

The commanding Officer of the *Dailriada* in this Expedition was *Gabhran*, the Son of *Domhanguirt*, who brought over with him *Eochaidh*, the Son of *Eana Cinſalach*, King of *Leinſter:* This young Prince had been formerly baniſh'd into *Scotland* by *Niall*, but reſolving to be reveng'd when Opportunity offer'd, he deſir'd to be admitted as a Volunteer in the Service, and by that means was tranſported into *France*. The King of *Ireland* being inform'd of his Arrival, would upon no account permit a Viſit from him, nor ſuffer him in his Preſence: but *Eochaidh* ſoon found an Opportunity to execute his Deſign; for upon a Day perceiving the King ſitting upon the Bank of the *Loire*, he convey'd himſelf ſecretly into an oppoſite Grove on the other ſide, and ſhot *Niall* through the Body with an Arrow; the Wound was mortal and he inſtantly died.

Aṁbá neill ag ṙuiṫ leoiṁ ṫan bṙṁaiṁe.

The Difference between the King of *Ireland* and *Eochaidh* the Prince of *Munſter* aroſe upon this occaſion; The Ambition of *Eochaidh* incited him to keep his Reſidence at *Tara*, as Monarch of the Iſland, in expreſs oppoſition to the Command of the King, and accordingly by way of taking Poſſeſſion he abode there nine Days and Nights. This Attempt of his was cenſured by a *Druid* of principal Note, who inform'd him, that

by this Practice he had violated the ancient and ſolemn Cuſtoms of *Tara*, which injoined that no Perſon ſhould preſume to keep his Court in that royal Palace before he was admitted into the Order of *Knighthood*. This Intelligence had that Effect, that *Eochaidh* withdrew from *Tara*, and relinquiſhed his Pretenſions to the Crown of *Ireland*. When he was gone, *Niall* removed thither, and kept his Court as the King of *Ireland*; and leſt *Eochaidh* ſhould again renew his Claim to the Crown after many Skirmiſhes and ſharp Diſputes, he was baniſh'd into *Scotland*.

Cuiʒ eile eaʒaonta do bi idir mall 7 Eochaiḃ.

The King of *Ireland* received another Provocation from *Eochaidh*, which incenſed his Reſentment, and in ſome Meaſure occaſioned his Baniſhment; for when *Eochaidh* had abandon'd the royal Seat of *Tara*, and was upon his Way towards his own Province, he came to the Houſe of *Laidhgin*, the Son of *Bairceadha*, a principal *Druid* and in great favour with the King of *Ireland*. While he continued here the Son of this *Druid* had the Imprudence to throw out ſome contemptuous Expreſſions againſt *Eochaidh*, which he ſo reſented, that he fell upon him and kill'd him on the Spot. This Action ſo inraged the Father, that he inſtantly applied himſelf to *Niall* for Satisfaction, and repreſenting the Fact in the moſt aggravating Circumſtances, he prevail'd upon the King, who promiſed to revenge the Death of his Son upon the Prince, and the People of *Leinſter*.

Slaġṫa laiġean anṫo 7c̄.

Niall, with all Expedition, prepared an Army to invade the Province, which he entered with Fire and Sword, and miſerably diſtreſſed the Inhabitants; the Druid followed the Army into *Leinſter*, and perceiving the Miſeries the innocent People ſuffered by this dreadful Invaſion, he took Pity upon their Misfortunes, and told them that the King's Forces ſhould commit no farther Diſorders, if they would deliver *Eochaidh*, who was the only Criminal, into his Hands. The Inhabitants, reduc'd to the laſt Extremities, accepted of this Expedient; and, tho' with great Reluctancy, ſeiz'd upon the Prince, and ſurrendred him into the Power of his enraged Enemy.

Niġ laiġeaṅ ceanguiṫe le ſlaḃra.

The Druid, full of Revenge, deſign'd to execute his Priſoner by a lingring Death, and therefore cauſed his Body to be chained to a great Stone that ſtood upright, and is now to be ſeen on the Weſt Side of *Slainy*, between *Cill Brighde* and *Tullach ô Feidhlin*. The unfortunate

Prince was obliged to ſtand with his Back towards the Stone; and when he had remained there for ſome Time, loaded and galled with the Weight of the Chain, the Druid reſolved to diſpatch him, and put an End to his Life: He therefore commanded nine Soldiers to ſet upon him; for *Eochaidh* was a Perſon of great Strength and invincible Bravery, and he ſuppoſed would not fall without Reſiſtance. The Prince perceiving the Executioners advanc'd towards him, he ſummon'd all his Courage, and forcing the Chain with more than mortal Strength, he unriveted the Pin which faſtened the Ends of the Chain, and obtained his Liberty. Unarm'd as he was, he fell upon the Soldiers, and twiſting their Weapons out of their Hands, he killed ſome of them, and made good his Retreat with that Safety, that he found Means to eſcape into *Scotland*. When he arrived he requeſted the Protection of *Gabhran*, the Son of *Domhanguirt*, the General of the *Dailriada*, with whom he came into *France*, and ſlew *Niall*, who was the Occaſion of all his Misfortunes.

bριgioᵹ Ri-oᵹ laiᵹean Alcoibneac ⁊ teiṫ ᵹo halba.

When this Prince *Eochaidh* was in Exile in *Scotland*, it happened that his Wife, whoſe Name was *Feidhlin*, the Daughter of *Cobhthain*, Son of *Dathii*, was with Child; and at the ſame Time the Wife of *Gabhran*, the Son of *Domhanguirt*, whoſe Name was *Ingeanach*, was with Child likewiſe, and both the Ladies, it ſeems, were equally near their Travail; for they were both ſeiz'd with Pains, and were delivered in one Night; and for Conveniency, and by Reaſon of the Friendſhip that was between them, the two Princeſſes were lodg'd in the ſame Apartment. There were no Perſons admitted in the Room but the Midwiſe, all the other Attendants being commanded to ſtay without the Door till they were called. The *Iriſh* Princeſs was brought to Bed of two Sons, and the *Scotiſh* Lady was delivered of a Daughter; for ſhe had born many Children, but all Females, and paſſionately deſired a Son, the more to pleaſe and engage the Affections of her Huſband. When therefore ſhe underſtood that the other Lady was delivered of two Sons, ſhe deſired that ſhe would part with one of them to her; the *Iriſh* Princeſs conſented, and her Friend received the Infant into her Bed with the greateſt Tranſport and Satisfaction.

Malᵹ eloine anᵹo ⁊ē.

This Artifice was concealed from the Attendants, who, upon their Admiſſion into the Room, perceiving that

that the *Scotiſh* Lady had a Son, inſtantly carried the joyful News to the Father, who careſſed the Infant with the fondeſt Endearments, and called him by the Name of *Eogan*, not ſuſpecting the Fraud, but ſuppoſing it to be his own. He likewiſe complimented the *Iriſh* Lady upon the Birth of her young Prince, who was known by the Name of *Randubh*, Son of *Eochaidh*.

Tig Riog laigean Agus aben ra inac tig nary go heirinn.

After the Death of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, *Eochaidh* return'd into *Ireland*, and ſent for his Lady and his Son from *Scotland*. He took Poſſeſſion of the Government of *Leinſter*, and was King of that Province for many Years. His Friend *Gabhran*, the General of the *Dailriadas*, obtained the Sovereignty of *Scotland*, and ſettled the Succeſſion upon his ſuppoſed Son.

Eogan the young Prince, after the Death of *Gabhran*, laid Claim to the Kingdom of *Scotland* by Hereditary Right, and was crown'd without Oppoſition; and when he had ſettled the State of his Affairs, he prepared a Number of Shipping and a gallant Army to invade *Ireland*; for he juſtified his Pretenſions to that Kingdom as he was a lineal Deſcendent from *Cairbre Riada*. His Forces conſiſted of *Engliſh*, *Welſh* and *Scots*, and when he landed upon the *Iriſh* Coaſts, he began Hoſtilities upon the Province of *Leinſter*, and plunder'd the Inhabitants. *Brandubh*, the Son of *Eochaidh*, was then King of *Leinſter*; and being unable with the Strength of his Provincial Troops to oppoſe the Invaders, he was forc'd to ſee his Subjects pillaged, and to conſult for his own Safety. His Mother lived with him at that Time, who lamenting the diſtreſs'd Circumſtances of her Son, adviſed him not to ſink under his Misfortunes; for ſhe would go in Perſon to the King of *Scotland*, and by a Stratagem ſhe was confident ſhe could put a Stop to his ſpoiling of the Country, and perſuade him to retire out of the Province. This Motion came very ſeaſonably; for the King of *Scotland* had then ſent to the King of *Leinſter* to demand a heavy Tribute from him, and upon Refuſal he threatned him with Military Execution, and the utmoſt Miſeries of Fire and Sword.

Eogan 7 brandub an-ro 7c.

The good old Lady as ſhe promiſed ſet out for the *Iriſh* Camp, and when ſhe arrived demanded Audience of the King; *Eochaidh* was ſurpriſed at the Adventure, and ſuppoſing ſhe was diſtracted, he admitted her into

his Preſence. She then boldly expoſtulated with him upon the Subject of his Invaſion, and repreſenting the cruel Depredations he had executed upon the Province of *Leinſter*; ſhe demanded with intrepid Bravery what provoked him to ſo barbarous and unwarrantable an Undertaking. The King inraged at this Queſtion replied, that he was not obliged to anſwer the Impudence of every old Hag that ſhould aſk him Queſtions, and commanded her to make the beſt of her way out of the Camp. The Lady not diſcouraged at this Reply told him, that his Mother was as much a Hag as ſhe, and if he pleas'd to give her the Liberty of ſpeaking with him in private, ſhe engaged to convince him, and inform him of a Secret that was of the laſt Importance to his Intereſt. The King complied, and taking her aſide from his Attendants, was impatient to hear this weighty Diſcovery. Sir, ſaid ſhe, I told you that your own Mother was ſuch a Hag as my ſelf, which is literally true; for I am your Mother, and *Brandubh* the King of *Leinſter*, whom you ſeem reſolved to drive out of his Country, is your own Brother; and to evince my Honour and Veracity upon this Occaſion, I beſeech you to ſend inſtantly to your ſuppoſed Mother, the Queen Dowager of *Scotland*, who, I am confident, will aſſert the Truth, and confeſs that you are my Son; only let me intreat you to ceaſe Hoſtilities and Outrages upon the Province until the Meſſenger returns. The King was aſtoniſhed at this Relation, and thought it of ſuch Importance, that he inſtantly diſpatched a Meſſenger into *Scotland* to his Mother, and deſired ſhe would come to him into *Ireland* with all poſſible Haſte; for her Preſence was of abſolute Neceſſity, and concern'd him in the moſt tender Circumſtance of his whole Life. She complied with the Requeſt of her Son, and landing in *Ireland*, was conducted to the Camp. The King of *Scotland* acquainted her with the Occaſion of his Meſſage, and the ſurpriſing Account he had heard from the Queen of *Leinſter*, and deſired ſhe would ſatisfie him in the Truth of the Diſcovery, and declare upon her Honour whether he was her Son or not. The old Lady openly confeſſed the whole Intrigue between her and the Queen of *Leinſter*, and convinc'd the King in the Point of his Birth, who deſired they would keep the Matter ſecret, leſt his Right to the Crown ſhould be diſputed, and an Attempt made to prevent the Succeſſion of his

Brandub agus Bogan do beanaim eadarduis re na ceile anyo ꝛc.

Family in the Throne of *Scotland*. For if the Tribe of the *Dailriada* ſhould be inform'd that he was not the Son of the deceaſed King, they would diſpute his Title and diſturb his Government. The Ladies bound themſelves to Secrecy; a Peace was immediately made, and a ſtrict Friendſhip eſtabliſhed with *Brandubh*, the King of *Leinſter*, and *Eogan* withdrew his Forces from the Iſland, and returned to *Scotland*.

Niall, the King of *Ireland*, had eight Sons, who left a numerous Poſterity behind them, from whom ſome noble Families in the Country claim an Extraction at this Day; but it will be improper in this Place to ſpeak particularly of their Offſpring and Deſcendents, becauſe they will be mentioned with more Method, when we treat of the Genealogies and ſpreading Branches of the *Mileſians* or the *Clana Mileadh*. The Reaſon why this Prince was diſtinguiſhed by the Title of *Hero of the nine Hoſtage*, and is called in the *Iriſh* Language *Niall Naoighiallach*, was becauſe he had *nine Hoſtages* in his Cuſtody, five from the Provinces of *Ireland*, and four from the Kingdom of *Scotland*, in order to ſecure the Fidelity of his Enemies in both Countries, who he ſuſpected would offer to raiſe Commotions, and diſturb the Peace of his Reign; for the Word *Giall* in the *Iriſh* ſignifies in *Engliſh* a *Priſoner* or *Hoſtage*. This Tranſaction is upon Record in the Verſes of an ancient Poet, who mentions it in this Manner:

Doncéill do ṫṫugṡi Niall naoiġiallaċ ꝛ an Riog ro.

Niall, *the martial Hero of the* Iriſh,
The Son of the renowned Eochaidh,
By Force of Arms and military Skill,
Subdued the Rebels, who oppoſed his Right;
And, as a Pledge of their Allegiance,
Detain'd five Hoſtages *of noble Blood.*
And to ſecure the Homage of the Scots
He kept confined four Hoſtages of Note;
From whence this Prince, the ancient Records call
The Hero of the nine Hoſtages.

A. D. 398. *Dathy* was the ſucceeding Monarch, he was the Son of *Fiachradh*, Son of *Eochaidh Moighmeodhin*, Son of *Muireadhach Tireach*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and he governed the Kingdom three and twenty Years. His firſt Conſort was *Fial*, the Daughter of *Eachach*, from whom *Feile Cruachan* obtained its Name.

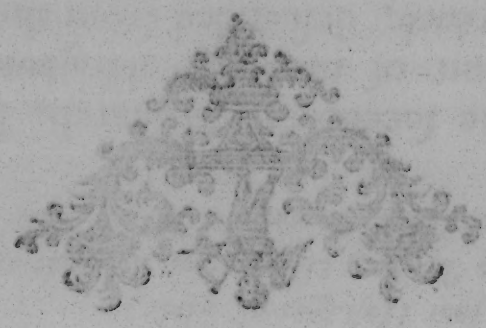
His

His ſecond Queen was *Eithne*, the Daughter of *Orach*, by whom he had a Son called *Oilioll Molt*; his third Wife was *Ruadh*, the Daughter of *Artigh Uchleathan*, the Son of *Fir Conga*, and this Lady was the Mother of *Fiachadh Ealgaigh*; but unfortunately died in Travail. From *Dathy*, King of *Ireland*, deſcended the noble Families of the *O Sheaghnaſy*, Kings of *Vibhfhiachrach*, *O Dowd* in the *Iriſh O Dubhda*, *O Heyn*, Kings of *Aidhne*, *Killkelly* in the *Iriſh Giollachealaigh*, *O Cearaigh*, *O Comain*, *O Clierigh*, *O Fahy* and many other illuſtrious Tribes that will be particularly inſerted in the Courſe of this Hiſtory. This Monarch was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Dathy*, becauſe of his wonderful *Sprightlineſs* and *Activity* of Body; for he was ſo accompliſh'd, that he handled his Weapons dextrouſly, and put on his Armor before he was at the Eſtate of a Man; for the Word *Dathy* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *Nimbleneſs* and *Agility*. This Prince received his Death by a Thunderbolt, as he was perſuing his Conqueſts in the Dominions of *France*, where he had carried his Arms with great Succeſs. He died near the Foot of the *Alps*, from whence his Army carried his Body with them into *Ireland*, and interr'd it with great Solemnity at *Roilicna Riogh* in *Cruachan*, after he had governed the Iſland three and twenty Years.

Dond mon einedbaċaiḃ tainiġo an Riog ro 7ē.

Diġniḋ o Conċubaiġ do ġlioſ ċeiṁ mac ſeġgaṫa do ġlioſ 1R mac Mileaḋ do ċiṫ an leabaiġ ro ó Ġaoiḋealg ambeġla. Troeġe go braġaḋ Al Anam.

The End of the firſt Book.



The End of the Third Book.

THE SECOND BOOK OF THE GENERAL HISTORY OF IRELAND:

GIVING

An Account of the moſt memorable Tranſactions of the ancient Iriſh; *from their Reception of* Chriſtianity, *to the Invitation of the* Engliſh *in the Reigu of* Henry *the Second, King of* England.

HAving deduced the General Hiſtory of *Ireland* from the firſt Inhabitants of the Kingdom to the Death of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, in whoſe Reign St. *Patrick* was brought into the Iſland, we are now to proſecute the Account of that Nation, till the *Engliſh* were introduced by King *Henry* the Second, who went into the Iſland in Perſon, and upon Submiſſion of the Nobility and prin-

cipal Gentry, confirmed the Inhabitants in their Eſtates and ancient Liberties.

luaḋ gan bapṗanta ag Sandeṙuſ anſo.

There is an Author, one *Sanders* (whoſe legendary Writings have ever been rejected by the Lovers of Truth) that has the Confidence to aſſert in his firſt Book of the *Engliſh* Wars, that as ſoon as the *Iriſh* had received the *Chriſtian* Faith, they ſubmitted themſelves, their Conſciences and Eſtates, to the Management and Direction of the Biſhop of *Rome*, and that they acknowledged no other ſovereign Prince in that Kingdom, but the *Roman Pontiff*, from the firſt Eſtabliſhment of *Chriſtianity* in the Iſland, till it fell into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, under *Henry* the Second. His Expreſſion is this: *Hibernia initio ſtatim poſt Religionem acceptam, ſe ſuaque omnia in Pontificis Romani ditionem dederunt, nec quemque alium ſupremum Principem Hiberniæ ad illud uſque tempus præter unum Pontificem agnoverunt: The Inhabitants of* Ireland *immediately upon embracing the Chriſtian Faith ſurrendred themſelves their Eſtates and Fortunes under the Dominion of the* Pope *of* Rome, *nor did they own any other ſupreme Prince in that Kingdom beſides the* Roman Pontiff *down to that Time.* But the Falſhood of this Aſſertion is evident from the Teſtimony of that ancient Record, *The Pſalter of Caſhel*, which, ſpeaking of the Prophet *Irial* a renowned Monarch of *Ireland*, and a Son to *Heremon*, relates, that many of that illuſtrious Line filled the Throne both before and for many Ages after Chriſtianity was received in that Kingdom. His Words upon this Occaſion are theſe: *Irial Propheta per decem annos regnavit, & antequam regula Chriſti per Patricium ſeminata eſſet in Hiberniâ, de ſemine ejuſdem Regis quinquaginta ſeptem Reges regnaverunt ſuper Hiberniam, & poſt Patricium de prole ipſius quinquaginta Reges:* Irial *the Prophet reigned ten Years, and before the Faith of Chriſt was propagated in* Ireland *by St.* Patrick, *there were fifty ſeven Kings of his Race, who governed that Kingdom, and after the Times of St.* Patrick, *there were fifty Kings in Succeſſion of the ſame Family.* And this Account is conſiſtent with the ancient Records of the Kingdom, which take no Notice of Subjection to the See of *Rome*, but mention in the regal Tables a Succeſſion of Princes of the royal *Iriſh* Blood, and that the Iſland was governed independently by its own Kings.

do Rioġṫaiḃ eiṙionn o ṫeṙ ṗaḋṙuiġ go ṗeiḋlimiḋ mac cṙiomṫain Rioġ Aṙṁuman anṙo.

The

The Author of the *Polycronicon* agrees with the preceding Account: The Words are, *Ab adventu Sancti Patricii uſque ad Feidlimidii Regis tempora triginta tres Reges per quadringentos annos in Hibernia regnaverunt, tempore autem Feidlimidii, Norvecienſes Duce Turgeſio terram hanc occuparunt: From the Arrival of St.* Patrick *to the Times of* Feidhlim, *there were thirty three Kings, who governed the Kingdom for four hundred Years: In the Reign of this Prince the* Norwegians *made a Conqueſt of the Country, under* Turgeſius *their General.* Feidhlim was King of *Munſter*, in whoſe Time the King of *Norway* tranſported a Body of hardy Troops, and brought the Iſland into great Troubles; and from this Citation it appears that the Pope had not the Sovereignty of the Kingdom, but it was governed ſucceſſively by many Monarchs of the *Mileſian* Race after the Time of St. *Patrick* till the Invaſion of the *Norwegians*, who are otherwiſe called *Fionnlochlannuig*. The ſame Author has this Expreſſion in the ſame Place: *A tempore Turgeſii uſque ad ultimum monarcham Rodoricum Conaciæ Regem decem & ſeptem Reges in Hibernia regnaverunt: From the Time of* Turgeſius *to the Reign of* Rodorick *the laſt Monarch in* Conacht, *there were ſeventeen Kings in the Throne of* Ireland. From theſe Teſtimonies it is evident that the *Roman Pontiff* had not the ſupreme Authority in the Iſland from the Time of St. *Patrick* till the *Engliſh* arrived under *Henry* the Second, and ſettled in the Country.

do rigde beit Algeeanuſ eiriuñ ga teaſt Gall inde anſo 7c.

This Account is farther confirmed by the Teſtimony of *Anſelm*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who inſcribes his thirty ſixth Epiſtle, *Moriardacho glorioſo, gratia Dei, Regi Hiberniæ: To the illuſtrious* Moriartach, *or* Mortough ô Bryen, *by the Grace of God, King of* Ireland. This Epiſtle is to be found in the Works of Archbiſhop *Uſher*, that learned Prelate, who has, with indefatigable Pains, collected the Epiſtles that were ſent between the Clergy of *England* and *Ireland*, and other great Perſons of both Nations, and preſerved them to Poſterity. The ſame Archbiſhop *Anſelm* wrote another Letter to the ſame Prince, and calls him expreſſly the renowned King of *Ireland*; and Archbiſhop *Lanfranc*, one of his Succeſſors in the See of *Canterbury*, wrote a Letter to *Terlagh ô Bryen*, King of *Ireland*, in the Year one thouſand ſeventy four, and introduces it in this Form, *Lanfrancus peccator & indignus ſanctæ Dorobernenſis Ec-*

dochum nigen ar ſo.

cleſiæ *Archiepiſcopus, magnifico Regi Hiberniæ Terdelnaco Benedictionem cum Servitio & Orationibus:* Lanfranc *a Sinner and the unworthy Archbiſhop of the holy Church of* Canterbury, *to the moſt magnificent* Terlagh, *King of* Ireland, *our Benediction with our Service and Prayers.* The learned *Uſher* in the ſame Book has preſerved an Epiſtle of great Importance upon this Subject, wherein *Henry* the Firſt, King of *England*, wrote to *Rodolphus*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, recommending to him for holy Orders one *Gregory*, that upon Admiſſion into the Prieſthood he might be conſecrated, at the Requeſt of the King of *Ireland*, to the Biſhoprick of *Dublin.* This Epiſtle was written in the Year one thouſand one hundred and twenty three, wherein is this Expreſ-

Litir Rioġ Sagran anro 7c.

ſion: *Mandavit mihi Rex Hiberniæ per breve ſuum & Burgenſes Dublinæ quod elegerunt hunc Gregorium in Epiſcopum & eum mittunt tibi conſecrandum, unde tibi mando ut petitionem eorum ſatisfaciens ejus conſecrationem ſine dilatione impleas: The King of* Ireland *has given me to underſtand, that by his Writ and by the Conſent of the Burghers of* Dublin, *this* Gregory *is choſen to be a Biſhop, and they ſend him to you to be conſecrated; my Will therefore is, that you ſatisfie their Deſire by conſecrating him without Delay.*

From what has been ſaid upon this Subject, and from the concurring Teſtimony of ſo many Authorities, it appears, that the Kingdom of *Ireland* was governed by Monarchs of the *Maleſian* Line, till the *Engliſh* invaded and ſettled in the Country; and it is likewiſe evident, that the *Roman Pontiff* had no Right of Sovereignty, nor exerciſed any Juriſdiction in the Iſland from the Time of St. *Patrick*, than what he adminiſtred, and laid Claim to in other Nations, in *France* and *Spain*, and moſt of the Countries of *Chriſtendom* that were govern'd by their own Kings, and paid no Homage to the See of *Rome*, as to a temporal Prince.

ni raib cuid na coinaḋ aġ papa na Roma ꝛ eiriṅ aḋ maġ do bi ꝛ an bfraine noġ an Spain.

It muſt be confeſſed, notwithſtanding that about ſeventy ſeven Years before the *Engliſh* Invitation, *Donogh*, the Son of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, undertook a Journey to *Rome*, and had a Commiſſion from the principal Nobility and Gentry of the Iſland to offer themſelves as Subjects to the See of *Rome*, and implored the Protection of the *Roman Pontiff*; and the Reaſon of this Act of Submiſſion was becauſe the petty Princes of the Iſland were continually quarrelling about the Bounds of their Territories, and theſe Conteſts had ſo haraſſed and im-

poveriſhed the Iſland, that the Inhabitants choſe rather to ſubmit themſelves to a foreign Power than be ſubject to the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of their own Kings; and what ſeemed to induce the People to offer their Submiſſion to the See of *Rome*, was that the *Pontiff* was not only a ſpiritual but a temporal Prince, of great Intereſt and Authority throughout Chriſtendom, and able by his Aſſiſtance or Mediation in the Courts of foreign Princes to eſtabliſh the Peace, and ſecure the Liberties and Privileges of the Country. But this Surrender of the Iſland into the Hands of the Pope, is no Evidence to confirm what is aſſerted by ſome Authors, who relate, that the Emperor *Conſtantine*, upon his receiving the *Chriſtian* Faith, confer'd the *Weſtern Iſle of Europe*, which is *Ireland*, upon Pope *Sylveſter*; which is impoſſible to be true for this Reaſon, becauſe this Iſland was never conquered by the *Romans*, nor in the Poſſeſſion of *Conſtantine* or any other Emperor of *Rome*; and therefore it would be ridiculous in that Emperor or any other, to make a Grant of an Iſland to a Prince, which he had no Right to himſelf, and was never under his Authority. Nor can it be ſuppoſed with Reaſon, that an Iſland ſo fruitful, ſo populous, ſo wealthy, and of ſo conſiderable an Extent as the Country of *Ireland* ſhould be without a King to command it for ſo many Ages, but was governed by the *Pope* and by his Deputies, from the Time of St. *Patrick* till the Invaſion by the *Engliſh*, who ſubdued it, and made it a tributary Province; but we have been too long in refuting the Falſhood of *Sanders*, an Author of no Credit, tho' it was proper to remove this Objection before we proceeded farther in the Courſe of this Hiſtory.

Laogaire was the ſucceeding Monarch; he was the Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, and wore the Crown thirty Years; the Mother of this *Iriſh* King was *Roigheach*. In the fourth Year of this Prince's Reign, Pope *Celeſtine* commiſſioned St. *Patrick* with proper Powers, and ſent him into *Ireland* to propagate the Chriſtian Faith, and to eſtabliſh the Inhabitants in the Belief of the Goſpel. It was obſerved before, that St. *Patrick* was brought a Captive from *France* into *Ireland* by *Niall*, in the ninth Year of his Reign, and that this Saint was then a Youth of ſixteen Years of Age. *Niall* after his Victories in *France*, and his Return home with his Captives, enjoyed the Crown

A. D. 427.

ceaṫ naoiṁ paṫruiġ do ġoillriuġaḋ an ċreidiṁ an eiriṁ.

eighteen Years: *Dathy*, as we have ſaid before, was his Succeſſor, and he reigned three and twenty Years. Now by adding the eighteen Years of *Niall*, after St. *Patrick* arrived in *Ireland*, to the whole Reign of *Dathy*, we come to the Number of forty one Years; with which, if we reckon ſixteen Years, that was the Age of the Saint when he was carried into Captivity, and join to them four Years of the Reign of *Laogaire*, it is evident that St. *Patrick* was ſixty one Years of Age when Pope *Celeſtine* ſent him into *Ireland* to convert the Country, and introduce Chriſtianity among the Inhabitants.

do bí naoim padruig dá bliadain 7 re fitċiḋ an tan fuġ bas.

And to confirm this Computation, we have as Evidence, the concurring Teſtimony of a Book intitled, *Martyrologium*, which aſſerts, that St. *Patrick* was ſixſcore and two Years of Age when he died; which proves that his Age was ſixty and one Years when he arrived in *Ireland* to execute his Commiſſion, and preach the Goſpel; for it is beyond Diſpute that he continued in the Country ſixty one Years in converting the Inhabitants before his Death. But St. *Patrick* was not the firſt Perſon deputed by Pope *Celeſtine* to recommend the Chriſtian Faith to the *Iriſh*; for *Palladius*, a Biſhop, was ſent before him in the Year four hundred and thirty, as the venerable *Bede* in his *Engliſh* Annals particularly mentions: His Expreſſion is, *Anno Quadringenteſimo triceſimo Palladius ad Scotos in Chriſtum credentes a Celeſtino Papa primus mittitur Epiſcopus:* Palladius *was the firſt Biſhop that was ſent by Pope* Celeſtine *to the* Chriſtian Scots. The Arrival of this Prelate in the Iſland was in the third Year of the Reign of *Laogaire*, which was the Year preceding the landing of St. *Patrick* as his Succeſſor on the ſame important Negotiation.

tig palladius go heirinn.

Palladius in this Expedition was attended by twelve Clergymen; with them he arrived in *Ireland* and landed in the North Part of the Province of *Leinſter* at a Place called *Inbher Deaghadh*. Here he erected three Churches, which he conſecrated, and dedicated them to three eminent Saints. The firſt was called *Cillfinne* where he depoſited his Books and ſome valuable Relicts of the Apoſtles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; the ſecond was *Teach na Romhanach*; and the third had the Name of *Domhnach Arda*. When he had finiſhed the Solemnity of Conſecration, and before he had an Opportunity of making any Number of Proſelytes among the Inhabitants, he

he was ſeized by *Nathi*, the Son of *Garchon*, a violent Bigot for the old Pagan Religion, who had the principal Command in that Part of the Country, and obliged *Palladius* and his Followers to abandon their Deſign, and quit the Iſland to preſerve their Lives.

One Year after the Expulſion of *Palladius*, St. *Patrick* not diſcouraged by the ill Fortune of his Predeceſſor, came into *Ireland*, and reſolving to proſecute his Deſigns with Vigour and a Chriſtian Zeal, he brought over with him four and twenty of the *Roman* Clergy to aſſiſt him in his Undertaking. This Account is in ſome Meaſure oppoſed by *Henricus Antiſiodorenſis*, who, in the Life of *St. Germanus* in the hundred and twenty eighth Chapter, aſſerts, that St. *Patrick* brought with him thirty Holy Men of the Epiſcopal Order, and diſpers'd them over the Country. Theſe are the Words of that Author, *Benedictus Patricius itinere longo de regione longinquâ peracto, & præſentiâ ſuâ ſuos exhilarabat, & triginta Epiſcopos ex tranſmarinis partibus congregatos, & a ſe conſecratos in Domini meſſem, eò quod eſſet multa & operarii pauci, deſtinabat. The Bleſſed* St. Patrick *having finiſh'd his Journey from a very diſtant Country, not only comforted his Followers by his Preſence, but he appointed thirty Biſhops whom he had gather'd together from the Parts beyond Sea, after he had conſecrated them, into the Lord's Harveſt, becauſe it was great and the Labourers were few.* From hence it appears, that *St. Patrick* propoſed to himſelf the Converſion of the whole Iſland, which it was impoſſible for him to accompliſh in his own Perſon, and therefore he brought over with him a Number of pious and learned Aſſociates to carry on the Work, and the more effectually to propagate the Faith; and when he arrived in the Country, he inquired after thoſe *Scots*, who had embraced the Goſpel from the Preaching of *Palladius*, whom he received into Communion, and ordained Laws and Canons for regulating his Converts, and forming them into Diſcipline; which Injunctions were religiouſly obſerv'd by the *Iriſh* Chriſtians throughout the Kingdom, for four hundred Years after the Death of St. *Patrick* until the Iſland was invaded by the *Danes*. About the Time that this *Iriſh* Apoſtle enter'd upon the Execution of his Office, there was a Mint erected at *Ardmagh* and *Caſhel*, and Mony coined for the Service of the State.

tig naoṁ padṫruiġ an eiriṅ.

do oirniod eaṫbuġ Agus eaglaiṡe le naoṁ padṫruiġ

Henricus

Henricus Antiſiodorenſis above-mentioned, in his one hundred ſeventy fourth Chapter, aſſerts, that St. *Patrick* laid out the whole Kingdom into certain Diviſions, and diſpoſed the Inhabitants, their Cattle, their Goods, and all their Effects, into ſuch a Method that he knew the Produce of all the Land, and underſtood the private Fortune, and the Abilities of all the People. The Tenth not only of the Fruits of the Earth but of the Inhabitants, their Cattle and their Subſtance he ſeparated for the Support of the Clergy; the Men he ordained into ſome religious Order of the *Romiſh* Church, the Women he ſettled in Convents and Nunneries by themſelves; for he had erected Monaſteries and other Structures for their Reception, and appointed a ſufficient Revenue for their conſtant Support. This Author is expreſs to this Purpoſe, where he delivers himſelf in this Manner: *Omnes ergo mares Monachos, fœminas ſanctas Moniales efficiens, numeroſa Monaſteria edificavit, decimamque portionem terrarum ac pecudum eorum ſuſtentationi aſſignavit. He built a great Number of Monaſteries for the Convenience of the Men whom he made* Monks, *and of the Women whom he ſeparated as* Nuns, *and aſſign'd the tenth Part of the Lands, and of the Cattle for their Maintenance.* The ſame Writer obſerves farther upon this Subject, that by the Order and prudent Management of St. *Patrick*, there was not the leaſt Part to be found in the whole Kingdom, that did not abound with religious Perſons of exemplary Piety, whoſe Devotion and Holy Life were admir'd and had in Reverence among the neighbouring Nations, who uſually diſtinguiſh'd the Country of *Ireland* by the Name of the Iſland of Saints.

Manuiz dona fegaib 7 cuilleaċa dubaċ don na mnaiḃ.

Nonnius, a *Welſh* Author, in his Hiſtory of *Wales* beſtows great Encomiums upon St. *Patrick*, and among other Excellencies of his Character relates, *Eccleſias* 355 *fundavit, Epiſcopos ordinavit eodem numero* 355; *Preſbyteros autem uſque ad tria millia ordinavit*; *He founded three hundred and fifty five Churches, he conſecrated the ſame Number of Biſhops; but for Preſbyters he ordained three thouſand of them.* The Teſtimony of this Writer is confirm'd by the Authority of an old Poet, who delivers the ſame Account in the following Lines.

The Bleſſ'd St. Patrick, *with his prieſtly Hands,*
The Rite of Conſecration did confer

Upon the moſt religious of his Clergy;
Three hundred and fifty five in Number.
He likewiſe for the Service of the Church
As many ſacred Structures did erect;
And Presbyters ordain'd three thouſand.

If it ſhould ſeem improbable and not eaſy to be credited, that ſo great a Number of Biſhops ſhould be conſecrated and diſpoſed in the Iſland at one Time by St. *Patrick*, let the Teſtimony of St. *Bernard* be admitted to take off this Difficulty, who treating in the Life of St. *Malachias* concerning the eccleſiaſtical Cuſtoms and Diſcipline originally eſtabliſhed in the *Iriſh* Church, makes uſe of this Expreſſion, *Mutantur & multiplicantur Epiſcopi pro libitu Metropolitani; ita ut unus Epiſcopatus uno non eſſet contentus, ſed ſingulæ penè Eccleſiæ ſingulos haberent Epiſcopos: The Biſhops are changed and multiplied at the Will and Diſcretion of the Metropolitan; ſo that one Biſhoprick was not content with one Biſhop, but every particular Church was governed by its own particular Biſhop.* From the Teſtimony of this Writer it appears, that the Biſhops of *Ireland* were very numerous when Chriſtianity began to be eſtabliſhed in the Time of St. *Patrick*; and indeed the Neceſſity of the Church, that was then in her Infancy, required the joint Endeavours of many faithful Paſtors to compoſe and qualify the Minds of new Converts, and to guard againſt the Attempts of the great Enemy of Mankind, whoſe Kingdom was ſhaken by the Zeal and Devotion of theſe Prelates, and in apparent Danger of being overthrown. And, as a farther Evidence upon this Subject, let it be conſidered, that the ancient Records of the Kingdom inform us, that every Deanery in the Iſland had a Biſhop to preſide over it: And the old Chronicles relate, that St. *Patrick* conſecrated two Archbiſhops in the Country; the Archbiſhop of *Ardmagh*, who was Primate of all *Ireland*, and the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel:* The firſt of theſe Prelates exerciſed a Plenitude of Power over the whole Kingdom, eſpecially his Juriſdiction extended over *Leath Cuinn*; the other had Authority over *Leath Modha*, but in Obedience and ſubordinate to the Primate and Metropolitan.

dor lian earbuz do bi an eiriñ.

oa ard e-arbuz do oirniu ndoñ padtraiz an eiriñ.

The Reaſon of this Diſtribution of eccleſiaſtical Power ſeems to be becauſe the Sovereignty of the Kingdom was in Poſſeſſion of the royal Line of *Heremon*; of

whoſe Poſterity was the Monarch then reigning, *Laogaire*, the Son of *Niall*, the renowned Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*. There were many Perſonages of Rank and Quality deſcended from the royal Branches of this Family, who became early Converts to the Chriſtian Faith, and received the Initiation of Baptiſm from the Hands of St. *Patrick* upon his firſt Publication of the Goſpel. The moſt eminent of theſe moſt noble Proſelytes were *Eogan* and *Conall*, who with the principal Relations of his Family inſiſted, that the metropolitical Church that was to preſide over the Kingdom ſhould be erected and eſtabliſhed at *Leath Cuin*, and ſhould have the Precedency, and exerciſe a Juriſdiction in Spirituals over all the Biſhops in the Iſland; and this Privilege they were the more importunate to obtain, becauſe they had the ſupreme Command over the Kingdom at that Time, and they were willing that the new Archiepiſcopal See ſhould be honoured with the ſame Rights and Dignities, and be equally extenſive with their temporal Power. For the ſame Reaſon it was, that the Deſcendents from the Line of *Heber Fionn* deſired and obtained from St. *Patrick* that the See in the ſecond Degree of Juriſdiction and Authority ſhould be appointed in the Diviſion of the Country, which they injoy'd, and wherein they had the ſupreme Command; and accordingly the Archiepiſcopal Dioceſe of *Caſhel* in *Leath Modha* was eſtabliſhed, becauſe there lay the Eſtate of that illuſtrious Family, who were inveſted with great Immunities and Privileges in theſe Parts, which they were in Poſſeſſion of from the Reign of *Conn*, and exerciſed under the ſucceſſive Monarchs of the Kingdom: And this receives an additional Evidence from the Teſtimony of the moſt authentick Records of the Iſland; which not only mention the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel* under the Title of the Archbiſhop of *Munſter*, but likewiſe he is particularly called the Archbiſhop of *Leath Modha* in the ancient Records.

Some have imagined that *Imlioch Jobhair* was the Seat of an Archbiſhop in the Time of St. *Patrick*, but the Reaſon of this Conjecture aroſe evidently from hence, that the Archbiſhop and his Clergy of *Caſhel* were violently baniſhed from *Caſhel* by the victorious *Danes*, who had almoſt ſubdued the whole Kingdom, and ſupported themſelves in their Conqueſts by the moſt barbarous Outrages and military Executi-

ons.

ons. *Maolſeachlin*, the Son of *Mulrony* had fixed himſelf in Poſſeſſion of *Meath* in the Reign of *Niall Caille* over *Ireland*, and *Olchabhair* had ſeized upon the Government of *Munſter*, and ſeated himſelf in that Province; and *Turgeſius*, the *Daniſh* General, had ſpread a Terror over the whole Kingdom, and by his Arms was in Command of exceeding large Territories. The Country labouring under the heavy Yoke of theſe Foreigners, and the Inhabitants flying from their Settlements to preſerve their Lives, it may be ſuppoſed with great Reaſon, that *Foranan*, who then was Primate of *Ardmach*, retired from *Caſhel* with his Clergy for their Security, and abſconded at *Imlioch Jobhair* to conceal themſelves from the Cruelty of the *Danes*, who in their Plunderings, obſerved no Diſtinction of ſacred Perſons and Things, but moſt dreadfully ravaged the Country, and forced the Inhabitants into Slavery: In this Solitude, that was defended by thick Woods and dangerous Boggs, did this *Primate* and his *College* of Clergy take up their Reſidence during the Tyranny of the mercileſs *Danes*, which continued a long Time, and reduced theſe moſt pious and excellent Divines to great Miſeries and Diſtreſs.

Nor does it appear from the ancient Annals of the Kingdom, that there were originally conſtituted any more Archbiſhops in *Ireland* than the Primate of *Ardmach* and the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*. But the Number afterwards increaſed; for in the Year of our Lord, one thouſand one hundred and fifty two, the *Roman* Cardinal *Johannes Papiron* made a Voyage into *Ireland* attended by *Giolla Criоſt ô Conaire*, Biſhop of *Liſmore*, who was commiſſioned with a Legantine Authority from the Pope. When they arrived, they ſummon'd a general Convocation of the Clergy, and aſſembled at *Ceananus* in *Meath*; and in this Convention an Archbiſhop was conſecrated for the City of *Dublin*, and another conſecrated and appointed for the Dioceſe of *Tuam*: Theſe Prelates in this eccleſiaſtical Aſſembly obtained a *Pallium*, as will be particularly expreſs'd hereafter from the Authority of the *Iriſh* Annals, that were originally written at *Cluain Aidnach*.

In the Reign of *Laogaire*, King of *Ireland*, it was, as was before obſerved, that St. *Patrick* entered upon the Execution of his miniſterial Office, and began to introduce the Goſpel in the Kingdom; at which Time

Aongus, the Son of *Nadſraoch*, was King of *Munſter*. This Prince being informed that St. *Patrick* was propagating the Faith in ſome Part of that Province, reſolved to apply himſelf to him in Perſon; and went with his Retinue as far as *Magh Feimhin*, where he found him preaching; he invited him to his royal Seat at *Caſhel*, where *Aongus* was inſtructed in the Chriſtian Principles, and was admitted by Baptiſm into the Communion of the Church. This Tranſaction is expreſſly upon Record in the Life of St. *Patrick* abovementioned, where are theſe Words, *Dum verò Momoniam proficiſceretur venit obviam ei Rex Momoniæ Aongus, Filius Nadſraoch, in Campo Feimhlin, in Terrâ Deiſi, eumque duxit in Civitatem regalem, nomine Caiſil, quæ eſt in Regione Eoganacht, ibique credidit Rex Aongus & babtizatus eſt: When St.* Patrick *went about the Province of* Munſter, Aongus, *the Son of* Nadfraoich, *the King of* Munſter, *went to meet him at* Magh Feimhin, *in the Lands of the* Deiſies, *and joyfully conveyed him to the royal City of* Caſhel, *which is in the Country of* Eoganacht, *where the King believed and was baptized.* The ſame Writer gives an Account of a Misfortune that hapned at the Time when the King was ſtanding at the Font, and relates that St. *Patrick* ſtriking the End of his Epiſcopal Staff, that was defended with a Spike of Iron, with ſome Vehemence, deſigning to fix it in the Ground, he ſtruck it thro' the Foot of the King, which put him into great Diſorder, but notwithſtanding the acute Pain he ſuffered, and the Abundance of Blood which flowed from the Wound, he had that Regard for the Religion, into which he was baptized, that he would not ſtir from the Place till the Solemnity of the Office was finiſhed. This Tranſaction is tranſmitted by the ſame Authority in the following Words, *Cumque Sanctus Patricius Regem ſtando benedixiſſet, Cuſpis baculi ſancti fixa eſt in Pede Regis. While St.* Patrick *was pronouncing the Benediction over the King, that was ſtanding to receive it, the Point of the ſacred Staff was fixed in the King's Foot.* From the Teſtimony of this Writer it appears that it was *Aongus*, the Son of *Nadſraoch*, who had his Foot transfixed with the Epiſcopal Staff, notwithſtanding it is the Opinion of ſome, that the Perſon who received this Wound was *Eogan*, the Son of *Niall*, King of *Ulſter*; and as an indiſputable Evidence upon this Occaſion, the Hiſtory of *Leath Cuinn*, very ancient, and of great Authority,

gives the ſame Account in the Verſes following, that were compoſed by the celebrated Poet *Torna ô Mulconaire.*

His royal Foot tranſfix'd, the guſhing Blood
Enrich'd the Pavement with a noble Flood.

Aongus, the King of *Munſter*, had a numerous Iſſue; for his Children were four and twenty Sons and as many Daughters; and he ſhewed that Regard to the Piety and Inſtitutions of St. *Patrick*, that he devoted twelve of each Sex to the Service of God, and confined them to a religious and monaſtick Life. This Prince ſettled a fixed Revenue upon St. *Patrick* and the Clergy of *Ireland* to ſecure them from Poverty, and the Contempt of the People; he ordained that every Perſon that was admitted to Baptiſm within the Province of *Munſter* ſhould pay three Pence for the Service of the Church; but the King conſidering that it would be inconvenient for the Clergy to collect their Fees themſelves, and divert them from the conſcientious Diſcharge of their Office, ordered by Law, that this Tax ſhould be paid into the King's Exchequer, who in conſideration of it, obliged himſelf and his Succeſſors to deliver to the Convents and religious Houſes founded by St. *Patrick*, five hundred Cows, five hundred Bars of Iron, five hundred Shirts, five hundred Mantles, and five hundred Sheep, which were to be duly provided every Year for the Support and Maintenance of the Clergy; and this triennial Tribute was conſtantly paid into the Treaſury of the Province, till the Time of *Cormac mac Cuillenan.*

ceaċṫṛḋ ḋ fiṫċiḋ mac ḟon an aṁ-ṛeaṁ inge-an aḟ Aonḟuṛ.

There is an Account to be found in the Red Book of *Mac Eogane*, that *Aongus*, the Son of *Nadfraoich*, King of *Munſter*, was a pious Prince, that he retained two Biſhops, ten Prieſts and ſeventy two Perſons of other religious Orders to attend upon him in his Court, to ſay Maſs in his Chapel royal, and to offer up Prayers to Heaven for the Happineſs of himſelf and the whole Kingdom, and this he did by the Direction of St. *Patrick*, who was the ſpiritual Guide of this Prince, and kept up the Spirit of Devotion in the Court of *Munſter*, during the Reign of *Laogaire*, the Son of *Niall*, King of *Ireland.*

Bryen, the Son of *Eochaidh Moidhmeodhin*, had twenty four Sons in the Reign of *Laogaire*, the *Iriſh* Monarch, and at the Time that St. *Patrick* was executing his Commiſſion in the Kingdom. The principal of theſe Brothers was *Eichin*, who had a large Territory, and was of greateſt Authority in the Province of *Conacht*. To him St. *Patrick* applied himſelf with a Deſign to recommend the *Chriſtian* Faith, and convert him from the *Pagan* Religion. But this Prince was a violent Bigot for the Idolatry of his Anceſtors, and inſtead of receiving the holy Miſſionary with Reverence ſuitable to his Character, he was ſo tranſported with Paſſion, that he fell upon him, and beat him without Mercy; and not contented with this Barbarity, he commanded his Brothers that were with him to correct him with Blows, and ſhew him no Favour. The Brothers obeyed the Orders, and inhumanly cudgelled the *Saint*, and bruiſed him all over his Body; but the youngeſt, whoſe Name was *Duach Galach*, was moved with Compaſſion, and not only refuſed to ſtrike him, but comforted him under his Misfortune, and took Care of his Wounds, and entertained him honourably at his own Houſe. This Civility was ſo gratefully received by St. *Patrick*, that as ſoon as he was able to go abroad, he went to the barbarous *Eichin*, and expoſtulated boldly with him concerning the Severity of his Uſage; and as an exemplary Vengeance from Heaven for treating the Ambaſſador of *Chriſt* with Stripes and Contempt, he predicted to his Face, that neither himſelf nor any of his cruel Brothers, or of the Poſterity deſcended from them, ſhall ever arrive at the princely Dignity, or have the Honour to wear a Crown; but the youngeſt Brother, the compaſſionate *Duach Galach*, who treated him with Veneration and Humanity, for the Sake of the Great God, whoſe Commiſſioner he was, ſhould ſit upon a Throne, and his Deſcendents inherit the ſame Bleſſing and Honour for many Ages. When the young Prince heard of this Prophecy, that was of that Importance to himſelf and his Family, he ſolemnly engaged to St. *Patrick*, that he would obey his Commands in whatever he injoined him; which Submiſſion was ſo acceptable to the Prophet, that he gave him his Benediction, and aſſured him of the Truth of what he had foretold, that he himſelf ſhould ſit upon a Throne, and the Crown lineally deſcend to his Poſterity.

Teid Padraig go Conacht.

It

It was four hundred and thirty Years after the Birth of *Chriſt* when St. *Patrick* opened his Commiſſion in *Ireland*, which was in the fourth Year of the Reign of *Laogaire*, as before-mentioned. He continued in *Ireland* ſixty one Years, propagating the *Chriſtian* Doctrines with Reſolution and Succeſs, which Number of Years being added to the four hundred and thirty above, make four hundred and ninety two from the Beginning of the Chriſtian *Æra* to the Death of that *Iriſh* Apoſtle; who, as we are inform'd in the Account of his Life, was ſixty one Years preaching the Goſpel in the Iſland, and working Miracles for the Confirmation of the Religion he recommended. This Computation is ſupported by the concurring Teſtimony of an ancient Poet of good Authority, who has tranſmitted the Account in theſe Verſes ſubjoin'd.

aoıg ċpıoıṫ an tan tainıg Padgo heıpıñ anıo.

The holy Saint *with Zeal and Chriſtian Courage*
Did propagate the Goſpel of his Maſter
For one and ſixty Years, and Miracles
Perform'd, ſtrong Evidence of Truth.

If it ſhould be queſtioned whether there are any ſuch Verſes upon Record in the Life of St. *Patrick* that is handed down to the preſent Times, let it be conſidered that we are informed by a Manuſcript Chronicle of Antiquity, that ſixty four Perſons have ſeverally written the Life of this reverend Miſſionary; and no Doubt there is ſome Difference to be obſerved in their Relations; therefore it is not to be wonder'd that ſome particular Tranſactions and Miracles of that *Saint* are expreſſed in ſome of theſe Lives that are omitted in others; but the Authority of the whole is not to be overthrown for this Reaſon, which would be a ſevere Execution, and was never put in Practice in judging of the Truth of other Hiſtories.

bona hugdaḋ leṫ ṡgrıobaḋ beaṫa naoım Padṙaıg.

In the Reign of *Laogaire* King of *Ireland*, *Dubthach*, the Son of *Lughair*, a Poet retained by *Feargus*, and *Roſa* the Son of *Trichim*, recommended to St. *Patrick*, the Examination of the Chronicles and Genealogies of the Kingdom, and ſubmitted them to his Correction; but the *Saint* modeſtly refuſed to act in a Matter of this Importance, upon his own Judgment, becauſe he was not throughly acquainted with the Antiquities

tiquities of the Iſland, and the Pedigrees of the Families; and therefore he addreſs'd himſelf to *Laogaire*, and deſired him to iſſue out his royal Mandate for a Convocation of the principal Clergy, Hiſtorians and Antiquaries of the Kingdom, and in the Writs to expreſs the Time and Place of their Meeting. The King was well pleaſed with the Method, and accordingly order'd out his Summons, and the moſt eminent of the three Profeſſions met and aſſembled in Convocation. The ſeveral Genealogies and the old Records were produced before the Convention, who examined into their Authority with great Care and Exactneſs, but conſidering the Number of the Members that compoſed the Aſſembly, and the Difficulty, and the Time that would be imployed if every particular Perſon was to read over the whole, and give his Opinion; it was agreed by Conſent, that a ſelect Committee of *Nine* ſhould be appointed, to whom the Purgation and Amendment of the Chronicles ſhould be committed, and their Corrections ſhould receive a Sanction from the whole Aſſembly. The *Nine* deputed upon this Occaſion were three learned Kings, three eminent Prelates, and three of the moſt accompliſh'd Antiquaries: The three Kings were *Laogaire* the Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*; *Daire* King of *Ulſter*, and *Cork* King of *Munſter*. The Chriſtian Biſhops were St. *Patrick*, the pious *Binen*, and the judicious *Cairnach*; the Antiquaries were *Dubhthach*, *Feargus* and *Roſa*. By this learned Committee were the Genealogies of the principal Families and the ancient Records of the Kingdom carefully examined and purged of all ſpurious Relations, and then diſpoſed into the Archives of the Iſland as a venerable and authentick Collection, whoſe Veracity was to be relied upon, and was never queſtioned by future Ages, who called this Body of Records the *Great Antiquity*. This Convocation, and the ſelect Committee who had the particular Inſpection of theſe Affairs, are tranſmitted by an ancient Poet in theſe Lines that follow.

The learned Authors of thoſe choice Records
Which for their Truth are called the Great Antiquity,
Were nine, *ſelected by the Convocation,*
For Wiſdom and Integrity renown'd;
Three Kings, three Prelate, and three Antiquaries:
The Prelates were the moſt devout St. Patrick,

The

The pious Binen, *and the wiſe* Cairneach;
The Kings, were Laogaire, *the* Iriſh *Monarch;*
A Prince in Heraldry exactly ſkill'd;
Join'd with him was the judicious Daire,
The warlike King of Ulſter; *the third*
A Prince for Letters and for martial Acts
Was famous, his Name was Corc, *the potent King*
of Munſter: *Three Antiquaries next ſurvey'd*
Theſe old Records, and purg'd them by their Skill;
The faithful Dubhthach, *and the Sage* Feargus.
And Roſa, *nicely vers'd in foreign Tongues.*
Theſe nine perus'd the Annals of their Anceſtors,
Eras'd the Errors, the Effects of Fraud,
Or Ignorance, and by the Teſt of Truth
Examin'd, they eſtabliſh'd the Records
And every Pedigree of noble Blood;
And thus corrected they deſcend to us
Unworthy Iſſue of our brave Progenitors.

The Annals and Records being thus perus'd and reform'd by the Care and Learning of this ſelect Committee; the King, by the Conſent of the Nobility, ordain'd that they ſhould be committed to the Truſt of the reverend Prelates of the Kingdom, who had them tranſcribed in legible Characters, and laid up in their principal Churches for the Benefit of Poſterity. There are many of theſe venerable Manuſcripts preſerved to the preſent Times, and many Copies of them found in the Cuſtody of the curious at this Day: Such are the Book of *Ardmach*, the Pſalter of *Caſhel*, the Book of *Gleann da loch*, the Book called in the *Iriſh* Languge *Leabhar na Huaidhchongabhala*, the Treatiſe of *Cluain mac Naois*, the Book of *Fiontan Cluana Haighneach*, the yellow Book of *Moling*, the black Book of *Molaiga*, and ſeveral ancient Tracts that relate to the Antiquities of the Kingdom, which have afforded great Aſſiſtance in the Collection of this Hiſtory.

iomad lea-
bhar reancuiſ
do ghniob-
ad le ſhea-
ladaibh eirionn.

And farther, that the Annals, the Genealogies, and Chronicles of the Kingdom might be preſerved incorrupt without Falſhood or Interpolations, it was eſtabliſhed by Law, that the Subſtance and the moſt important Tranſactions ſhould be tranſcribed once in every three Years into the royal Pſalter of *Tara*, after they had been examined and received a Sanction from the Approbation of the great Aſſembly of the Kingdom. But the particular Account of theſe triennial Conventions, and the Na-

ture of their Debates, have been mentioned when we ſpoke of the Reign of *Cormac* the *Iriſh* Monarch, and therefore will be proſecuted no farther in this Place.

ughdair an tseanchuis abpaghantar anso.

The principal Authors who treated of the Affairs of *Ireland* in the *Pagan* Times were theſe following; *Amergin Glungeal*, *Sean Macaighe*, *Brigh Banughdar*, from whom the Word *Brighe* in the *Iriſh* Language is become proverbial, *Conla Caoin Bhreathach*, the famous Antiquary of the Province of *Conacht*, *Seanchan Mac Cuil Chlaoin*, and the learned *Facthna* his Son, *Seanchan*, the Son of *Oiliolla*, *Moran*, the Son of *Maoin*, *Feargus Fianaidhe* in *Kerry*, *Luachra*, *Feircheairtine*, a celebrated Poet, *Neidhe*, the Son of *Aidhna*, *Aitherne*, the Son of *Amhnas*, *Feargus*, a Poet of Note, the Son of *Aithirne*, *Neara* the Son of *Fionnchuil* from *Sioduibh*, *Seadamus*, the Son of *Moruinn*; *Fearadhach Fionnſathach*, the principal Author of the *Wiſdom of the King of* Ireland, *Fithall Feargus*, a good Poet, *Roſa*, the Son of *Tirchin*, and *Dubhthach o Lugair*; theſe three laſt mentioned deliver'd the Annals and publick Records of the Kingdom to St. *Patrick* to be reviſed by him, which he refuſed to correct by his own Judgment, without the Aſſiſtance of the moſt learned Profeſſors in the Kingdom.

In the Times of Paganiſm it was ordained by Law, that if any publick Antiquary had deviated from the Truth in any State Record, or in the private Genealogy of a Family, he was immediately degraded and not allowed for the future to act in his Profeſſion: If a Judge thro' Ignorance or Corruption pronounced unjuſt Judgment, he was never afterwards permitted to ſit in the Courts of Juſtice. And there ſeems to be good Authority to believe, that there were ſeveral concomitant Marks and Symptoms that attended the Sentence of the Judge, either in his own Perſon or in ſome other remarkable way, whereby it was publickly known whether the Decree pronounced was conſiſtent with Juſtice or not; particularly we are informed by good Evidence, that when an *Iriſh* Judge, called *Sean Macaighe*, delivered an unjuſt Sentence, there broke out viſibly many large Bliſters upon his right Cheek, but when he was upright in his Judgment, the Skin remained ſmooth, and no Puſtules appeared.

The celebrated *Connla Caoin Breathach* administred Justice with the strictest Equity, was Proof against the Corruption of Bribes, and delivered his Sentence without Affection or Prejudice. *Seancha Macuil* was a Person of consummate Wisdom and Integrity, and when he presided in Courts of Justice, and was to pronounce his Decree, he always fasted the Night before, and when his Son *Fachtna*, who was a Judge in those Times, was unjust in his Decision of Causes, if it was in the Time of Harvest, a very remarkable Event ensued; for upon the Night following all the Acorns would fall from the Trees in that Part of the Country, which was a great Misfortune to the Inhabitants; and if his Decree was consistent with Justice, no Calamity ensued, but the Oaks retained their Fruit: It was observed, that if a Judge was corrupt in his Administration in the Spring, when the Trees were in Blossom, the Cows forgot their natural Instinct, and would not bear their Calves to remain near them: And the famous *Moran*, the Son of *Maoin*, who was one of the principal Judges of the Kingdom, when he sat upon the Bench to administer Justice, put the miraculous Chain, called in the *Irish* Language *Jodha Morain*, about his Neck, which was attended with that wonderful Vertue, that if the Judge pronounced an unjust Decree, the Chain would instantly contract itself, and encompass the Neck so close, that it would be almost impossible to breath, but if he delivered a just Sentence, it would open it self, and hang loose upon the Shoulders.

Geaṙaḋ ġeintliḋe éṙḋ do bṙeaṫeamun eiṁoñ le lin paġanaċa aṅṙo.

A certain distinguish'd Evidence of Truth or Falshood was likewise observed to attend upon the Historians and public Notaries of the Kingdom, which restrained them from corrupting the genuine Chronicles or altering the Genealogies of private Families; but the particular Signs that followed cannot be discovered at this Distance of Time, because many Records of Moment are lost, from whence we might expect Information upon this Subject: However we have the same Evidence to prove the Authority of the *Irish* Annals, and the public Manuscripts, as is esteemed sufficient to confirm the Histories of other Nations; and perhaps it would be no more than Truth to affirm, that no People except the *Jews*, whose Writers were divinely inspired, have more genuine or earlier Accounts of the Concerns of their Ancestors than the Chronicles and ancient Records that give Being to the

Is inṁeiḋċe do ṙean ċuṙ eiṁoñ do ṙeiṙ Aṅḋbṙaiṅ.

the preſent Hiſtory; and for this Reaſon among many others, becauſe no Nation in the World could poſſibly be more exact in preſerving their Records, and tranſmitting them uncorrupt to Poſterity than the ancient *Iriſh*, eſpecially conſidering they were corrected and confirmed by the moſt pious and learned Prelates of the *Chriſtan* Church in that Kingdom.

Laogaire, the Son of *Niall*, King of *Ireland*, ſummon'd a great Convention to aſſemble at *Tara* after the Cuſtom of his Anceſtors; and when the principal Nobility, Gentry and the moſt learned Antiquaries met at the Time and Place appointed, the ancient Laws and Records were read over, and when they were purged and corrected, and the new Statutes were tranſcribed and added, they were depoſited in the moſt ſacred Archives as a Body of Laws to be conſulted upon Occaſions for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, for the Government and public Happineſs of the Kingdom.

When this Parliament aſſembled, the King of *Ireland* kept his Court in a royal Palace, which was appointed only for his own Uſe and the Reception of his Attendants, and this was called the Houſe of *Miodhchuarta:* The King of every Province in the Iſland had likewiſe a Houſe aſſigned for the Convenience of himſelf and his Retinue: The King of *Munſter* lived in the Houſe called in the *Iriſh* Language *Lung Muimhneach*; for the Word *Lung* ſignifies a Houſe, which being joined to *Muimhneach*, implies the *Munſter Houſe:* The King of *Leinſter* had for his Uſe *Lung Laighneach* or the *Leinſter Houſe:* The Houſe where the King of *Connacht* reſided was known by the Name of *Coiſirchonnachtach*; and the Palace of the King of *Ulſter* was called *Eachruis Uladh*.

do teac gac Rioġ coigeaduċ anſo ꝛc.

There were three other Houſes at *Tara* that were built for the Uſe of the Publick; the firſt was called *Caircair na Ngiall*, which was a ſtrong Building, where the ſtate Priſoners were kept and ſecured; the ſecond was called *Realta Nabhfileadh*, where the Judges, the Antiquaries and the Poets of the Kindom aſſembled to decide Suits at Law, to impoſe Fines and Puniſhments upon Delinquents, and to regulate and adjuſt the Cuſtoms of the Country; the third was a noble Edifice, called *Grianan na Ninghean*, where the Provincial

Queens

Queens and the Ladies their Attendants reſided during the Aſſembly, and kept a very ſplendid Court. But notwithſtanding this Structure was only one Houſe, yet every Princeſs had a ſeparate Apartment magnificently fitted up; which contributed in a great Meaſure to the Splendor and Gallantry of that triennial Convention.

The Provincial Kings, it has been obſerved, had their ſeparate Houſes during the ſitting of the Parliament at *Tara*; but when they aſſembled upon the Buſineſs of the Kingdom, and to enact or repeal Laws for the Benefit of the publick, they met in the great Houſe of *Miodhchuart*, where there was a moſt noble Room of State, where every Member of the Aſſembly ſat according to his Profeſſion and his Quality, without Diſputes of Precedency or Diſturbance.

In the Middle of the Room there was a Throne erected, and under the Canopy was placed the royal Chair, where the King of *Ireland* always ſat with his Back to the Eaſt. The Situation of the Houſe, it muſt be obſerved, was directly Eaſt and Weſt. Upon the left Hand of the Monarch, ſat the King of *Munſter*; the King of *Leinſter* ſat before the King with his Face towards the Throne; the King of *Conacht* ſat behind his Back, and the King of *Ulſter* ſat upon the King's Right Hand toward the North; the principal Nobility and Gentry of each Province had their Places near the Kings they belonged to; ſo that the whole Aſſembly made a moſt ſolemn and ſplendid Appearance. The Manner of the Sitting of this Parliament is upon Record in the Writings of a learned Antiquary in the following Verſes.

Sᵹ͛ḃe 7 oꝺ-
ḃuᵹaḃ tiᵹ
teaṁꝛaḋ ᵹ͛e.

The Iriſh *Monarch on a royal Throne,*
Conſpicuous ſat, in the Middle of the Houſe;
The Prince of Leinſter *in a Chair of State*
Was plac'd; but with his Back to the Aſſembly,
His Face towards the King; behind the Throne
The Prince of Conacht *ſat; towards the South*
Upon the King's left Hand, the Prince of Munſter
Grac'd the Aſſembly; and upon the Right
Sat in his ſplendid Robes the Prince of Ulſter.

Laogaire, the King of *Ireland* was diſturbed in his Government by *Criomthan*, the Son of *Eana Cinſalach*, who with the Aſſiſtance of the Provincial Troops of *Leinſter*, fought with the *Iriſh* Army the memorable

aᵹ Ꝛlᵹa
ḋaꝛa iḋiꝛ
ċꝛiomṫan
mac Ꝯana
ċinꝛalaiᵹ 7
Rioᵹ eꝛioñ.

Battel of *Ath Dara*, where the King's Forces were defeated with terrible Slaughter, and himſelf taken Priſoner. *Criomthan* having the King in his Power would not give him his Liberty, unleſs he would promiſe and engage with the moſt ſolemn Oaths and Imprecations, that he would never attempt to get Poſſeſſion of *Boiroimhe*, or challenge any Right to it. The King, being in his Enemy's Power, thought proper to ſubmit to the Conditions, and bound himſelf under the Obligation of the ſtricteſt Oaths: But when he was releaſed he broke through his Engagements, which he inſiſted were the Effects of Neceſſity, and extorted from him by military Violence. But the Vengeance of Heaven ever attending upon the Guilt of Perjury, would not be eluded by ſuch ſophiſtical Evaſions; and therefore by a Thunderbolt put an End to the Life of the unfaithful King at *Greallach Dabhuill* near *Liffee*, as we are inform'd by an old Poet in this Manner.

Laogaire, *the Son of the renowned* Niall,
Was ſtruck from Heaven in the delightful Plains,
Near Liffy's *fruitful Stream, to Death devoted,*
For violating the Bonds of ſolemn Oaths.

This was the End of that unfortunate Prince, deſign'd by Heaven as a perpetual Example to ſucceeding Kings, who trifle with Treaties and Oaths, and imagine they have a diſpenſing Power to cancel the Obligations of them at their own Pleaſure, or when that wicked Engine, called *Reaſons of State*, ſeems to require it.

The Conſort of *Laogaire* was *Aongus*, Daughter to the General, who commanded the Army of King *O Liathain*, by which Lady he had a Son, whoſe Name was *Lughaidh*. There is a Relation inſerted in ſome old Manuſcripts concerning this Princeſs and her Son, which without Doubt is owing to the Bigotry and Superſtition of thoſe early Times, which had that Veneration for St. *Patrick*, that almoſt every Action of his Life was eſteemed a Miracle; this Tranſaction that follows, it muſt be obſerved, is not deſigned to gain Belief, nor is it propoſed by relating it in this Hiſtory to put it upon the ſame Foot of Certainty and Credit with other Particulars, though nothing is impoſſible to God Almighty; but as it was the Foundation of an ancient Cuſtom

Cuſtom practiſed to this Day by the genuine *Iriſh*, and not otherwiſe to be accounted for, it muſt not be omitted abſolutely: The Story therefore is this.

St. *Patrick*, attended by the principal of the *Iriſh* Clergy, made a Viſit to the Conſort of *Laogaire*, who received them with great Courteſy and Goodneſs, and when ſhe had aſſured them of her Eſteem and the Continuance of her Favour, ſhe invited them to an Entertainment that was to be provided on Purpoſe as a Teſtimony of her Reſpect; for the Queen, it muſt be conſidered, was baptized by St. *Patrick* upon her Marriage, and from that Time had the *Saint* in great Veneration. The young Prince was placed near his Mother at the Table, who being hungry, and eating haſtily, he unfortunately attempted to ſwallow a large Morſel, but after all his Endeavours, it ſtuck faſt in his Throat and ſtopped his Breath. The whole Company was aſtoniſhed at this Misfortune, the Court was in Confuſion, and the Queen particularly was overwhelmed with Grief and was utterly inconſolable. All Methods were uſed to open the Paſſage, but without Succeſs; ſo that the Prince was given over for loſt beyond Recovery. The Queen finding all human Methods ineffectual, addreſs'd her ſelf to St. *Patrick*, and implored his Aſſiſtance in this Diſtreſs, whoſe Prayers to Heaven ſhe thought would reſtore her Son, notwithſtanding he ſeemed expiring, and in the very Agonies of Death. The *Saint* immediately ordered the Youth to be removed into another Apartment, where no Perſon was to be admitted but himſelf. By this Time the Prince to all Appearance was quite dead; which was ſo far from diſcouraging the Endeavours of St. *Patrick*, that he applied himſelf by fervent Prayer to Heaven for the Space of three Days and three Nights, and continued in that ſupplicating Poſture without Intermiſſion, or refreſhing himſelf by eating or drinking; for he juſtly thought, that the Duty of faſting was a neceſſary Attendant upon the Act of Prayer, and added an irreſiſtible Force to Devotion. Upon the third Day (as ſome legendary Writer has corrupted the Story, which hitherto is far from being incredible) St. *Michael* the Archangel, conveyed himſelf into the Apartment, where St. *Patrick* was proſecuting his Requeſt with great Perſeverance and Importunity, and ſtood before him in the Shape of a *Pigeon*. The *Dove* immediately accoſt-

lugaiḋ mac laogḋe anl ro.

ceaṫ micil and Slingil a ṁoṫ colum

ed the *Saint*, and after he had informed him, that he was the Archangel *Michael* under that humble Appearance, he told him, that the Almighty God had heard his Prayers for the Recovery of the Prince, and had ſent him with a Commiſſion to reſtore him to Life: The *Pigeon*, having declared the Subject of his Meſſage, removed to the Body of the Prince, who lay ſtretch'd at length upon his Back with his Mouth wide open, a Poſture very convenient for the Operation that was to follow; for the *Dove*, it ſeems, without any Difficulty, thruſt his Bill down the Throat where the Stoppage was, and dextrouſly drew out the Morſel that ſtopp'd the Breath, and the Prince immediately revived. The Pigeon, having executed his Buſineſs, convey'd himſelf away without any Ceremony, and vaniſhed out of Sight.

St. *Patrick*, leading the young Prince by the Hand into the Preſence of the Queen, preſented him alive; and ſhe was ſo tranſported with Joy, that ſhe received him upon her Knees, and in that ſubmiſſive Poſture returned her Thanks to the *Saint* for his unwearied Application to Heaven, and congratulated him upon the Succeſs of his Prayers. But he with great Modeſty refuſed to take upon himſelf the Merit of the Action, and relating to her the particular Circumſtances of his Recovery, told her, that ſhe ought to expreſs her Gratitude to *Michael* the Archangel, who was the great Phyſician that reſtored the Prince. The Queen was ſo affected with the Account, that ſhe obliged herſelf by a moſt ſolemn Vow never to forget the Favour, and as an Acknowledgement to St. *Michael*, ſhe promiſed to beſtow annually one Sheep out of every Flock ſhe had, and a Part of all the Proviſion that came to her Table upon the poor during her Life.

don ċaoiṁe miċil anyo.

And to perpetuate the Memory of this miraculous Recovery of the young Prince, and in Honour to the Archangel, who effected his Cure, it was ordained by Law, that all the *Chriſtian* Converts throughout the Kingdom of *Ireland* ſhould conform to the Practice of the Queen, and conſtantly offer the ſame Oblations. And in Obedience to this Injunction aroſe the Cuſtom of killing *Saint Michael's Sheep*, called in the *Iriſh* Language *Cuid Mhichill*, obſerved to this Day; for it is moſt certain, that every Family, upon the nine and twentieth of *September*, which is the Anniverſary Feſtival in Ho-

nour of St. *Michael*, at leaſt of the ordinary Sort of People kill a *Sheep*, and beſtow the greateſt Part of it upon relieving the poor. This is the Relation; which is impoſſible to be true in every Circumſtance, yet ſo much of it may deſerve Credit, that the young Prince, the Son of *Laogaire*, was by ſome Accident in apparent Hazard of his Life, and was recovered by the Care and Advice of St. *Patrick* upon *Michaelmas* Day; in Memory of which Deliverance, the Queen, from a Principle of Piety, did beſtow ſuch yearly Charities upon the poor, whoſe Example was followed by the whole Kingdom, and is religiouſly obſerved by many Families to this Day.

Oilioll Molt ſucceeded *Laogaire* in the Throne of *Ireland*; he was the Son of *Dathy*, the Son of *Fiachadh*, Son of *Eochaidh Moighemeadhoin*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and he governed the Iſland twenty Years. The Conſort of this Prince was *Uchtdealbh*, the Daughter of *Aongus*, Son of *Nadfraoch*; and the Reaſon why he was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Oilioll Molt*, was becauſe his Mother, whoſe Name was *Eithne*, when ſhe was big with Child of him, longed paſſionately for a Piece of *Wether Mutton*; ſhe communicated her Deſire to a Gentlewoman, call'd *Fial*, the Daughter of *Eochaidh Sedaigh*, who came to viſit her when ſhe was near her Delivery, and when the Child was born the Lady inſiſted that his Name ſhould be *Oilioll Molt*. It was in the Reign of this Prince that *Amalgaidh*, the Son of *Fiachrach*, Son of *Eochaidh Moighneodhoin* was King of *Conacht*, who died after he had governed the Province twenty Years. In his Time likewiſe *Muireadhach Mundearg* was King of *Ulſter*, who died after a Reign of twelve Years; this Provincial Prince was the Son of *Feargna*, Son of *Dullain*, Son of *Dubhthaig*, Son of *Mianaigh*, Son of *Lughaidh*, Son of *Aongus Fionn*, Son of *Feargus Dubhdheadhach*.

A. D. 453.

eitne ingean Onaé maiʒ Oilioll Arſic.

an aimſir an Riog ro fuʒ na flaiteaſom baſ.

This *Iriſh* Monarch, ſoon after he was proclaimed, thought it convenient to aſſemble the Convention of the States, at the royal Palace of *Tara*, after the Example of precedent Kings. And here it may be proper to obſerve, that in ancient Times there were three general Convocations held in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*; they were diſtinguiſhed by the Names of the Convocation of *Tara*, the Convocation of *Eamhain*, and the Convocation of *Cruachain*. The firſt of theſe

has been particularly deſcribed in the foregoing Part of this Hiſtory, the two others deſerve our Notice in this Place.

It muſt be obſerved therefore, that the Conventions of *Eamhain* and *Cruachan* were appointed to examine and inſpect into the Tradeſmen and Mechanicks, to determine of their Abilities in their ſeveral Crafts, and to regulate their Occupations. This Aſſembly conſiſted of ſome of the Principal Nobility and Gentry, with the moſt learned Antiquaries of the Kingdom; and when they met, they ſelected threeſcore, who were the moſt expert in their ſeveral Profeſſions, and commiſſioned them with a Power to ſeparate and diſperſe themſelves throughout the Iſland, and to take Cogniſance of the Accompliſhments, the Induſtry or Imperfections of the ſeveral Tradeſmen within their reſpective Juriſdictions; and without an expreſs Licenſe from one of theſe Commiſſioners, no Mechanick could exerciſe his Art or work publickly at his Trade in any Part of the Country. Theſe were the principal Affairs concerted in theſe Aſſemblies, which were of great Uſe towards the Improvement of Ingenuity, Induſtry, and Trade, and promoted Order and Uniformity among the People.

dligẽ dguſ cuṁ ḟ ceḋadoḟaiḃ anſo.

There is a Manuſcript extant of great Antiquity, called *Leabhar Oiris*, that mentions this *Iriſh* Monarch *Oilioll Molt* under the Title of King of the *Scots*; and in the Reign of this Prince it was, that *Benignus* a *Comharbha* of St. *Patrick*, that is, a Clergyman of a religious Order ordained by that Miſſionary, departed this Life. This King was engaged in a War with the People of *Leinſter*, and he fought the memorable Battel of *Tuma Aichir* with the Inhabitants of that Province, in which Action many gallant Soldiers periſhed, and the Fight concluded with incredible Slaughter on both Sides. In the Reign of this King, *Ambroſius*, King of *Wales*, had many Encounters with the *Scots* and *Picts*; and about this Time *Conall Creamhtuine* died, as did likewiſe *Jarlaithe*, the third Biſhop of *Ardmagh*, when *Simplicius* was Pope over *Rome*. This *Oilioll Molt* did not enjoy the Crown by Right of Succeſſion; for *Laghaidh*, the Son of *Laogaire*, was the hereditary Prince, who promoted his Title by the Sword, and was ſupported in his Pretenſions to the Crown by *Mortough*, Son of *Earca*, *Feargus Cearbheoil*, *Conall Creamhtine*, and by *Fr-*

do ṫṙṫoilloll molṫ decaṫ oċa 7ō.

achadh

achadh Lonn, the Son of *Caolbhadh*, King of *Dailraidhe*, who raiſed a numerous Army; and when they had joined the young Prince, they ingaged the King's Army, and fought the Battel of *Ocha*, where *Oilioll Molt* was defeated and ſlain.

Twenty Years after *Lughaidh* obtained this Victory, the ſix Sons of *Eochaidh Munramhar* went to *Scotland*, they were known by the Names of the two *Aongus's* the two *Loarns*, and the two *Feargus's*. It was the Diſtance of three hundred Years from the Reign of *Connor*, the Son of *Neaſa*, to the Time of *Cormac*, the Son of *Art*; and two hundred and four Years had paſt from the Reign of *Cormac* to the remarkable Battel of *Ocha*; twenty Years after which Engagement the Sons of *Eirc*, the Son of *Eochaidh Munramhar*, tranſported themſelves into *Scotland*. At this Time *Duachgalach*, the Son of *Bryen*, the Son of *Eochaidh Moidhmeodhoin*, governed the Province of *Munſter*, he reigned ſeven Years, and fell by the Sword of *Eochaidh Tormcharna*.

Lughaidh ſucceeded to the Crown of *Ireland*; he was *A. D.* 473. the Son of *Laogaire*, the Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and his Reign continued twenty Years. At this Time *Fraoch*, the Son of *Fionchad*, was King over the Province of *Leinſter*; and now it was that the Battel of *Cill Oſnach* was fought at *Moigh Fea* in the County of *Caharlo*, four Miles Eaſtward of *Leithlin*: In this Action *Aongus*, the Son of *Nadfraoich*, who had been King of *Munſter* thirty ſix Years, loſt his Life; his Wife alſo, whoſe Name was *Eithne Uathach*, the Daughter of *Criomhthan*, Son of *Eana Cinſalach*, was ſlain by *Mortough*, the Son of *Earca*, and *Oilioll* the Son of *Dunluing*, as a Poet of ſufficient Credit informs us in theſe Lines.

Iomad cat agus Coinſgleoidh anſo.

The martial Prince, Aongus, *Son of* Nadfraoich,
Fought in Cil Oſnach's *bloody Field, and fell*
By the victorious Sword of Oilioll,
Son of Dunluing.

After this Action, *Fraoch*, the Son of *Fionachuidhe*, Son to the King of *Leinſter*, was ſlain in the Battel of *Graine*, by *Eochadh*, the Son of *Cairbre*. In the tenth Year of the Reign of this *Iriſh* Monarch, *Felix*, the third of the Name, was elected Pope of *Rome*, and near the ſame Time was fought the Battel of *Eamhna*

by *Cairbre*, Son of *Neill*, who afterwards engaged in the Battel of *Cinnailbhe*, in the Province of *Leinſter*. About this Time *Mochaon Naoindroma* died, and by *Cairbre* above mention'd was fought the famous Battel of *Seaghſa*, where *Duach Teangamhadh*, the King of *Connacht*, was ſlain by *Mortough*, the Son of *Earca*, as the following Lines particularly teſtifie.

The martial Prince Duach Teangamha
Engag'd in the three memorable Battels
Of Dealga Muchroma, Tuama,
And Seaghſa.

About this Time it was, that the Inhabitants of the Province of *Leinſter* engaged with a gallant Army againſt *Jobh Neill*, and fought the Battle of *Loch Moighe*, where there was much Blood ſpilt, and a deſperate Slaughter on both Sides; and now it was that *Feargus More*, the Son of *Earca*, follow'd by the *Dailriada's*, made an Attempt upon the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and arrived at great Authority in that Country. In the fourteenth Year of the Reign of *Lughaidh*, the Son of *Laogaire*, King of *Ireland*, St. *Patrick* died, after he had by indefatigable Zeal and Induſtry propagated the *Chriſtian* Faith, and extended his Conqueſts over the *Pagan* Idolatry through the greateſt Part of the Iſland; the Age of this *Saint* was an hundred and twenty two Years. The King of *Ireland* did not long ſurvive him, but died ſoon after by a Stroke with a Thunder-bolt, which was the Inſtrument of Vengeance uſed by Heaven to puniſh him for oppoſing the Preaching of St. *Patrick*, and ſuppreſſing to the utmoſt of his Power the Doctrines of Chriſtianity, and preventing their Admiſſion among his People. *Gelaſius* was the Pope of *Rome* in the laſt Year of the Reign of *Lughaidh* King of *Ireland*.

bul feargu- ıy moıp mac Edea go halbain an yo 7c̄.

A. D. 493. *Mortough* obtained Poſſeſſion of the Government; He was the Son of *Muireadhach*, Son of *Eogan*, Son of *Niall* the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and he fill'd the Throne twenty four Years. The Mother of this *Iriſh* Monarch was *Earca*, the Daughter of *Loare*, who came from *Scotland*. In the beginning of the Reign of this Prince was born the Pious *Ciaran*, whoſe Father was a Carpenter, but of eminent Extraction, and derived from the Poſterity of *Ir*, the

Cıgan mac an tſaoıp an yo 7c̄.

the Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*. This *Cuaran* was a Perſon devoted to a religious Life, and his Name is often mention'd with Honour in the Book that treats of the Lives of the *Iriſh* Saints. In the fourth Year of the Government of *Mortough*, *Anaſtatius*, the ſecond of that Name, was elected Pope; and about this Time the famous *Comhgall Beannchoir* was born, and in Proceſs of Time became an Abbot of that Note and Authority, that he had forty thouſand religious Monks under his Juriſdiction and Command; the Character of this religious Perſon, and the Extent of his Power, is particularly expreſs'd in the Book call'd *Leabhar Ruadh Mac Eagaine*, the Authority of which Relation comes recommended by the concurring Teſtimony of St. *Barnard*, a Writer of Reputation, who, in the Life of St. *Malachias*, gives an Account that an eminent Diſciple (whoſe Name was *Roanus*,) who had been educated under this *Comhgall* was ſent abroad by the Holy Abbot, who, he ſays, had erected a hundred religious Houſes; and mentions the Particulars of his Deſcent, that he was of the Poſterity of *Iriall* the Son of *Conall Cearnach*, Son of *Amergin*, of the illuſtrious Tribe of *Clanna Rughruidhe*, deſcended from *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*. This Relation is farther ſupported by an ancient Poem extracted from the *Chronicle of Saints*, wherein are theſe Verſes.

The moſt religious Comhgall Beannchoir
Son of Seadhna, *with undaunted Courage*
Met the Approach of Death; with Chriſtian Bravery
His Soul ſurrender'd, and approv'd himſelf
Deſcended from the royal Line of Ir.

Near this Time died *Anaſtatius*, the *Roman* Emperor; and the pious St. *Caineach Achadh Bo* left the World; This Devotioniſt was deſcended from *Feargus*, the Son of *Raogh*, derived from the royal Stem of *Ir*, the Son of *Mileſius*, King of *Spain*. In the Reign of *Mortough*, King of *Ireland*, was born that great Example of Piety *Collum Cill*, the Son of *Feidhlin*, Son of *Feargus*, Son of *Conull Gulban*, Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*. About this Time died the moſt religious St. *Bridget*; this excellent Perſon was the Daughter of *Dubhthaig*, the Son of *Dreimne*, Son of *Breaſal*, Son of *Dein*, Son of *Connla*, Son of *Art*, Son of *Cairbre*

naoim do
rliocht fea-
gusa mac
Rioġ anro
7c.

Niadh, Son of *Cormac*, Son of *Aongus More*, Son of *Eathach Fionn Fuathnairt*, Son of *Feidhlimidh Reachtmar*, Son of *Tuathal Teachtmar*, of royal Extraction, and deſcended from the Line of *Heremon*. She died after ſhe had lived eighty ſeven, or according to another Computation, ſeventy Years.

In the tenth Year of the Reign of *Mortough*, King of *Ireland*, *Symmachus* was elected Pope, and preſided in the Primacy fifteen Years and eight Months. In the twenty firſt Year of this Reign *Hormiſda* ſucceeded in the Pontificate, and lived four Years after his Election.

corp Antanuſ naomta an ro. About this Time the dead Body of the Bleſſed *Antonius*, a moſt religious Monk, was miraculouſly found and convey'd to *Alexandria*, and ſolemnly interr'd in the Church dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt* in that City. *Mortough* met with great Diſturbances and Oppoſition in his Government, and in one Year was obliged to engage in the following memorable Battels, the Battel of *Cinneich*, the Battel of *Almaine*, the Battel of *Cliach*, the Battel of *Eibhline*, and the Battel of *Moighe Hailbhe*; not long after this laſt Action *Mortough* died at the Houſe of *Cheithigh*; and near the ſame Time the devout St. *Ailbhe Imiligh* was tranſlated to a better Life.

A. D. 515. *Tuathal Maolgarbh* ſucceeded in the Throne; He was the Son of *Cormac Caoch*, Son of *Cairbre*, the Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the renowned Poſterity of *Heremon*; and governed the Iſland thirteen Years; The Mother of this Monarch was *Comaoin*, the Daughter of *Dall Bronuigh*, and he was particularly diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *Tuathal Maolgarbh*, becauſe his Mother, as ſoon as ſhe was deliver'd of him, ſtruck his Head againſt a Stone (as a ſort of Charm upon which his future Fortune was to depend;) the Blow made an Impreſſion, and occaſion'd a Flatneſs in his Skull, which was the Reaſon that gave him the Title of *Tuathal Maolgarbh*. In the Reign of this *Iriſh* Monarch, *Moctius*, a Perſon of exemplary Piety, and one of the Diſciples of St. *Patrick*, died, after he had lived, as the Chronicles aſſert, three hundred Years. Under the Government of this Prince *Baoithin*, a Scholar of *Collum Cill* was born; and, it muſt be obſerv'd, that *Collum Cill* and *Baoithin* were nearly related; for they were Brother's Children. About this Time *Comhgall*, the King of *Scotland*, departed the preſent Life, and the devout

moeteuſ do ing tri cead bliadan anro.

devout *Mobi*, a very excellent Perſon, died near the ſame Time; he was otherwiſe call'd by the Name of *Bearchain*, a celebrated Prophet, extracted from the Poſterity of *Fiachadh Baiceada*, the Son of *Cathaoir More*. The noted Battel of *Tortan* was fought by the People of the Province of *Leinſter* in the Reign of *Tuathal Maolgarbh*, in which Engagement *Earca*, the Son of *Oiliolla Molt*, from whom came *Firceara*, loſt his Life. The Battel of *Sligo* was fought not long afterwards, by the two young Princes *Feargus* and *Daniel*, the two Sons of *Mortough*, Son of *Earca*, in which bloody Action *Eogan Beal*, who had govern'd the Province of *Conacht* thirty five Years, was unfortunately ſlain. About this Time died the excellent *Oghran*, the Saint of *Leathruidh*, who deſcended lineally from the Poſterity of *Conaire*, the Son of *Modha Lamha*; and the moſt religious *Ciaran*, the Carpenter's Son, was cut off in the Bloſſom of his Age, having lived no more than one and thirty Years.

In the Reign of this *Iriſh* Monarch it was, that a *Bacach*, which in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies a *ſturdy Cripple*, had his Head ſtruck off from his Shoulders by the Vengeance of Heaven, as a Puniſhment for ſwearing falſly, by the Hand of *Ciaran*; and this Execution, by the Appointment of Providence, happened at the great Fair of *Tailtean*, in the Sight of innumerable Spectators.

Tuathal Maolgarbh ſoon after was ſlain by *Maolmor*, the Son of *Niathair*, at the Requeſt and Inſtigation of *Diarmuid*, the Son of *Feargus Ceirbeoil*, at a Place called *Grealladh Eily*. In the Reign of this Monarch *Guaire*, the Son of *Colman*, took upon him the Command of the Province of *Conacht*, and fixed himſelf in the Throne after the Death of *Eogan Beal*, notwithſtanding the deceaſed Prince had a Son, whoſe Name was *Ceallach*, who had entred himſelf into a religious Order under the Tuition of *Ciaran*, with a Deſign to devote himſelf to a pious and monaſtick Life: But by the Perſuaſion and Importunity of his Friends in the Province, who reſolved to aſſert and ſupport his Right, this young Devotioniſt was prevailed upon to leave his Cell, and appeared at the Head of a good Body of Forces, who determined to proclaim and eſtabliſh him in the Throne of *Conacht*; *Ciaran* ſoon miſſed him out of his Monaſtery, and curſed him with a moſt dread-

do mabad tuatal Maolgarb i impoe diarmuda mac feargusa 7c.

ful

ful Imprecation, and implored Heaven to blaſt his Deſigns by cutting him off by a ſudden and untimely Death. *Ceallach* had Intelligence of the ſevere Reſentment of *Ciaran*, and dreading the Influence of his Prayers, he haſtned to the Convent, and proſtrating himſelf with the moſt humble Submiſſion at the Feet of the Abbot, he promiſed to pay him implicit Obedience for the future Part of his Life, and to engage in nothing without his Approbation and Conſent The compaſſionate *Ciaran*, imputing his Conduct to the Folly of Youth, and the Importunity of his Friends, immediately gave him his Pardon and his Benediction; but aſſur'd him withal, that his Prayers were ſealed in Heaven by an irreverſible Decree, and that his Death would be violent and unexpected. This Anſwer ſurpriſed the young Votary, who applied himſelf for the reſt of his Life to Piety and charitable Acts, and continued in the Monaſtery under the Care of *Ciaran*, till at length his Merits advanc'd him into a Biſhoprick in the Country. But tho' he had relinquiſhed his Pretences to the Government of *Conacht*, and reſolved to ſequeſter himſelf from temporal Affairs, yet he was willing that the Crown of that Province ſhould deſcend to his Family; and accordingly he uſed all poſſible Endeavours to eſtabliſh an Intereſt, and place his younger Brother in the Government. But *Guaire*, by the Induſtry of his Spies, had Notice of his Preparations and Deſigns, and imagining his Reign would never be free from Tumults and Pretences ſo long as *Ceallach*, who was a politick and indefatigable Perſon, was on this ſide the Grave; he by ſufficient Rewards prevailed upon three of the Biſhop's own Servants to diſpatch him, which they baſely executed upon the firſt Opportunity. Thus fell this noble Prelate, and accompliſh'd the Prediction of *Ciaran*, who foretold his Death, which Heaven inflicted for renouncing his religious Vow, and attempting a ſecular Life after moſt ſolemn Engagements to the contrary.

do mharb ceallach ab-feall tre impide Guaire mac colmain.

A. D. 528. *Diarmuidh* ſucceeded to the Crown of *Ireland*; he was the Son of *Feargus Ceirbheoil*, the Son of *Conall Creamhthaine*, Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the royal Stock of *Heremon*, and governed the Kingdom two and twenty Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Corbhach*, the Daughter of *Maine* of the Province of *Leinſter*; and in his Reign died the pious

pious *Tigearnach*, the Biſhop of *Cluain Eos*, derived from the Family of *Daire Barrach*, Son of *Cathaoir More*. And about the ſame Time expired *Oilioll*, the Son of *Mortough*, that governed the Province of *Leinſter* nine Years, in whoſe Reign *Cormac* the Son of *Oilioll*, Son of *Muireadhach*, Son of *Eochaidh*, Son of *Daire Cearb*, Son of *Oilioll Flan Beag*, was King of *Munſter*.

The memorable Battel of *Cuill Conaire* was fought at *Ceara* near this Time by the two Princes, *Feargus* and *Daniel*, the Sons of *Mortough*, Son of *Earca*, where *Oilioll Jonbhanda*, the King of *Conacht*, and his Brother *Aodh Fortamhail* were unfortunately ſlain. In the Reign of *Diarmuid* a moſt dreadful Plague hapned that overſpread the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*, and made terrible Devaſtations among the People, eſpecially among the Saints and the Religious of the Kingdom; particularly *Mac Tuil* of *Cil Cuilin* was carried off in this Viſitation, which, by Way of Diſtinction was called *Crom Chonuill*. About this Time was fought the bloody Battel of *Cuill*, where great Numbers of the Inhabitants of the County of *Cork* periſhed; and it is ſaid, that the bad Succeſs of this Engagement was owing to the Prayers of a moſt pious Lady, call'd *Suidhe Midhe*, that was deſcended from the Poſterity of *Fiachadh Suidhe*, the Son of *Feidhline Reachtmar*, and occaſioned the Defeat by ſoliciting Heaven for Revenge upon that People, who had injuriouſly treated her, and uſed her unbecoming her Deſcent and her Character. The King of *Ulſter*, who had governed that Province two and twenty Years, and was the firſt King of *Dailnaruidhe*, died about this Time. The Name of this Prince was *Eochaidh*, and he was the Son of *Connla*, Son of *Caolbhadh*, Son of *Cruin Badhraoi*, Son of *Eochaidh Cobha*. *Cormac* the Son of *Oilioll* King of *Leinſter*, died under the Government of *Diarmuid*, as did likewiſe the noted Prophet *Beg Mac De*.

lomad eaċ agus eoin-ſgiṫoiḃ 7 baṡ flaiṫ 7 naoṁ eiṁioṅ anṡo ſioṡ.

In the ſame Reign was born the moſt devout St. *Molua*; He was the Son of *Sinil*, Son of *Amergin*, Son of *Eirninn*, Son of *Duach*, Son of *Bryen*, Son of *Eochaidh Moighmeadhan*, at which Time hapned the Death of the Biſhop of *Acha Cuinngire*, and St. *Neaſin* the Leper. In the Government of this *Iriſh* Monarch, the Church of *Cluain Feart*, in the County of *Kerry*, was founded and compleated by the charitable Bounty of

cluain feṙ-ṫa bṙeanoiṅ aċoṅḋe ċi-ṙṫe.

Saint *Breanuin*, who claim'd his Extraction from the Poſterity of *Ciar*, the Son of *Feargus*. *Gabhran*, the King of *Scotland*, died in this Year, and his Enemy *Grnige*, the Son of *Maolchion*, King of the *Picts*, fought ſucceſsfully, and routed the *Scots* in a pitch'd Battel. Another Engagement about this Time was fought by *Feargus* and *Daniel*, the two Sons of *Mortough*, the Son of *Earca*, that was call'd the Battel of *Cuildreimne*, againſt *Diarmuid*, the Son of *Feargus*, who was defeated with a terrible Slaughter of his Troops, and obliged to fly for his Life. The unfortunate Event of this Action, wherein the greateſt Part of his Army was loſt, was the Effect of the Prayers of St. *Collum Cill*. This excellent Perſon had been reproachfully uſed by the King, who had violently put to death *Curnan* the Son of *Hugh*, the Son of *Tiormcharna*, who was educated under the Care and Protection of *Collum Cill*; and for this barbarous Act the Saint applied to Heaven for Vengeance, which heard his Prayers, and puniſh'd the King with the Loſs of his choiceſt Forces in the Battel before mention'd. *Diarmuid* was attended with the ſame ill Fortune, when he fought the Battel of *Cuil Uinſion* at *Teabhtha*, and was driven out of the Field by *Hugh*, the Son of *Breanian*, King of *Teabhtha*, where the Slaughter was incredible, and ſcarce a Man of his whole Army remained alive. *Colum Cill* after this Defeat removed into *Scotland*, to a Place call'd *Hoidhe Collum Cill*, and now he was about forty three Years of Age. Soon after he arrived in that Country, was fought a moſt deſperate Battel in that Kingdom, by *Clanna Neill*, in a Part of the Highlands, call'd the Fight of *Monadoire*, where ſeven petty Kings of the *Picts*, with the Flower of their Army, were left dead upon the Field of Battel. About this Time died *Colman More*, the Son of *Cairbre*, Son of *Dunluing*, who had govern'd the Province of *Leinſter* thirty Years.

eat iorr clana Neill 7 ertrnee anno.

There is an Account in a very ancient Chronicle, that in the ſeventh Year of the Reign of *Diarmuid*, King of *Ireland*, a poor Woman, who was a Nun, and had vowed a religious Life, call'd *Sionach Cro*, applied her ſelf to the King complaining of the great Injury ſhe had received from *Guaire*, the Son of *Colman*, who had violently forc'd from her a Cow that was the only means of her Subſiſtence. This Injury was ſo reſented by *Diarmuid*, that he ſelected a ſtrong Body of

of his Troops, and directed his March towards the River *Shanon*, and encamp'd upon the Banks of the Stream. *Guaire* had ſoon notice of his Preparations and his March, and with a much leſs Number of Forces, he reſolv'd to juſtifie what he had done by the Sword; and leading his Men towards the Banks of the *Shanon*, he fac'd the King's Troops on the other Side. In this Poſture of Defiance the two Armies were drawn out; but *Guaire* doubting of Succeſs, diſpatch'd *Cumin*, one of his Favourites, to *Diarmuid*, to deſire that he would not attempt to croſs the River with his Forces, within the Space of four and twenty Hours. The King promiſed that he would not, and told the Meſſenger, that his Requeſt was but of ſmall Importance, for he was aſſured of Victory, depending not only upon the Juſtice of his Cauſe, but the Number and experienc'd Bravery of his Forces. *Diarmuid* as he had engaged, continued in his Encampment till the next Morning, upon the Eaſt Side of the River, and *Guaire* upon the Weſt.

Cumin having Intelligence of the Number of the King's Troops, was averſe to an Engagement, and deſiring to perſuade *Guaire* to make his Peace by a timely Submiſſion; he expoſtulated with him upon the Uncertainty of the Succeſs, and wonder'd he would attempt to come to a Battel under ſo great Diſadvantages: But *Guaire* no ways diſcouraged, for his perſonal Bravery was never queſtioned, replied, that Victory was not always the Conſequence of Numbers, but depended upon the Diſpoſal of Heaven, which often beſtows Succeſs upon a few, and defeats a Multitude; and that he was ſatisfied in the Courage of his Soldiers, and therefore he determined to face the Enemy, and leave the Event to Providence. In this Enterpriſe *Guaire* was attended by the principal Nobility and Gentry of the Provinces of *Munſter* and *Conacht*, who raiſed what Forces they were able, and came to his Aſſiſtance. And now the two Armies drawn out in Order of Battel upon the Banks of the *Shanon*, attempted to recover the oppoſite Side, but the provincial Troops were unable to oppoſe the undaunted Reſolution of the King's Army, which plunged into the Stream, and with incredible Difficulty forced their Way; and notwithſtanding *Guaire*, with all the Conduct of an able and experienced General, attempted to hinder their landing, his

eadh idir Rioghraidhean agus Rioghachtaibh.

Forces

Forces were defeated with a dreadful Slaughter, and the few that remained fled for their Lives.

The Misfortune of this Battel is attributed to the importunate Prayers of St. *Caimin*, who founded and conſecrated the Church of *Inis Cealtrach*; for that holy Perſon, as the Chronicles inform us, had ſpent three Days and three Nights in Devotion, and imploring Heaven to blaſt the Deſigns of *Guaire*, and to confound his Army. This St. *Caimin* was a lineal Deſcendent from the Poſterity of *Fiachadh Baiceada*, the Son of *Cathaoir More*; and when *Guaire* was informed before the Engagement, that St. *Caimin* was ſupplicating upon his Knees againſt his Succeſs, and profeſſed himſelf an Enemy to his Cauſe; he applied himſelf to the Saint, and with great Humility aſking his Pardon, and lamenting the Misfortune of his Diſpleaſure, he intreated him to be reconciled and to pray for his Victory; but the Saint remained inexorable, and told him, that his Overthrow and the Deſtruction of his Army was determin'd, and the Decree of Heaven could not be revoked.

Guaire d-fuy Caimin anyo.

After the Defeat of the Provincial Troops *Guaire* had no Security for his Life but a ſecret and ſwift Flight, and therefore he made his Way thro' Woods and ſolitary Places without any Attendants, till he came to a ſmall Cell, where no Perſon lived but a religious Woman, who had retired thither for the Benefit of Devotion. When the Woman ſaw him, ſhe enquired after his Name, and the Buſineſs that brought him into that unfrequented Solitude; he concealed his Name, and told her, that he was a Friend to *Guaire*, who had been routed by the King's Troops, and he was obliged to fly to preſerve his Life. The Woman replied, that ſhe was ſorry for the Defeat of *Guaire*, who was a Prince of that Goodneſs, Bounty and Charity as to deſerve a better Fortune; and after ſhe had enlarged upon the Accompliſhments and the Calamities of the General, ſhe welcomed him into her Apartment, promiſed Fidelity in concealing him, and ſupplied him with neceſſary Accommodations as far as her Abilities and the Circumſtances of the Place would permit. But this pious Woman, concern'd that the Meanneſs of her Proviſion was unſuitable to the Quality of her Gueſt, went to an adjacent Brook in order to procure ſome Fiſh for the Entertainment of the Prince, and by good Fortune eſpying a Salmon, which of her ſelf ſhe was unable to

catch, ſhe return'd to her Cell, and joyfully relating her Succeſs, ſhe deſired him to go with her to the River, and aſſiſt her to catch the Fiſh: He willingly followed her to the Place, they drew the Salmon out of the Water; and *Guaire*, that was uſed to keep a ſplendid Table, and generally conſumed among his Houſhold ten Oxen at a Meal, made a Supper of only the Fiſh with great Chearfulneſs and Satisfaction, and expreſſed his Gratitude to Providence and to the Piety of his Hoſt for his unexpected Relief. The next Morning the Prince left the Cell, and wandring thro' the Woods, met with a Body of his Troops, who had ſurvived the Defeat; they received him with great Joy, and he put himſelf at the Head of them: A Council of War was immediately called, and the Debate was, whether the Prince ſhould again try his Fortune, and recruit his Forces, or ſubmit to the Victor with his whole Army? After ſeveral Arguments were offered on both Sides, it was concluded, that a general Submiſſion beſt became the unfortunate Poſture of their Affairs; and *Guaire* convinc'd of the Neceſſity of this Advice, led his broken Forces, and reſolved to make his Peace with the Conqueror upon any Terms.

Approaching the royal Army, *Guaire* ſent a Meſſenger to offer his Submiſſion, which was accepted, and promiſing to lay down his Arms, he was admited into the Preſence of the King; he immediately fell upon his Knees, and delivered up his Sword into the King's Hand, who obliged him to hold the Point of it between his Teeth; and in that humble Poſture he confeſſed his Diſloyalty and the Unwarrantableneſs of his Deſigns, and bound himſelf by the moſt ſolemn Obligations to atone for his Miſcarriages by his future Fidelity and Obedience.

an Rod i dʒeill Guaire anro 7c̄.

It was obſerved before, that *Guaire* was a Perſon of the moſt exemplary Goodneſs and extenſive Charity; and the King ſuſpecting the Integrity of his outward Virtues, reſolved to make a Tryal while he had him at his Mercy, who ſtill continued upon his Knees, lamenting his Misfortune, and ſupplicating Pardon. And for this Purpoſe the King commanded an eminent *Druid* who always attended near his Perſon, to aſk ſome Favour of *Guaire*, to try whether his Charity and his great Bounty proceeded from a principle of Religion and Goodneſs, or were the Effect of a Deſire of Popularity and

Oſtentation. The *Druid* obeyed his Orders, and implored the Charity of the unhappy Prince, and beg'd he would beſtow ſomething upon him for the Sake of his Profeſſion; but *Guaire*, ſuſpecting the Deſign, refuſed his Requeſt, being convinc'd, that he was ſupported by the King, and could be under no Neceſſity to deſire his Relief. Upon this Repule, a Man, grievouſly afflicted with the Leproſy, and a very miſerable Object was ſent to *Guaire*, who ſolicited his Charity, and begged Alms for God's Sake. This he ſuppoſed was an unhappy Perſon worthy of his Compaſſion, and accordingly, being incapable to relieve him any other Way, he gave him the ſilver Bodkin that ſtuck in his Veſt. The poor Man retired with great Gratitude, and applied to Heaven for a Bleſſing upon his Benefactor; but the Bodkin was taken from him by the King's Order, and the *Leper* returned to *Guaire* to acquaint him of his Misfortune, and again to intreat his Charity. Upon his Return, the good Prince affected with the Relation and Barbarity of the Fact, reſolved to ſupply his Wants to the utmoſt of his Abilities, and beſtowed upon him a golden Girdle of great Value that was tied about his Waſte. It was gratefully accepted by the Beggar; but before he had gone far, it was taken from him by the King's Command, which forced him to return again to the unhappy Prince, who continued ſtill upon his Knees with the Point of the Sword between his Teeth, the King holding the Hilt in his Hand. When the *Leper* had related the cruel Circumſtances of his Uſage, he implored his farther Relief, upon which the compaſſionate *Guaire*, who had nothing more that he could beſtow, was ſo concern'd, that he burſt out into a Flood of Tears. The King obſerving him in this Affliction, demanded the Occaſion of it, and aſked him whether his Sorrow and Concern proceeded from the Calamity of his Affairs; becauſe he had made his Submiſſion, and lay at his Mercy, who had the Power of the Sword, and was able if he pleaſed inſtantly to diſpatch him. *Guaire* replied, that his melancholy Fortune was the leaſt Subject of his Grief, which aroſe wholly from reflecting upon the Diſtreſs of the miſerable Leper, and the Incapacity of his Condition to afford him Relief. The King immediately commanded him riſe to from the Ground, and being convinc'd of the Humanity of

beiſe 7 dao-naſ Guaire.

cuiriy Guaire Riog ea-naſ.

his

his Nature, and the Sincerity of his Virtue, generouſly received him into his Friendſhip, and promiſed never to require any Subjection from him; being ſenſible there was an Almighty Sovereign to whom he himſelf ow'd Homage, and whoſe Vicegerent he was in the Adminiſtration of his Government.

The two Kings being reconciled, entred into a ſtrict League, and bound themſelves in the moſt ſolemn Manner not to violate their Engagements. The King of *Ireland* invited *Guaire* to go with him to the great *Fair* of *Tailtean*, which was the general Mart of the whole Kingdom; and to convince him of the Sincerity of his Affection, among other Teſtimonies of his Eſteem, he promiſed to ſettle the Succeſſion upon him, and reſolved to confirm the Crown to him after his Deceaſe. The two Princes with a noble Retinue came to *Tailtean*, and *Guaire* carried with him a great Quantity of Money to diſpoſe of in Acts of Charity, and upon other Occaſions as Opportunity offered. But *Diarmuid*, underſtanding the Generoſity of his Nature, and that his Bounty admitted no Limits, gave ſecret Orders thro' the whole *Fair*, that no Perſon ſhould preſume upon any Account to apply to *Guaire* for his Charity, or receive a Gratuity from his Hands. Three Days after his Arrival, *Guaire* perceiving no miſerable Object to implore his Relief; and being informed, that the King had forbidden by a ſtrict Injunction, that no Perſon ſhould beg an Alms of him, was ſo dejected, that he deſired the King to allow him the Attendance of a good Biſhop, to whom he might confeſs, and from whoſe Hands he might receive Abſolution and the holy Ointment. The King ſurpriſed, aſked him, what he intended by this Requeſt? he anſwered, that his Death he was certain was approaching, becauſe he was unable to live without exerciſing his Charity, which his royal Mandate had abſolutely put out of his Power to do. The King immediately revoked his Order, and by that Means opened a Way for the Bounty of his royal Companion, who beſides the large Sums he expended in relieving the Poor, with great Generoſity encouraged the Men of Learning in all Profeſſions, and by his Benefactions procured the Applauſe of the moſt eminent Poets and Antiquaries of the Kingdom. There is an Account in an ancient Manuſcript, the Credit of which may perhaps be queſtion-

ed,

ed, that the Hand with which he extended his Charity to the poor, was longer than that which beſtowed his Gifts upon Men of Learning. The King of *Ireland* propoſed the Succeſſion of *Guaire* to the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, who confirmed his Title with publick Demonſtrations of Joy; and this mutual Affection and Eſteem continued inviolable between the two Princes, till Death diſſolv'd their Engagements, and put an End to their Friendſhip.

The *Iriſh* Annals give an Account, that *Guaire* had a Brother, who devoted himſelf to a religious Life, whoſe Name was *Mochua:* This holy Perſon obſerved all the Faſts of the Church with great Obedience, and deſigning to abſtain from his common Diet, and to eat no more than what was abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport Nature during the Time of *Lent;* he retired for that Purpoſe to a Fountain of pure Spring Water that lay Southwards of *Boirin*, at the Diſtance of five Miles from *Durlus Guaire*, and he had no Perſon to attend upon him but a *Clergyman* of a *lower* Order, whom he retained to ſay Maſs. In this Retirement theſe Votaries obſerv'd great Abſtinence and Regularity in their eating and drinking, and their Cuſtom was to refreſh themſelves with no more than one Meal a Day; which conſiſted of the meaneſt Proviſions, a ſmall Quantity of coarſe Barley Bread with Water Creſſes and Spring Water from the Fountain. In this Manner they ſpent the Time of *Lent* till *Eaſter* Day, which Feſtival the holy *Mochua* reſolved to obſerve with the ſtricteſt Devotion and Reverence; and therefore he celebrated the Maſs himſelf, and performed other Offices that belonged to the Solemnity of the Occaſion; but his Clerk, who attended upon him, was ſo tired with feeding upon Herbs and ſuch ſlender Proviſions, that he interrupted the *Saint* before the Prayers were over, and long'd ſo impatiently to eat Fleſh, that he deſired his Maſter to give him leave to go to *Durlus* to the Court of *Guaire*, King of *Conacht*, and refreſh and ſatisfy himſelf with Fleſh; for he was no longer able to ſupport Nature by that abſtemious Method he had uſed, and by a Way of living that his Conſtitution would not permit. *Mochua* did not oppoſe the Reaſonableneſs of his Requeſt; but perſuading him to be patient and reſign'd, he told him he would ſupply him with Fleſh without undertaking ſuch a Journey; for he would ſupplicate Heaven in his

teid ndom Mochua 7 a cleireac do beanam an eggurs a fagaċ.

Behalf; and he was aſſured that his Prayers would have the deſired Effect and ſupply his Wants: Accordingly he proſtrated himſelf, and moſt importunately call'd upon God, imploring his bountiful Hand to provide Fleſh for his Servant, who had faſted the Time of *Lent* with ſtrict Reverence, and was unable to preſerve his Health without immediate Relief.

At that very Inſtant it happened (as ſome particular Manuſcripts relate, but with ſmall Truth I'm afraid) that the Servants of *Guaire*, King of *Conacht*, were laying his Dinner upon the Table; and to the great Surpriſe of the Attendants, the Diſhes were hurried away by an inviſible Power, and conveyed directly to the ſolitary Cell, where *Mochua* was continuing his Devotion, and his Clerk expecting the Event. The Prince with his whole Court was amazed at this wonderful Accident, and enraged at the Loſs and Diſappointment of his Dinner, he ordered a Body of his Horſe Guards to perſue the Diſhes travelling in the Air, and he followed himſelf with the principal of his Nobility, reſolving to recover them and bring them back to his Court at *Durlus*.

2ſionbiɫte naoiṁ 2ſiae hua anſo.

It ſeems beneath the Gravity as well as the Dignity of an Hiſtorian, to take Notice of theſe legendary Relations, which are certain rather to move the Indignation and Spleen than the Belief of the Reader; but it muſt be conſidered, that the Times we are writing of abounded with incredible Relations and the Writers of thoſe Ages were always raiſing the Characters of the Saints, even to Miracles not foreſeeing the Diſadvantage they bring to Religion, which inſtead of recommending it to the World they ridicule and expoſe. And in the preſent Caſe it cannot be ſuppoſed, that the Tranſaction we are ſpeaking of is put upon the leaſt Foot of Credibility, but deſigned only to keep the Thread of our Hiſtory intire, and to give a Light to ſome material Incidents, which otherwiſe would be obſcure and perhaps not eaſily to be accounted for. But to go on with our Story.

When the Diſhes arrived at the Cell, they preſented themſelves with great Submiſſion before the devout *Mochua* and his Clerk; and after the Saint had returned Thanks to the Bounty of Heaven for ſo miraculous a Supply, he deſired his Servant that was ſo carnally inclined, to fall to and eat heartily. The Clerk had

ſcarce put a Bit into his Mouth, but looking about him he ſpied a great Company of Horſemen advancing upon full Speed, and making towards them. He was terribly affrighted at the Sight, and lamenting the Voracity of his Appetite, he told his Maſter, that he wiſh'd the Diſhes had ſtay'd at home; for he was afraid they came with an evil Deſign, and would certainly bring them into ſome Misfortune. *Mochua* comforted the timorous Clerk, and aſſured him, that it was his Brother *Guaire*, the King of *Conacht*, with his Retinue that was perſuing the Meat; and to keep up his Appetite, he engaged that they ſhould not be able to move a Step nearer, before he had filled himſelf, and eaten as much as he thought fit: And accordingly, the Saint having offered a ſhort Petition to Heaven, the Feet of the Horſes ſtuck faſt in the Ground, and the Riders remained immoveable upon their Backs, and had no Power to ſtir a Step before the hungry Clerk had ſatisfied himſelf, and made a good Meal of it. When he had dined, the *Saint* addreſſed himſelf to God for the Relief of the Perſuers, and the Horſes immediately found themſelves releaſed, and the Company overcome with Wonder and Aſtoniſhment, advanced and preſented themſelves before the Saint.

tuile da Mhorbhfhlte anyo.

Guaire and his Retinue found the devout *Mochua* upon his Knees; and he immediately quitted his Horſe, and in the moſt ſubmiſſive Manner intreated his Compaſſion, and deſired his Benediction. The Saint gave him his Bleſſing and his Pardon, and deſired him and his Attendants to fall to and eat their Dinner in that Place; they complied joyfully with the Invitation, and without more Ceremony they conſumed moſt of the Proviſion, and when they had reverently taken their Leave of *Mochua*, *Guaire* with his Guards and his Followers return'd to his Palace at *Durlus*. Whatever Share of Credit or Contempt this Relation may meet with, it is moſt certain, that the Road leading from *Durlus* to the Fountain where St. *Mochua* and his Clerk retired to faſt during the Time of *Lent*, which is the Length of five Miles, is known to this Day in the *Iriſh* Language by the Name of *Bothur na Mias*, which in the *Engliſh* ſignifies the *Diſhes Road*.

bothar na mias anyo.

In this Place it muſt be obſerv'd, that ſome of the ancient Chronicles aſſert, that *Eogan More* had another Son beſides *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, whoſe Name was *Diarmuid*;

armuid; and the ſame Authority informs us that St. *Beacan*, who conſecrated the Church of *Cill Beacan* in *Muſkry Cuirc*, was a Deſcendent from the Poſterity of that *Diarmuid*, from whom likewiſe the Antiquaries allow were derived *Oilioll Flanmore*, *Oilioll Flan Beg*, and *Deachluath*. Upon the Extraction of theſe Perſons an old Poet has compoſed the following Verſes: beacan na-ain ang.

The holy Beacan *from* Diarmuid
Deſcended, and from the ſame Progenitor
Sprung Oilioll Flanmore, *a moſt renowned Prince,*
Oilioll Flann Beg, *and* Deachluath.

About this Time it was, that *Breaſal* the Son of *Diarmuid*, King of *Ireland*, reſolv'd to invite his Father and the principal Nobility of his Court to a magnificent Entertainment, which he deſign'd to furniſh in the moſt ſumptuous Manner at *Ceananus* in *Meath*; among other Diſhes for the Feaſt he propoſed to have a large Piece of Beef of exceeding Fatneſs; and examining his own Cattle for this purpoſe, he found them ſo lean, that they were not fit to be kill'd, eſpecially upon ſo publick an Occaſion. Under this Diſappointment he was inform'd, that a religious Woman had a Cow that would ſuit his Deſign; but when he applied to her to purchaſe the Beaſt, ſhe abſolutely refuſed to ſell her, and when ſhe could not be prevail'd upon to exchange her for ſeven Cows and a Bull that was offer'd, *Breaſal* drove her away by Violence, and kill'd her for the Entertainment. This poor Woman lived at *Cill Ealchruidhe*. The King of *Ireland* with his Courtiers and his royal Retinue came to the Feaſt; and when they were in the Height of their Mirth, this injured Woman forc'd her ſelf into the Room, and in the moſt affecting Manner complained of *Breaſal* to the King, and repreſenting the Circumſtances of the Wrong ſhe had ſuffer'd, moſt paſſionately demanded Juſtice. *Diarmuid* was ſo moved at the Violence offer'd to her, and ſo highly reſented the Baſeneſs of his Son, that he was in a Rage, and vow'd he would revenge the Injury and put his Son to Death for the Fact. Accordingly he commanded him to be ſeized and taken into ſtrict Cuſtody, and dragging him to the River *Loch Ruidhe*, he order'd him to be drowned, which unnatural Sentence was immediately executed.

So far this Story may deſerve Belief; but what follows without doubt was foiſted in by the credulous Writers of thoſe dark Ages, who were for heaping Miracles upon the Backs of their Saints, which the preſent Times are not expected to give Credit to. But theſe obſcure Guides are the only Authority we have to direct us, and therefore we are obliged to comply with the Coarſeneſs of our Materials, and proceed regularly, leſt our Deſign ſhould ſuffer more by omitting theſe legendary Relations than it poſſibly can by inſerting them in the Hiſtory.

The King having indulg'd his Paſſion ſo far as to deſtroy his Son, in his calmer Moments began to lament his Loſs, and to condemn himſelf for the ſudden Violence of his Reſentment. He was perfectly overcome with Melancholy; and when he reflected upon his Death, the Thoughts of it were inſupportable. In this diſtracted Condition he applied himſelf to *Collum Cill*, who adviſed him to go to St. *Beacan*, who lived in the Province of *Munſter*, and poſſibly from the Prayers of that Holy Perſon he might find Relief. This Advice the King follow'd, and attended by *Collum Cill*, he came to the Saint, who reſided in a mean Cell upon the North Side of Mount *Grott*, which at this Time is known in the *Iriſh* Language by the Name of *Cill Beacan*. When they arrived they found the Saint with great Labour digging a Ditch to ſurround his Churchyard, and working in his wet Cloaths, for it was a rainy Day. When St. *Beacan* perceived that it was the King of *Ireland*; he cried out to him aloud, *O Murtherer, down to the Ground upon your Knees*; The King inſtantly quitted his Horſe and proſtrated himſelf before the Saint. *Collum Cill*, who attended upon the King inform'd the Holy *Beacan* of the Buſineſs they came upon, and told him that the King was diſtracted almoſt with reflecting upon the Barbarity of the Act he had committed, and had no Relief left him but his Prayers to Heaven, that God would be pleaſed to pardon him the Offence, and reſtore him his Son alive; and therefore he preſumed that ſo religious a Perſon, would not refuſe to intercede for him, ſince his Life and Happineſs were ſo immediately concern'd. The Saint was moved with Compaſſion, and addreſs'd himſelf three Times with great Fervency to Heaven for the reſtoring of the young Prince, and Heaven heard his Prayers,

teaſ Rioġ eṁoṅ aġuſ ḃolṫm eille ġo ndoiṁ beaġn.

for as the Legend relates, the King's Son was brought to Life and preſented to his Father, who received him with inexpreſſible Joy, and ever held the Saint in great Veneration, whoſe Devotion had Power ſufficient to work ſuch Wonders, and accompliſh ſo miraculous an Event.

The *Iriſh* Chronicles go on, and entertain us with Tranſactions of no great Importance, yet not ſo trifling as to be wholly omitted. They inform us, that *Guaire*, the Son of *Colman*, King of *Conacht*, *Cuimin Fada*, Son of *Fiachadh*, and *Camin* of *Inis Cealtrach*, met upon a Time at the great Church of *Inis*, where it was agreed, that three Queſtions were to be propoſed among them and were to be ſeverally anſwer'd. *Camin* was appointed to aſk the firſt Queſtion, and demanded of *Guaire*, what he moſt paſſionately wiſh'd to be poſſeſs'd of in this World? His Anſwer was, an immenſe Treaſure of Gold and Silver. Then *Guaire* propoſed to him what was the utmoſt of his Wiſhes and Deſires? He replied, to their great Surpriſe,, a Languiſhing and diſtemper'd Body. The next Queſtion was offer'd by *Guaire* to *Cuimin*, who aſk'd him what he would wiſh to obtain? He replied a Number of pious and learned Books, to make me capable of diſcovering the Truth to the People, and inſtructing them in the Doctrines of Religion. It is ſaid that they all ſeverally obtained their Deſires; and particularly we are inform'd, that *Camin* ended his Days miſerably, his Body being ſorely afflicted with Pains and Diſeaſes, being under the Curſe of St. *Mochua*, who, as the *Iriſh* Annals relate, implored Heaven to puniſh him with the moſt dreadful Viſitations.

tri ceiſde Rioġ conaċt 7 diaſ naoin anſo.

Guaire, the Son of *Colman* receiv'd Provocations from the People of *Munſter*, which he reſolv'd to revenge by the Sword, and after he had completed three Battalions of choice Troops raiſed in *Conacht*, he enter'd that Province with great Terror and Loſs to the Inhabitants. The King of *Caſhel* at that Time was *Dioma*, the Son of *Roanon*, Son of *Aongus*, who was followed by a gallant Army and reſolv'd to oppoſe the Hoſtilities of *Guaire*, and drive him into his own Territories. The two Armies met at a Place call'd *Magh Figinty*, now known by the Name of the *Heart* or Middle of the County of *Limerick*, where the two Princes with great Courage engaged at *Carn Fearaidhaidh*, and a terrible Slaughter was made on both Sides; but *Guaire* was at length com-

pell'd to fly, and moſt of his Forces were ſlain upon the Spot. In this Action were loſt ſeven of the principal Gentlemen of the Province of *Conacht*. The Occaſion that induced *Guaire* to invade the Province of *Munſter*, was to ſupport his Pretenſions to all the Territories from Mount *Eachtuidhe* to *Limerick*, which originally belong'd to the old Diviſion of *Conacht*; but was ſeparated from that Province by *Lughaidh Meain*, the Son of *Aongus Tireach*, who defeated the Forces of *Conacht* in ſeven ſucceſſive Battles; in which terrible Engagements, which were ſharply diſputed on both Sides, were ſlain ſeven Kings, who fought with great Bravery, and unfortunately fell at the Head of their Troops. *Lughaidh* was at length ſo reduc'd that the remaining Part of his Army conſiſted of raw undiſciplin'd Men, ſcarce of Age and of ſmall Experience; ſo that he made *Swords Land*, of all the Country from *Beirn Tri Carbat* by *Carn Fearaidhaidh*, to *Bealach Luchaidhe*, and from *Ath Boiroimhe*, to *Lein Congculoinn*, as the ancient Poet *Cormac Mac Cuillenan* obſerves in the following Manner.

do bris fiu inuman do Dude mac Colmain 7c.

The martial Prince Lughaidh Lamhdearg,
Was Crown'd with Victory, and by his Arms
Contracted the old Limits of the Province,
And took from Conacht *all the Territories*
From Carn Feuradhaig *to* Ath Luchat.

St. *Muchuo* and St. *Colum Cill* lived in the ſame Age, and (as a Manuſcript of ſome Credit, tho' of ſmall Importance relates) when *Mochuo*, who was likewiſe known by the Name of *Mac Duach*, was retired into the Wilderneſs for the Benefit of his Devotion, he had no living Creatures about him except a *Cock*, a *Mouſe* and a *Fly*. The Uſe of the *Cock* was to give him Notice of the Time of Night by his crowing, that he might know when to apply himſelf to his Prayers: The *Mouſe* it ſeems had his proper Office, which was to prevent the Saint from ſleeping above five Hours within the Space of twenty four; for when the Buſineſs of his Devotion, which he exerciſed with great Reverence and Regularity upon his Knees, had ſo fatigued his Spirits, that they required a longer Refreſhment, and *Mochuo* was willing to indulge himſelf, the Mouſe would come to his Ears and ſcratch him with its Feet,

Mac duach no Mochua.

till he was perfectly awake: The *Fly* always attended upon him when he was reading; it had the Senſe, it ſeems, to walk along the Lines of the Book; and when the Saint had tired his Eyes and was willing to deſiſt, the Fly would ſtay upon the firſt Letter of the next Sentence, and by that Means direct him where he was to begin. An Excellent Monitor! But as Fate would have it, theſe three ſenſible Creatures unfortunately died, which was an Affliction of that Conſequence to the Saint, that he immediately diſpatch'd a Letter to *Collum Cill*, who was then in *Scotland*, lamenting the Death of his Companions, and intreated a proper Meſſage from him to ſupport him in his Sorrow. *Collum Cill* received the News with a Chriſtian Magnanimity, and returned this comfortable Anſwer, that he ought to mitigate his Grief, for Misfortunes attend upon all ſublunary Things; that his three Companions were mortal and ſubject to the inexorable Stroke of Death, and therefore it became him not to be ſurpriſed, or in an immoderate Manner to lament their Departure. Not long after this it was, that *Diarmuid*, the Son of *Feargus*, King of *Ireland*, fell by the Sword of *Hugh Dubh Mac Swyny* at a Place called *Rath Beag* in *Maighline*, and was buried at *Cuinnirry*.

leiżeṁ co-
lṁ Cille
anṡo.

Feargus and his Brother *Daniel* were the ſucceeding Monarchs. They were the Sons of *Mortough*, Son of *Earca*, Son of *Muireadhach*, Son of *Eogan*, Son of *Niall*, the renowned Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the Poſterity of *Heremon*. Theſe Brothers governed the Iſland without jealouſy or diſpute, for the Space of one Year. The Mother of theſe Princes was *Duinſeach*, the Daughter of *Duach Teangabha*, King of *Conacht*. Theſe Kings were obliged to engage with the Inhabitants of *Leinſter*, and they fought the memorable Battel of *Gabhra Liffe* with the Subjects of that Province, who in the Action loſt four hundred of the principal Nobility and Gentry of the Country, together with the greateſt Part of their whole Army. About this Time *Dioman Mac Muireadhach*, who governed the Provinee of *Ulſter* ten Years, was unfortunately kill'd by *Bachlachuibh*. *Feargus* and *Daniel* died ſoon after; but whether they fell by an untimely Stroke, as did moſt of their Predeceſſors, it is impoſſible at this Diſtance to determine. A. D. 550.

Eochaihd

A. D. 551. *Eochaidh*, the Son of *Daniel*, was the next Succeſſor in the Throne of *Ireland*; he was the Son of *Mortough*, Son of *Earca*. This Prince admitted with him into the Government his Uncle *Baodan*, Son of *Mortough*, Son of *Earca*, deſcended from the illuſtrious Line of *Heremon*, and they governed the Iſland three Years. In the Reign of theſe Princes it was, that *Cairbre Crom*, the Son of *Criomhthan Sreibh*, Son of *Eochaidh*, Son of *Nadfraoich*, who was King over the Province of *Munſter*, departed the preſent Life: This martial Prince fought the Battel of *Feimhin* againſt *Colman Beag*, the Son of *Diarmuid*, and defeated him with a terrible Slaughter of the greateſt Part of his Forces; and the Victor was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Cairbre Crom*, becauſe he was nurſed and had his Education at a Place called *Cromgluiſſe*. About this Time died, as ſome of the ancient Records of the Kingdom inform us, *Breannuin Biorra*, who lived to the Age of nineſcore Years, as a Poet of great Antiquity and good Credit has tranſmitted to us in the following Verſes.

eabne crom dnyo.

Happy the Man whom Providence preſerves
To the long Life of Briannuin Biorra,
Who liv'd in Plenty and Proſperity
A hundred and eighty Years, and then he died
Lamented.

Sometime after this, *Fiachadh*, the Son of *Baodhan*, engaged in the bloody Battel of *Folla* and *Forthola* againſt the Inhabitants of the Counties of *Ely* and *Oſſory*, and obtained a complete Victory by ſlaying incredible Numbers of the Enemy. In the Reign of theſe Kings died *Conull*, the Son *Comhguill*, the Commander of the *Dailriada* in *Scotland*, after he had governed that illuſtrious Tribe for the Space of ſixteen Years. This *Scotiſh* General beſtowed *Aoii* in that Kingdom upon *Colum Cill*. Theſe *Iriſh* Princes *Eochaidh* and *Baodian* were ſlain by *Crouan* the Son of *Tiaghernaig*, King of *Conachta Glinne Geimhin*.

conull mac comgull tug doi col luim cille an Albyn do collum cille.

A. D. 554. *Ainmereach* was the ſucceeding Monarch; he was the Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Feargus Ceanfada*, Son of *Conull Gulban*, Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the royal Branch of *Heremon*, and adminiſtred the Government three Years. The Wife of this Prince was *Bridget*, the Daughter of *Cobhthaig*, the Son

Son of *Oiliolla*, deſcended from the noble Family of the *Leinſters* of *Ard Ladhran*, by whom he had a Prince whoſe Name was *Hugh*. *Ainmereach* after a ſhort Reign was deprived of his Crown and of his Life by *Feargus Mac Neill* at *Carrig Leime an Eich*.

Baodan ſat next in the Throne of *Ireland*; he was the Son of *Nineadhadh*, Son of *Feargus Ceannfada*, Son of *Conull Gulban*, Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and governed the Iſland one Year. The royal Conſort of this Prince was *Cacht*, the Daughter of the King of *Fionngall:* And in this King's Reign it was, that St. *Breannin* of *Cluain Feart* was tranſlated to a better Life. About this Time was fought the bloody Conflict of *Bagha*, in which Engagement *Aodh*, the Son of *Eochaidh Tiormcharnadh*, King of *Conacht*, was ſlain. The Reign of this *Iriſh* Monarch wes memorable for the Death of the renowned *Cairbre Crom*, King of *Munſter*, and of *Baodan*, the King of *Ulſter*, and likewiſe of St. *Ruadhan Lothra*, derived from the Family of *Oiliolla Flan Beg*, the Son of *Fiacha Muilleathan*. *Baodan*, the King of *Ireland*, after one Year's Reign was treacherouſly ſlain by the two *Cuimins*, that is, by *Cuimin*, Son of *Colman Beag*, and *Cuimin*, the Son of *Libhrein*, at a Place called *Carrig Leime an Eich*. It is proper to obſerve in this Place, that the venerable *Bede* in the fourth Chapter of the third Book of his *Engliſh* Hiſtory aſſerts, that St. *Collum Cill* removed into *Scotland* in the Year of our Redemption five hundred ſixty five.

A. D. 557.

Dabaċ Raigle 7 naoin an eiriġ anno 7ē.

Aodh or *Hugh* obtained the Crown; he was the Son of *Ainmerach*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Feargus Ceannfada*, Son of *Conall Gulban*, Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, of the royal Line of *Heremon*. The Mother of this Prince, as was obſerved before, was *Bridget*, the Daughter of *Cobthach*. This *Iriſh* Monarch had a long Reign of ſeven and twenty Years, and he fought the noted Battle of *Beallach Dathi*, where he obtained a ſignal Victory, and ſlew *Colman Beag*, the Son of *Diarmuid*, and five thouſand of the Enemy were left dead upon the Spot: By this Means the Prophecy of *Collum Cill*, who particularly predicted this Defeat, was accompliſh'd. In the Reign of *Hugh*, the pious *Seanagh*, the Biſhop of *Cluainioraird*, departed the preſent Life: And during his Government it was, that *Fiachadh*, the Son of *Baodain*, Son of *Muireadhach*,

A. D. 558.

Cat Beallaċ Daiṫi anno.

who governed the Province of *Ulſter* five and twenty Years, was killed by the Sword of *Fiachadh*, the Son of *Deamain*, in the Battel of *Beathadh*; about which Time died *Feidhlim*, the Son of *Tighernach*, King of *Munſter*.

This *Iriſh* King ſummon'd by his royal Mandate the Princes, the Nobility and Clergy of the Kingdom to meet at the Parliament of *Dromceat*: He had three Reaſons which induced him to appoint this Convention, but the principal Occaſion was to concert proper Meaſures to expell and baniſh a numerous Body of Men who were called *Poets* out of the Iſland: Theſe Profeſſors were become very chargeable to the Inhabitants, and being of a covetous Diſpoſition, were a Grievance inſupportable to the People; and upon the Account of Privileges and Immunities injoyed by theſe Verſifiers from the Indulgence of former Kings, a third Part of the whole Kingdom paſs'd under the Notion of Poets, and profeſs'd themſelves regular Members of that Society; for it was a plauſible Cover to Idleneſs and Eaſe; it being ordain'd by Law, that they ſhould be ſupported by other Men's Labours, and billeted upon the People throughout the Iſland from *Allhallow-tide* till *May*. This Grievance being repreſented to the King, he reſolved to reduce their Number by expelling moſt of them the Kingdom, and by that Means to redreſs this inſufferable Impoſition, and ſatisfie the Deſires of his Subjects.

ꝺo ꝯoiṅtia-nol ꝺ'ɼomo-ꝺeaꝺ aṅꝺo 7ꝯ.

But the great Reaſon that incenſed this Monarch againſt the *Poets*, and provoked him to drive them out of the Iſland, was for their Inſolence in demanding the *Golden Bodkin* that faſtned the royal Robes under the King's Neck, and was eſteemed ſo ſacred and unalienable, that it was carefully delivered down from one Prince to another as a royal Jewel of ſingular Worth and Virtue. This unprecedented Demand inraged the King; but he conſidered it might be of bad Conſequence to baniſh them the Kingdom; and therefore he reſolved to confine them to *Dailriada* in the Province of *Ulſter*.

It muſt be obſerved, that this was not the firſt Time the Poets fell under the Reſentment of the *Iriſh* Princes; for in the Reign of *Connor Macneaſa*, King of *Ulſter*, who reigned many Years before *Hugh* came to the Throne, there was a Deſign to proſecute the Poets with the utmoſt Severity of Law and Juſtice; for they had by their

Behaviour rendred themſelves ſo obnoxious to the State, and ſo burthenſome to the People, that there was no Poſſibility of appeaſing the Inhabitants without expelling them the Iſland. But when this Reſolution of the Government was known to the *Poets*, the whole Body of them, which amounted to a thouſand, met to concert Meaſures to preſerve themſelves from the impending Storm: Nor are we to wonder that they were increaſed to ſo great a Number; for every principal Poet for a Mark of Diſtinction retained thirty of inferior Note as his Attendants, and a Poet of the ſecond Order was always followed by a Retinue of fifteen. In this Convention of Poets, after many Debates, it was reſolv'd to leave the Iſland before the Sentence of their Baniſhment was pronounced, and retire into *Scotland*. When the King of *Ulſter* underſtood their Deſign, he thought it would be inexpedient to tranſport themſelves into that Kingdom, and therefore he ſent to them *Congculoinn*, one of his Favourites, with a Commiſſion to treat with the Malecontents, and allow them a Continuance of ſeven Years in the Country, as a Time of Probation; and if they did not reform their Conduct before the Time expired, they were to be finally baniſhed. An ancient Poet has recorded this Tranſaction in this Manner.

do ſibiſt na bailiḃe an no gabſat ſorḋ conéadaḃ Rioulaḋ iad ſo.

Connor, *the moſt renowned King of* Ulſter,
A Friend to Arts, and Patron to the learned,
Protected by his great Authority
The Poets for ſeven Years, who liv'd in Peace
Throughout the Iſland.

Within the Time allowed, the Poets by Degrees found Means to diſperſe themſelves over the whole Nation, and gave no Uneaſineſs to the People; ſo that they lived unmoleſted till the Reign of *Fiachadh*, Son of *Baoduin*, King of *Ulſter*, and from the Time of *Fiachadh*, to *Maolchabha*, Son of *Diomain*, Son of *Carril*, who governed the ſame Province, and ſo they continued unperſecuted, till *Hugh*, the Son of *Ainmereach*, became Monarch of the Iſland. Three ſeveral Times this Profeſſion of Men had rendred themſelves offenſive and inſufferable to the People, who repreſented their Oppreſſion to the State, and petitioned for their Expulſion; but they were ſtill protected by the Mediation

of

of the Kings of *Ulster*, who received them into that Province, and were anſwerable for their Behaviour. When the firſt Attempt was made towards their Baniſhment, *Connor*, the King of *Ulſter*, interpoſed, and profeſs'd himſelf their Patron and Advocate, and reprieved their Puniſhment for ſeven Years, notwithſtanding they were above a thouſand in Number. The ſecond Perſecution they brought themſelves under, was taken off by the Intereſt and Authority of *Fiachadh*, the Son of *Baodan*, who governed the ſame Province, and entertained them for the Space of one Year; for by this Time their Number was reduced, the whole Body amounting to no more than ſeven hundred, with an eminent Poet at the Head of them, called *Eochaidh Riogh Eigeas*, as another Poet has recorded in this Manner.

do gab ag
ag tagrad
na filidhe do
do díbirt.

The learned Eochaidh Riogh Eigeas,
The celebrated Poet of the Age,
With all his Followers of the ſame Profeſſion,
Were kindly entertain'd by Fiachadh,
And ſaved from Puniſhment.

The third Deſign to expell the Poets was prevented by the ſeaſonable Interceſſion of *Maolchabha*, King of *Ulſter*, who received them into his Favour, and ſaved them from Baniſhment; for at this Time they made a conſiderable Figure in the Kingdom by their Numbers which encreaſed daily and amounted completely to twelve hundred: The principal Poets who had a Sort of Juriſdiction over the reſt, were *Dallan*, *Forguill* and *Seanchan*; This Deliverance of the Poets is recorded in the following Lines.

The valiant Maolchabha, *King of* Ulſter,
From Exile ſav'd by his Authority
The Poets of the Iſland; in his Province
He entertain'd them abandon'd and forlorn,
As the great Patron of the Iriſh *Muſe.*

do bhí dá-
ilriadda ag-
so 7c.

The ſecond Reaſon that prevail'd upon the King to ſummon by his royal Mandate, the great Aſſembly of *Dromceat*, was in order to ſettle a conſtant Tribute up- the Tribe of the *Dailriads* in *Scotland*, who ow'd Homage to the Crown of *Ireland*, and paid an Acknowledgment, called *Eiric*, which ſignifies *Ranſom* or *Kindred*

dred Money to the King. This Tax was firſt laid upon them by *Colman*, the Son of *Comhgealladh*, but they had of late refuſed to contribute their Proportion, which *Hugh*, the reigning Monarch was reſolved to inſiſt upon, and accordingly the Matter was fully debated in this Convention. *Colman*, who firſt obliged them to be Tributaries to the *Iriſh*, has taken Notice of their Subjection in this Manner.

The Dailriads *I ordain ſhall pay*
Eiric, *as Tribute to the* Iriſh *Crown,*
And with their Troops endeavour to ſupport
The King by Sea and Land.

The third Occaſion, for which *Hugh* aſſembled this Convention of the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, was to deprive *Scanlan More*, the Son of *Cionfhaoladh* of the Command of *Oſſery*, who had refuſed to pay the Revenue ariſing from that Country into the publick Exchequer, and diverted it to his own Uſe. His Poſt and Authority the King deſigned to confer upon *Jollan*, the Son of *Scanlan*, who was exceedingly well qualified to govern that People, and gave Security to the King, that he would be punctual in the Payment of the Taxes laid upon him. Theſe were the Reaſons for which the King conven'd this Parliament of *Dromceat*, as theſe ancient Lines expreſſly teſtifie. longbaō Seanlain mor o hoiſ-ruoib.

The Iriſh *Monarch ſummon'd by his Writs*
The Parliament of Dromceat; *the Subjects in Debate*
Were the Expulſion of the Poets, the ancient Tribute
Of Dailriads, *and the juſt depoſing*
Of Scanlan, *Prince of* Offery.

Having mentioned the Convention of *Dromceat* and the Occaſion of their Meeting, it may not be improper to give a particular Account of the Members of that Aſſembly, which conſiſted of the Princes, and the principal Nobility and Gentry of the whole Kingdom. There met upon the Summons from the King, *Criomhthan Cear*, King of *Leinſter*, *Jollan*, Son of *Scanlan* King of *Oſſery*, *Maolduin*, Son of *Aodna* or *Hugh Beannain*, King of *Weſt Munſter*, *Guaire*, Son of *Colman*, King of *Clan Fiachadh*, North and South, *Finghin* or *Florence*, Son of *Aodha* or *Hugh Dubh*, Son of *Criomh-*

Riogħe agus tairle ⁊ comḋail ḋuoma ceat anſo.

than, King of the whole Province of *Munſter*, *Criomhthan Deilgneach*, King of *Weſt Ireland*, *Ragallach*, Son of *Uadhach*, King of *Tuatha Taighdean*, and *Breifne ô Rorke* to *Cliabhan Modhuirn*, *Ceallach*, Son of *Cearnach*, Son of *Dubh Dothra*, at *Breifne ui Reyly*, *Congallach Ceanmhaguir on Tirconuill*, *Fearguill*, Son of *Maolduin on Oilioch*, *Guaire*, Son of *Conguill on Ulſter*, the two Kings of *Oirgiall*, their Names were *Daimin*, Son of *Aongus*, from *Clochar Deaſa* to *Fionn Carn* at *Sliabh Fuaid*, *Hugh*, Son of *Duach gallach* from *Fionn Carn*, *Sleibhe Fuaid* to the River *Boyne*. St. *Collum Cill* likewiſe attended upon this Aſſembly of *Dromceat*; for he had Notice ſent him into *Scotland* of the Meeting and the principal Motives that occaſioned it; and he immediately tranſported himſelf from *Aoii*, where he lived, and was accompanied by a great Number of religious Perſons, who were allowed to ſit in this Aſſembly. This Saint was followed into *Ireland* by a Retinue of twenty Biſhops, forty Prieſts, fifty Deacons and thirty Students in Divinity, who were not yet admitted into holy Orders. This Tranſaction is tranſmitted to Poſterity in the Verſes of an old Poet called *Amhra Colluin Cill*, which may be tranſlated thus.

don lion cleire tainig le collum cille o aoi Alban an eirinn.

St. Colum Cill *arrived at* Dromceat,
Followed by a Retinue of his Clergy,
By twenty Prelates of ſuperior Order,
By forty Presbyters and fifty Deacons,
And thirty Students in Divinity
Not yet ordain'd.

I confeſs, it may ſeem ſurpriſing, that St. *Collum Cill*, who was no more than an *Abbot*, ſhould be attended by *Prelates*, who were of a more excellent Order among the Clergy; but the ſeeming Difficulty will ceaſe by obſerving what the venerable *Bede* aſſerts in the fourth Chapter of the fifth Book of his *Engliſh* Hiſtory, where he treats of the Biſhops of the Iſland of *Aoii* in *Scotland*, and declares, that the *Scotiſh* Biſhops acknowledged the ſuperior Juriſdiction of the *Abbots* of *Aoii* and in the ancient Times paid them ſpiritual Obedience; his Expreſſion is, *Solet ipſa habere Protectorem ſemper Abbatem Presbyterum, cujus Viri & omnis Provincia & ipſi etiam Epiſcopi Ordine inuſitato debent eſſe ſubjecti, juxta Exemplum primi Doctoris illius qui non Epiſcopus ſed Presbyter*

Presbyter extitit & Monachus. The Iſland of Aoij was uſed to have an Abbot, *who was a Prieſt for its Governor, to whom not only the whole Province but alſo the* Biſhops *by an unuſual Order ow'd Submiſſion, after the Example of the Founder and the firſt Teacher, who was not a Biſhop but a Prieſt and a Monk.*

From the Teſtimony of this learned Writer we are to underſtand, that St. *Collum Cill* was the firſt Teacher that attempted to propagate the Chriſtian Faith among the *Picts*, in the North of *Scotland*; for which Reaſon not only the Prieſts and the Monks ſubmitted to the Authority of *Collum Cill*, and his Succeſſors in the Iſland of *Aoij*, but the Prelates of the Kingdom likewiſe were under their Juriſdiction, and paid them Obedience. And therefore the Biſhops, who were inſtructed in the Doctrines of Chriſtianity by *Collum Cill*, thought it their Duty to attend upon him into *Ireland*, to the Aſſembly of *Dromceat*. We have an Account in the ancient Manuſcripts, of a remarkable Circumſtance relating to this Saint, who it ſeems, had obliged himſelf never more to look upon *Iriſh* Ground, and therefore to prevent his Sight, he wore a *Sear-cloth* over his Eyes during his Voyage and all the Time he continued in the Iſland. There was a very holy Perſon call'd St. *Molaiſe*, who had ſent St. *Collum Cill* into *Scotland* as a religious Penance for ſome Offence he had committed, and injoin'd him under ſolemn Penalties never more to behold *Ireland* with his Eyes, and *Collum Cill* religiouſly obſerv'd his Commands, and never was refreſh'd with a Glimpſe of Light till the Aſſembly broke up and he return'd into *Scotland*. St. *Malaiſe* wrote a Poem upon this Occaſion wherein are theſe Lines.

an ṁoḋ ᵹ attaiṁṫ̃ colum an eiṁ̃ o Albain.

The pious Collum Cill *with his Retinue*
Sail'd from the Iſle of Aoij, *and arriv'd*
In Ireland; *but by the Diſcipline of the Church,*
Injoin'd, he never with his Eyes beheld
The Country.

The Occaſion of this ſevere Penance inflicted by St. *Molaiſe*, was to correct the vindictive Nature of St. *Collum Cill*, who had imbroil'd the Kingdom in great Confuſion, and to gratifie his Revenge was the Promoter of the following bloody Engagements; the Battel of *Cuill Dreimne*, the Battel of *Cuill Rathain*, and the Battel

eo bṫeiṫ̇ċeaṁ̃uſ Aiṫ̇ṁ coluim ḋille a ṁolaiſe.

Battel of *Cuill Feadha*. The Battel of *Cuill Dreimne* was fought (as St. *Ciaran* teſtifies in an ancient Manuſcript call'd *Jobhuir Chiaran*) upon this Occaſion. During the Time of the Seſſions of the royal Parliament of *Tara*, that was ſummon'd by *Diarmuid*, the Son of *Feargus Ceirbheil*, King of *Ireland*, it unfortunately happen'd, that *Cuarnan* the Son of *Hugh*, Son of *Eochaidh Fioncharna*, kill'd a Gentleman againſt the eſtabliſh'd Laws and Privileges of that Convention. The King reſolv'd to preſerve the Rights and the Dignity of that Aſſembly, order'd *Cuarnan* to be executed; but he eſcaped the Hands of Juſtice at that Time, and implored the Protection of the two Sons of *Earca*, *Feargus* and *Daniel*, who gave him Refuge and for the better Security of his Life, they committed him to the Care of St. *Collum Cill*, as to a religious Sanctuary which no Authority would
da cuṁ tṁi preſume to violate. But notwithſtanding the Piety and
ecaċ an ṡo. the Character of his Keeper, the Crime of the Offender was of that Importance that Juſtice found him out in his Retirement and deprived him of his Life. This ſacrilegious Violence, as it was judg'd to be, ſo enraged St. *Collum Cill*, that his Paſſion urg'd him on to Revenge; and incenſing the Northern *Clanna Neill*, with the Injury he had receiv'd and the Impiety of the Fact, they took Arms in Defence of the Saint; and in an outrageous Manner demanded Satisfaction of *Diarmuid*, for violating the holy Aſylum, and putting the Offender to Death; The King thought to chaſtiſe their Sedition with the Sword, and march'd againſt them with his Forces; a terrible Engagement follow'd, and after a bloody Conflict the royal Army ſupported by the provincial Troops of *Conacht* was defeated, and that martial Clan obtained a complete Victory, not a little owing (ſays the Manuſcript) to the fervent Prayers of *Collum Cill*.

There is another Record call'd the *Black Book* of *Molaga*, which gives a different Account of the Battel of *Cuill Dreimne*. This Chronicle relates, that there was a *Copy* of the new Teſtament tranſcrib'd from the Book of *Fiontan*, which was claimed by no Proprietor, and therefore *Fiontan* inſiſted, that the *Copy* was his as it was written from the Original, which was in his Hands. *Collum Cill* was of another Opinion, and ſtrenuouſly urg'd, that ſince it was unknown, who wrote it, he might as well lay claim to it as another, and reſolv'd to proſecute the Matter to the utmoſt. This Diſpute

was

was managed with great Violence and Acrimony on both Sides, and occaſioned ſuch Diſturbance, that *Diarmuid* was obliged to interpoſe and decide the Diſpute. The King heard the Pretenſions of both Parties, and weighing deliberately the Arguments that were offered, he gave Sentence in Favour of *Fionntan*, uſing this familiar Proverb, that *the Cow and the Calf ought always to go together*, and therefore the Proprietor of the *Original* had an undoubted Right in the *Copy*, till the Tranſcriber, who was the true Owner, thought fit to lay in his Claim. This Repulſe was reſented by *Colum Cill*, who found Means to engage the King in a War, which occaſioned the memorable Battle of *Cuill Dreimne*. The Battle of *Cuill Rathain* fought between the *Dailnaruidhe* and the Inhabitants of *Ulſter*, was occaſioned by the Reſentment of *Colum Cill*, who had received ſome Affront from *Comhgall*, and reſolved to revenge it with the Sword. *Comhgall* raiſed the Forces of that Province to oppoſe him, and both Sides came to an Engagement. The Battel of *Cuill Feadha* was likewiſe fought by the Procurement of *Colum Cill*. In this Action he encountred the Forces of *Colman*, the Son of *Diarmuid*, who had raiſed a numerous Army in Defence of his Son *Colman*, who had unfortunately killed *Baodan*, the Son of *Ninneadha*, King of *Ireland*, at *Leim an Eich*, which young Prince was committed to the Charge and Tuition of *Colum Cill*.

bpeiteam-nuſ Rioġ eiriom̃ aṅſo ꝛe̅.

Do tuſ ná ceaiṫ ſo do ṫuġ collum cille ſá nde ġa cuſ ꝛe̅.

It has been obſerved before, that *Colum Cill* came out of *Scotland*, attended by many Prelates, Preſbyters, and Deacons; and when he came near *Dromceat*, where the Principal of the Kingdom were aſſembled, the Wife of *Hugh*, King of *Ireland* was incenſed at his Arrival, and commanded her Son *Conall* to uſe theſe religious Foreigners with Contempt and Diſreſpect; and not to regard their Office, nor give them the leaſt Countenance or Protection. This uncivil Deſign was ſoon communicated to *Colum Cill*, who being of a quick Reſentment, refuſed to enter into the Aſſembly, till he had obtained his Revenge upon the Queen and the Prince for this Treatment; and therefore he addreſſed himſelf to Heaven, and importunately petitioned for an exemplary Stroke of Vengeance; which was, that the Queen and her waiting Lady, who attended near her Perſon, might be puniſh'd with a Diſ-

neaṁ uiṁlaṫ na banṅio-ġan doṅcle-ṅ.

eaſe, which though not incurable, yet ſhould afflict them with long and lingring Pains. This Infliction was ſent by Heaven, and obliged the Queen and her Attendant to confine themſelves in their Apartments and not to come abroad. During the Time that their Diſtemper continued, the ſuperſtitious People of the Country imagin'd that they were turned into Cranes; for it happen'd that two Cranes that were never obſerv'd before frequented an adjoining Ford, which made the poor Ruſticks fond of this Opinion. A Poet of that Age ſeverely laſhes this ſuperſtitious Conceit, and among other ſatirical Lines has theſe following.

The Queen aſtoniſh'd at her Feathers ſtood,
And with her Maid transform'd, frequents the Flood:
But when ſhe ſees a coming Storm, ſhe ſails
Above the Clouds, and leaves the lowly Vales.

The Reaſon of the Saint's Reſentment againſt the Servant was, becauſe ſhe was the Meſſenger employed by the Queen to the young Prince to prejudice him againſt the Reception of *Colum Cill* and his Attendants.

After St. *Colum Cill* had accompliſhed his Revenge upon the Queen and her Servant, he entred the Aſſembly, where he was received with ſingular Reſpect, and had the Honour to be placed next to *Conall*, the Son of *Hugh*, Son of *Ainmireach*, King of *Ireland*, and the Nobility and Gentry that belonged to him. But when the young Prince obſerved, that the Clergy were admitted into the Convention, and ſeated in ſo eminent a Place, he was moved with Indignation, and incenſed twenty ſeven of the moſt furious and paſſionate of his Friends, who obeyed the Commands of *Conall*, and in a moſt barbarous Manner inſulted the Clergy by pelting them with Turfs and Dirt, till they were covered with Filth, and ſome of them very much bruiſed by this violent and uncivil Treatment. St. *Colum Cill* was amazed at the Indignity, and undertaking the Cauſe and Protection of his Followers, he expoſtulated with the Aſſailants, and boldly inquired at whoſe Inſtigation it was, that the Privileges belonging to that Aſſembly were ſo outrageouſly violated, and the Rights of the particular

Aγonoiγ an
ċamċioñoil
ꝺon ċleiγ 7
ꝺo ċolum
ċille 7c.

particular Members ſo inſolently invaded? and when he underſtood, that *Conall*, the King's Son, was the Director and the principal Cauſe of this Barbarity, he warmly repreſented to the Prince the Heiniouſneſs of the Fact; and (as the Chronicle goes on) he cauſed ſeven and twenty *Bells* to be rung, and by theſe Bells he laid the moſt heavy Curſes and dreadful Imprecations upon him; which had that Effect as to deprive *Conall* of his Senſe and Underſtanding, and in the End occaſioned the Loſs of his Eſtate, and of the Succeſſion it ſelf to the Crown of *Ireland*. This cruel Prince from the *Curſe* laid upon him by ringing the *Bells* was afterwards diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Conall Clogach*.

conall clo-
gac anſo.

Hugh, the King of *Ireland*, had another Son, whoſe Name was *Daniel*, a Prince of a more human and courteous Diſpoſition than his Brother, and who profeſſed a reverend Regard to the Chriſtian Religion, and the Clergy that officiated in the Adminiſtration of it. St. *Colum Cill* applied himſelf to this young Prince, who received him ſuitably to his Character and holy Function; he inſtantly roſe up, and kiſſed the Cheek of the *Saint*; and among other Teſtimonies of Reſpect, he reſigned his Seat, and placed *Collum* in his own Chair. The Saint was ſo affected with this uncommon Courteſy and Condeſcenſion, that he pronounced a Benediction over the young Prince, and prayed ſolemnly to Heaven that his Life might be crowned with Proſperity and Happineſs, and after the Deceaſe of his Father he might ſucceed him in the Throne of *Ireland*, and be a Bleſſing to his People. The Prayers of the Saint had their deſired Succeſs; for *Conall*, as his Right and Inheritance, his Brother being incapable to govern, was poſſeſſed of the Sovereignty of the Iſland, and ruled the Kingdom thirteen Years.

After theſe Civilities had paſs'd between the Saint and the young Prince, St. *Collum Cill* addreſſed himſelf to the King, who was in a ſeparate Apartment from the reſt of the Aſſembly, and the young Prince *Daniel* with him. The King was ſomewhat ſurpriſed at the Appearance of the *Saint*; for by the Miracles which he had performed, and by the conſtant Succeſs of his Prayers he became terrible to the *Iriſh* Court, and the King himſelf had a great Awe upon him when he came into his Preſence. But notwithſtanding he was received with great Ceremony and outward Reſpect, which

tig collum cille do lacȝ an Rioȝ.

proceeded perhaps more from Fear than any ſincere Value for his Perſon or his Character. The Saint was willing to prove the Integrity of the Reception, and to make Tryal of the King's Favour; and therefore he told him that he had three Requeſts to propoſe, which if they were granted, he ſhould be convinc'd that the Civility and Reverence ſhew'd him outwardly by the King was real and undiſguiſed. *Hugh* afraid to diſoblige the Saint replied, that whatever his Petitions were, if it was in his Power, they ſhould certainly be granted. *Collum* made Anſwer, that he was able to gratify his Deſires, which were, that he would retract his Purpoſe of baniſhing the Poets, and driving them out of the Kingdom; that he would diſcharge *Scanlan More*, King of *Offery*, from his Confinement, whom he kept in his Cuſtody as a Priſoner; and that he would not tranſport his Army into *Scotland* to raiſe the chief Rents and Contributions of the *Dailriada*, or advance their Tribute beyond what was paid to his Predeceſſors. The King ſaid in Anſwer, that it would be of infinite Prejudice to his Government, to give any Protection to the *Poets*; for they were a lazy, a covetous, and inſatiable Body, and an inſupportable Grievance to the People; for their Numbers increaſed daily, every ſuperior Poet taking State upon himſelf, being followed by a Retinue of thirty, and thoſe of a lower Order retaining a proportionable Number of Attendants ſuitable to their ſeveral Degrees, ſo that a third Part of the whole Kingdom had entred themſelves into the Society of the Poets, to the great Decay of Trade and Induſtry, and the ſenſible Impoveriſhment of the Country; and therefore he was obliged for the Eaſe of his Subjects and his own Safety, to purge the Iſland of them, and tranſplant them into new Settlements. The Saint patiently attended to the King's Reaſons, and convinced by the Force of his Arguments, he replied, that it was neceſſary that the College of Poets ſhould be reform'd but not ſuppreſs'd; that he would conſent to the Reduction of their Numbers, and the degrading of the greateſt Part of them; yet it would be a Support and Emolument to the royal Dignity, if his Majeſty after the Example of precedent Kings, retained a Poet of Honeſty and Diſtinction in his Court, and would allow that every provincial Prince in the Iſland ſhould enjoy the Privilege of a learned Poet in his Retinue, and that every Lord of a Cantred

dord filidh dano.

ſhould likewiſe maintain a Poet, if he pleaſed, to preſerve the Exploits, and record the Genealogy of his Family. This Propoſal was accepted by the King, the Expulſion of the Poets was prevented, and this Regulation was the Standard, by which the Society of the Poets were directed in future Ages, This Agreement between St. *Collum Cill* and the King of *Ireland* is thus tranſmitted to us in the Lines of an old Poet, called *Maolruthuin*.

The Poets were ſecur'd from Baniſhment
By Collum Cill, *who by his ſage Advice*
Softned the King's Reſentment, and prevail'd
That every Iriſh *Monarch ſhould retain*
A learned Poet; every provincial Prince
And Lord of a Cantred were by Right allow'd
The ſame Privilege and Honour.

From this Eſtabliſhment by *Hugh*, the King of *Ireland*, and *Collum Cill*, aroſe the continued Cuſtom for every *Iriſh* Monarch to maintain a moſt learned and accompliſhed Poet in his Court for his own Uſe and Service: Every provincial Prince and Lord of a Cantred had the ſame Liberty allowed, and were obliged to ſettle a fixed Salary upon their Poets, that was ſufficient to afford them an honourable Maintenance, and ſecure them from the Contempt of the People. In thoſe Ages the Perſons of Poets were eſteemed ſacred, and their Patrimonies and Properties inviolable. In public Wars or Commotions they were exempted from Plundering and Contributions, they paid no Taxes or Acknowledgments to the State, and their Houſes were inveſted with the Privilege of a Sanctuary, and not to be forc'd without Sacrilege and Impiety. There were Colleges erected, and large Revenues ſettled upon them in the Nature of Univerſities, where Learning and Arts were taught and encouraged. *Rath Ceannaid* was an Academy in thoſe Times, and ſo were *Maſruidh* and *Maigh Sleachta* in *Breifne:* Here free Schools were opened, and Youth educated and inſtructed in Antiquity, Hiſtory, Poetry, and other Branches of valuable and polite Learning.

tġmṁn do gaċ file fa-on o Riog-ṫaiḃ eiṁoñ.

In the Reign of this *Iriſh* Monarch, *Eochaidh Eigeas* was the moſt excellent Poet, and was Preſident over the whole Body throughout the Iſland; he was known

by another Name, and by ſome called *Dallan Forgaill*: This Governor of the Society had Authority to examine into the Qualifications and Abilities of Novices and Candidates, and upon Admiſſion he ſent them into the ſeveral Provinces of the Iſland; particularly he recommended *Hugh Eigeas* to *Crioch Brearg*, and *Meath Urmaol* he ordained the chief Poet in the two Provinces of *Munſter*; *Seanchan*, Son of *Uairfeartaig*, he appointed to the Province of *Conacht*, and *Firb* the Son of *Muireadhach* he fixed in the Province of *Ulſter*, and ſettled a Poet of good Learning and Ingenuity in the Family of every Lord of a *Cantred* thro' the whole Kingdom. Theſe Poetical Profeſſors had free Lands and Revenues aſſigned them for their Support by their ſeveral Patrons, they were exempted from Tax and Plunder, and inveſted with valuable Privileges, and over and above their Salaries, were paid for every Poem they compoſed, by the Perſon or Family that employed him.

file an gaċ eniOC beiṁ anſo.

The ſecond Requeſt that St. *Collum Cill* prefer'd to *Hugh*, the King of *Ireland*, was the Releaſe and Enlargement of the King of *Offery*; but this Petition was denied, which ſo diſpleaſed the Saint, that he replied boldly, that *Sanlan* ſhould be diſcharged, and that very Night ſhould untie the Strings of his *Broges* at the Time when he was offering up his Midnight Devotion.

The third Favour that St. *Collum Cill* deſired of the King of *Ireland* was, that he would not attempt to tranſport an Army into *Scotland* to raiſe the Tribute and Taxes that was uſually paid by the Tribe of the *Dailriada*; for it would be an Incroachment upon their ancient Privileges, and contrary to the eſtabliſhed Laws of his Predeceſſors to commit Hoſtilities upon that honourable Clan, which was always ready to aſſiſt the *Iriſh* Crown with their Arms, and expoſe their Lives with great Bravery in its Defence. But this Remonſtrance how reaſonable ſoever, had no Effect upon the King, who reſolved to invade *Scotland* with a powerful Army, and compel that Tribe to gratify his Demand. The Saint made anſwer, that Providence had taken that illuſtrious Clan into its peculiar Protection, which was able and reſolved to ſet Bounds to the Tyrany and Exactions of the *Iriſh* Crown, and would deliver the *Dailriada's* from ſo unjuſt and unprecedented Oppreſſions; and this was ſpoken with a prophetick Spirit, and

colum cille 7 Riogemon anſo.

was

was afterwards literally accompliſhed. After this Diſcourſe between the King and the Saint, he with the Retinue of the Clergy took leave of the Court, and prepared to return to *Scotland*. An ancient Manuſcript called *Leabhar Glin da Loch*, obſerves that *Aodhan*, the Son of *Gabhran*, Son of *Domanguirt*, was preſent at the Aſſembly of *Dromceat*, and was allowed a Place in the Convention, and that he was among the Attendants of St. *Collum Cill*, when he had the laſt Intercourſe with the *Iriſh* Monarch, and made his Compliments at his Departure. The ſame valuable Record aſſerts, that the Aſſembly of *Dromceat* ſat conſtantly without Prorogation for the Space of a whole Year and one Month, where moſt excellent Laws were eſtabliſhed and admitted for the correcting of Abuſes in the State, and for the future Government of the People.

When *Collum Cill* had taken his final Farewel of the King and the *Iriſh* Court, he withdrew and came with his Followers to a Place called *Dubh Eagluis* in *Inis Eogain*, where *Scanlan*, the King of *Offery*, was confined in cloſe Cuſtody; and the Night after he arrived (as the old Chronicle, tinctur'd, I am afraid, with Ignorance or Superſtition, particularly mentions) a moſt miraculous Event happened; for a large Pillar, as it were, of Fire appeared in the Air, which it enlightned, and directly hung over the Apartment where *Scanlan* was impriſoned under a ſtrong Guard, and loaded with Chains. The Soldiers were aſtoniſhed at this fiery Appearance, which was exceeding bright and terrible, and under Surpriſe fell flat upon their Faces to the Ground. All the Caſtle was illuminated as at Midday, and a Beam of Light darted into the Room, where the King of *Offery* lay groaning under the Weight of his Irons, and (as the Tale goes on) he heard a diſtinct Voice, which called to him aloud, *Stand up* Scanlan, *give me your Hand, fear nothing, leave your Chains and Fetters behind you.* The King was in a Maze at the Viſion and the Voice, but he took Courage upon Recollection, and roſe up, and gave his Hand to an Angel in human Shape, who led him out of the Apartment, his Feet being at Liberty, and his Chains falling off of their own Accord. The Guards were ſurpriſed as the Angel was conducting the King, and demanded who they were that dared to force the Priſon againſt the King's Command. The Angel replied that *Scanlan*, King of *Offery*, was delivered from

so Scanlan mor dnyo.

his Impriſonment, which Anſwer confounded the Soldiers; for they thought it impoſſible that any human Power would make ſo deſperate an Attempt: And by this means the King obtained his Liberty.

When they had paſſed the Guards, the King was preſented to *Collum Cill*, with whom he was to continue that Night; and the Saint being diſpoſed to ſleep, he intended to take off his *Broges*, but he was prevented by the King, who untied them, as *Collum Cill* had predicted. The Saint in Surpriſe demanded who had looſened his Strings; the King anſwered he had done it, which gave the Saint great Satisfaction, becauſe he had fruſtrated the Deſign of *Hugh*, the King of *Ireland*, upon that Prince, and procured his Delivery from a cruel Impriſonment.

The King of *Offery* was ſeverely uſed during his Confinement, his Apartment was mean and unbecoming his Quality, and his Diet hard and exceeding coarſe; for his Keepers allowed him nothing but *Salt-meat*, which ſo violently inflamed his Throat and raiſed his Thirſt, that when *Collum Cill* would have talked with him about the Circumſtances of his Uſage and the Poſture of his Affairs, his Mouth was ſo dry, that he could not ſpeak plain or give an Anſwer, but made Signs, and by a confuſed Noiſe ſignified that he wanted Drink. The Saint immediately reliev'd his Thirſt, and commanded *Baoithin* one of his Followers to give the King a large Bowl top full, which the King joyfully accepted and finiſhed at three Draughts. After his Thirſt was thus aſſuaged and his Throat cool'd, he was able to diſcourſe, and anſwered the Saint particularly to every Queſtion, and made him acquainted with his neareſt Concerns. But from the Impediment that was in the Speech of the King occaſioned by his Thirſt, the Poſterity of *Scanlan*, who ſucceeded him in the Command of *Offery* were obſerved to ſtammer and to pronounce their Words with a great deal of Trouble and Difficulty. The King being thus reſtored to Liberty, was adviſed by *Collum Cill* to return to his Government, and appear publickly in the Adminiſtration of Affairs. But *Scanlan* apprehended the Reſentment of *Hugh*, King of *Ireland*, who would be apt to ſeize upon him again, and commit him to Priſon under a ſtronger Guard with worſe Uſage. The Saint told him not to fear, and to inſpire him with Courage he beſtowed upon him his

fagbala ðfag colum cille ag rigte oy-rnðe.

Episcopal Staff as a Security and Protection, with a Command to leave it for him at his Convent at *Armuigh* in the County of *Ossery*. The King under this sacred Assurance of Safety, returned to his Court, and reigned over his People as long as he lived without any Disturbance or Invasion from *Hugh*, King of *Ireland*.

Scanlan from a Principle of Gratitude acknowledged the Favours he had received from *Collum Cill*, to whom he ow'd his Life and Delivery, and enacted a Law which should oblige his Subjects, who were Masters of Families, to pay *three Pence* a Year towards the Support of the Convent, which *Collum Cill* had erected at *Armuigh* in the County of *Ossery*; and this Tax was to be levied from *Bladkma* to the Sea-side. An old Poet of good Authority, who composed upon the *Amhra* or the *Vision* of *Collum Cill*, has recorded this Transaction in the following Lines.

It is established by my royal Law,
Which I require my Subjects to obey,
That every Master of a Family,
Who lives within the Extent of my Command,
Should three Pence offer as an yearly Tribute
To the religious Convent of Armuigh.

After this Revenue was settled upon the Cnovent by a legal Establishment, St. *Collum Cill* pronounced a solemn Benediction upon the royal Family of *Scanlan*, and upon the whole County in general; but limited by this Condition, that the King and the People should pay Obedience to the Governor of the Convent, who was to exercise a Sort of spiritual Jurisdiction over all *Ossery*; and likewise, that they would be just and regular in the Payment of the yearly Revenues that was fixed by Law upon themselves and their Posterity. An Account of this Transaction is transmitted to us in the same Poem, called the *Vision* of *Collum Cill*, the Verses may be thus translated.

Fagbur columcille Abeanaṫ ag oiṙṫ oib.

The fruitful Land of Ossery *I bless,*
The King, his Family and all his Subjects,
Who from a Conscience of Religion
Have bound themselves a yearly Tax to pay,
And fix'd the same on their Posterity.

It is to be obſerved, that St. *Collum Cill*, whoſe Memory is ſo valuable among the ancient *Iriſh*, was called originally at his Baptiſm by the Name of *Criomhthan*; and, if we believe the Book that gives an Account of his *Viſion* (whoſe Teſtimony may perhaps be queſtioned in ſome Particulars) his *Guardian* Angel, who always attended him, was known by the Name of *Axall*, and his evil *Genius*, who followed him as a Plague to infect his Mind, and inſpire him with impious Thoughts and wicked Deſigns, was called *Demal*. This we find recorded (tho' with what Certainty it is hard to ſay) in the ſame Treatiſe which relates the moſt memorable Acts of this Saint.

The pious Chriſtian Hero Collum Cill
When he was baptiz'd, receiv'd the Name
Of Criomthan o' Cuin; *his guardian Angel*
Was the moſt watchful Axal; *but the Demon*
Who, with infernal Malice ſtung, attended
Upon the Saint to torture and torment him,
Was called Demal.

do Aṫaġ-uṁaḋ diṁ dia ċṫḃ do ṅaṁaiḃ eiṗioṁ anſo ṡé.

This Change of his Name hapned when he was under the Tuition of *Florence*, or *Finghin Moigh Bille*, who was the Tutor that inſtructed him in the Doctrines of Religion, and had the principal Care and Management of his Education. This Maſter allowed his Pupil the Liberty one Day in the Week to divert himſelf, and go to the neighbouring Town to play with his Companions, who were Youths of the ſame Age; and being a Child of a very modeſt and agreeable Diſpoſition, his Company was deſired by all the Children in the Country, who upon the Day that he was to go abroad would reſort to the Door of the Monaſtery to receive him; and when they ſaw him coming to the Gate, they would from a Tranſport of Joy lift up their Hands, and cry, here comes *Collum na Cille*, which in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies the *Pigeon of the Church*; for he was a Child diſtinguiſh'd for a meek Behaviour, and the Title was applied to him with great Propriety: When the Abbot *Florence*, who was his Guardian, obſerved the Name his Companions had beſtowed upon the Youth, he began to think it was the Will of Heaven that he ſhould be ſo called, and from that Time he gave him

him the Title of *Collum Cille*, and never uſed the Name of *Criomhthan* which was given him at his Baptiſm.

Nor is it ſurpriſing to find an Alteration in the Name of this *Saint*; for ſuch Changes hapned frequently among the *Saints*, who were often diſtinguiſhed by new Names. This we obſerve in a religious Perſon called *Muchoda*, that was a Diſciple of St. *Patrick*, and was originally call'd *Carthach*; the ſame we find in *Caomhan*, who at the Font receiv'd the Name of *Mac Neile*, and St. *Patrick* himſelf was call'd *Sicar* at his Baptiſm, but when he came to Confirmation he had the Name given him of *Gemnus Magnus*, and afterwards when *Celeſtine* the Pope of *Rome* ſent him into *Ireland*, to propagate the Chriſtian Faith, he again chang'd his Name, and call'd him *Patrick*. Upon this Occaſion I might inſtance *Fionnbhair* of *Cork*, and many others of exemplary Piety, who were diſtinguiſh'd upon Occaſions by different Names, in the ſame Manner as St. *Collum Cill*, who from his Youth was known by that Name, notwithſtanding he received the Name of *Criomhthan* when he was baptiſed.

It muſt not be omitted in this Place that the Father of St. *Collum Cill* was naturally an *Iriſh* Man, his Mother was likewiſe of the ſame Country, and not of a *Scotiſh* Deſcent, as ſome partial Hiſtorians of that Kingdom would willingly impoſe upon the World; and to confirm this Truth we have the Authority of a Book call'd the *Chronicle of the Saints of Ireland*, which expreſſly aſſerts that *Feidhlin* the Son of *Feargus Ceannfada*, Son of *Collum Gulban*, the Son of *Niall*, the great Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, was the Father of St. *Collum Cill*; and as a farther Evidence it may not be improper to ſubjoin the following Verſes, tranſlated from an old Poet, whoſe Teſtimony cannot be diſputed.

bug do éi-
ñeadʒ gaoi-
dhiol colum
cille do ca-
oib athʒ 7 a
mathʒ.

The moſt religious Collum Cill
Deſcended from the royal Race of Felix,
Son of Feargus, *moſt renown'd in War*,
Son of the invincible Conull Gulban.

This is the Genealogy of *Collum Cill* by his Father's Line, and that he was likewiſe of *Iriſh* Extraction by the Family of his Mother, appears from the Teſtimony of the Treatiſe before mention'd, call'd the Viſion of *Collum Cill*, which records, that *Eithne*, the Daughter of *Dioma*,

Dioma, Son of *Naoi*, who came from the Poſterity of *Cairbre Niaſer*, King of *Leinſter*, was the Mother of this Saint; the following Verſes are tranſlated from the ſame Writer.

Eithne, *a Noble and a virtuous Princeſs,*
Sprung from the illuſtrious Line of Cairbre;
Was Daughter of Dioma, *Son of* Naoi,
And Mother to St. Collum Cill.

This *Iriſh* Saint mortified his Body by a continued courſe of Abſtinence and Auſterity, which by this ſevere Uſage became ſo macerated, that his Bones had almoſt pierced through his Skin; and when the Wind blew hard through the Wall of his Cell which was unplaiſter'd, and forc'd aſide his upper Garment, his Ribs became viſible through his Habit; for by his Faſting and other Acts of Devotion he was no more than the Image of a Man, and was worn to a very ghaſtly Spectacle. An ancient Poet has tranſmitted this Deſcription of St. *Collum Cill* in the following Verſes:

This pious Saint, as a religious Penance,
Lay on the cold Ground, and thro' his Garments
His Bones look'd ſharp and meagre; his poor Cell
Was open to the Inclemency of the Winds,
Which blew thro' the unplaiſter'd Walls.

The Age of this Saint, as the moſt authentick Chronicles relate, was ſeventy ſeven Years. This Computation is juſtified by the Account of *Dallan Forguill*, who wrote the Viſion of St. *Collum* ſoon after his Deceaſe; He was a Poet, and upon this Occaſion has theſe Verſes.

Saint Collum Cill, *after a pious Life*
Of ſeventy ſeven Years, breath'd out his Soul,
And was tranſlated to the heavenly Choir
Of Angels and Archangels, as a Reward
Due to his Virtues.

do Almyer cholaiu eil le an eiſin 7 an Albain.

The firſt forty three Years of his Life he ſpent in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, that was his native Country; then he removed into *Scotland*, where he continued thirty four Years; the Author of the Viſion of this *Saint* has

has recorded theſe Particulars of his Life in the Lines ſubjoin'd.

Forty three Years this Chriſtian Hero liv'd,
Among his Iriſh *Countrymen, then inſpir'd*
With Zeal to propagate the Chriſtian Faith
He viſited the Scots, *to whom he preach'd*
The Goſpel four and thirty Years.

The three principal Places where St. *Collum* uſually reſided are known by the Names of *Aoij* in *Scotland*, at *Derry* in the Province of *Ulſter*, and at *Dunn da Leathghlaſs*, where his Body was ſolemnly inter'd. For theſe Places of Abode the Saint ever retain'd a great Affection, and mentions them with a particular Fondneſs in theſe Verſes, which he compoſed himſelf.

My Soul delights to meditate and pray
At Aoij *the happy Paradiſe of* Scotland;
Derry *the Glory of my native Iſle*
I celebrate thy Praiſe by Nature bleſs'd;
To Dunn de Leathghlaſs *I bequeath my Bones,*
In Life a ſweet Retreat.

Saint *Collum* was naturally of a hale and robuſt Conſtitution; for the Author of his Life relates, that when he uſed to celebrate Maſs or to ſing Pſalms, his Voice might be diſtinctly heard a Mile and a half from the Place where he was performing his Devotion; and (as we find expreſſly related in his Viſion,) no *Evil Spirit* could bear the divine and harmonious Sound of his Voice; but fled away far out of the reach of it. To confirm this it is proper to introduce the Evidence of an ancient Poet, who, treating of the Viſion of St. *Collum*, particularly mentions it; The Lines may be thus tranſlated.

Saint Collum *by his ſweet melodious Voice*
Expell'd the evil Spirits, who from the Sound
Precipitantly fled; for by Heaven inſpir'd
He charm'd the Good, but was a Scourge and Terror
To the Profane.

There is an Account of a wonderful Event to be met with in an old Manuſcript, which perhaps may be re-

fuſed Belief, but cannot wholly be omitted in this Place. The Chronicle relates, that when St *Collum Cill* was in *Ireland*, there liv'd a Pagan Prieſt in the County of *Tyrconnel*, who erected a Temple of great Beauty and Magnificence in thoſe Times; and among other Curioſities of Art and Workmanſhip, he made an Altar of fine Glaſs, which he ſuperſtitiouſly adorn'd with the Repreſentation of the Sun and Moon; It happen'd that this Prieſt was ſeized with a ſudden Diſtemper which took away his Senſes, and he was without Motion as if he had been in a Swoon. The Devil, who it ſeems had a particular Reſentment againſt the Man, took Advantage of the Opportunity, and ſeizing him with his Talons, was hurrying him away through the Air. St. *Collum* looking up perceived the Fiend upon the Wing bearing his Prey, and when he was flying directly over him, the Saint made the Sign of the *Croſs* in the Air above his Head, which ſo aſtoniſh'd the Devil, that he let go his Hold and dropt the Prieſt, who providentially fell at St. *Collum*'s Feet. This Deliverance was ſo gratefully receiv'd by the Prieſt, that after a ſhort Diſcourſe he became a Convert to Chriſtianity, and when he had dedicated his Temple to the Chriſtian Service, he beſtow'd it upon St. *Collum*, and enter'd himſelf into a religious Order, where he led a Monaſtick Life, and became an eminent Confeſſor for the Faith of Chriſt. In the Reign of *Hugh* Son of *Aimmereach*, King of *Ireland*, the celebrated St. *Collum* was removed to a better State.

do dom ainm naoim agus ban naomh eirion ann so &c.

It is to be caution'd in this Place that the Saint we are ſpeaking of was *Collum Cill*, the Son of *Feidhlin*, Son of *Feargus*, for many excellent and pious Perſons in *Ireland* were afterwards known by the ſame Name; That valuable Record call'd *Leabhar Ruadh Mac Eogain*, and the Chronicle of the *Iriſh* Saints, expreſſly aſſert, that many religious Men, and exemplary Women, and Abbeſſes of that Kingdom, had the ſame Name; they take Notice that there were two and twenty Saints in *Ireland* that were call'd St. *Collum*, the firſt of which Name was the Saint whoſe Piety and virtuous Acts have been deſcrib'd, and in Honour of whoſe Memory, every one was deſirous of that Title as a ſort of Check and Reſtraint upon Immorality and Vice, and a ſignal Example of Temperance, Charity, and every other Chriſtian Virtue.

We

We are told that there were fourteen religious Perſons in *Ireland*, known by the Name of *Breannuin*; the two principal were *Breannuin Biorra*, and *Breannuin Ardſe-art*; and we find that there were twenty five Saints in that Kingdom call'd *Ciaran*, particularly thoſe Holy Men *Ciaran Cluana Mac Nois*, *Ciaran Saigre*, *Ciaran Tiabruide Naoi*, and *Ciaran Cille Fionnuidhe*. Thirty were diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *Aodhan*, and ſeven call'd *Bairrfionn*, of whom *Bairrfionn*, who liv'd in *Cork*, was of ſuperior Note; this Perſon had another Name, and was call'd *Fionnbhair* of *Cork*, and was the Son of *Amergin*, Son of *Dubh Daibhin*, Son of *Nineadha*, Son of *Eochaidh*, Son of *Cairbre Ard*, Son of *Bryen*, Son of *Eochaidh Moighmeodhin*, King of *Ireland*. In the Convent of *Cork*, the Governor of which religious Houſe was this *Fionnbhair*, there were ſeventeen Prelates conſtantly reſiding, and ſeven Hundred of the Clergy. There were fifteen Holy Women in *Ireland*, who were diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *Bridget*, the moſt eminent of them was *Bridget* the Daughter of *Dubh-thaig*, who liv'd in the Province of *Leinſter*, and the Character of this pious Woman is highly valued and eſteem'd among the Religious throughout *Europe*. It is certain that ſhe deſcended lineally from the Poſterity of *Eochaidh Fionn Fuathnairt*, who was a famous Prince and Brother to the renowned *Conn* the Hero of the *hundred Battels*, as we find it particularly mention'd in the Chronicle of the *Iriſh* Saints, where there is a Poem that begins with theſe Words, *Naomh Sheanchus*, *Naomh Inſi Fail*, and has the Genealogy of this Lady expreſs'd at large in this Manner. *Bridget*, the Daughter of *Dubhthaigh*, Son of *Dreimne*, Son of *Breaſal*, Son of *Dein*, Son of *Conla*, Son of *Art*, Son of *Cairbre Niadh*, Son of *Cormac*, Son of *Aongus*, Son of *Eochaidh Fionn Fuathnairt*, Son of *Feidhlime Reachtmar*, Son of *Tuathal Teachtmar*, King of *Ireland*. The religious Women that were known by the Name of *Bridget* in that Kingdom were fourteen, and were theſe that follow; *Bridget* the Daughter of *Dioma*, *Bridget* the Daughter of *Mianaig*, *Bridget* the Daughter of *Momhain*, *Bridget* the Daughter of *Eana*, *Bridget* the Daughter of *Colla*, *Bridget* the Daughter of *Eathtair Ard*, *Bridget* of *Inis Bride*, *Bridget* the Daughter of *Diamair*, *Bridget* the Daughter of *Seannbotha*, *Bridget* the Daughter of *Fiadhnait*, *Bridget* the Daughter of *Hugh*, *Bridget* the Daughter of *Luinge*, *Bridget* the Daughter of *Fiochmaine*, and *Bridget* the Daughter of *Flainge*. It

do naom
bhrigid eille
dála an ro
77.

na ceithre
bhrigid deug
eile do bi
naoimtha an
eirinn an ro.

It was in the Reign of *Hugh* the Son of *Ainmereach*, King of *Ireland*, (whoſe Hiſtory is now under Conſideration) that *Gaodhil* gave over *Manuinn Eogan Mac Gabhran*, being very aged at that Time. Under the Government of this Monarch St. *Caincach Achadhbo*, deſcended from the Poſterity of *Feargus*, Son of *Roigh*, departed the preſent Life; about this Time it was that *Colman Rimidh* engaged in the memorable Battel of *Sleamhna*, where the royal Army of *Hugh* King of *Ireland*, with his Son *Conall* at the Head of it, was defeated; ſoon afterwards the Battel of *Cuill Caol* was fought by *Fiachadh* the Son of *Baodan*, in which Action *Fiachadh* the Son of *Diomain*, was routed, and the greateſt Part of his Army put to the Sword. After this Defeat *Conall*, the Son of *Suibhne*, obtained by his ſingular Bravery three complete Victories in one Day, when he conquer'd three Generals of the Name of *Hugh* viz. *Hugh Slaine*, *Hugh Buidhe* King of *Omaine*, and *Hugh Roinn* King of *O Falie*. Theſe Battels were fought at *Bruighin da Choga*, as the following Lines expreſſly teſtifie.

The martial Conall *with his valiant Troops*
Three Battels fought, and fortunately conquer'd
The three renowned Hughs, Hugh Slaine,
Hugh Roinn *and* Hugh Buidhe, *who bravely fell*
With all their Forces.

Imṙiaṙan idir an dá Fiachaḃ aṅn ṙo 7c.

Fiachadh the Son of *Baodain*, and *Fiachadh* the Son of *Diomain*, who are mention'd before, were engaged in perpetual Quarrels and Diſputes, which were fomented with great Violence on both Sides; and they could not be perſuaded to an Interview and Reconcilement, for St. *Comhgoill Cill* interpoſed, and by the Mediation of his Prayers prevail'd that *Fiachadh* Son of *Diomain*, had always the Advantage of his Enemy, over whom he obtained ſeveral Victories. The unfortunate *Fiachadh* Son of *Baodain*, having ſuffer'd many grievous Defeats, applied himſelf to St. *Comhgoill*, and deſired him to favour his Intereſt, for he was ſenſible he was not ſo much overcome by the Arms of his Enemies, as vanquiſh'd by the irreſiſtible Power of his Prayers. The Saint expoſtulated the Matter with him, and among other Particulars, demanded whether it was his Choice to loſe his Life in Battel, and be happy afterwards in the Kingdom of Heaven,

Heaven, or to come off Victorious over his Enemies and be eternally miſerable in another State. The ambitious and deluded Prince replied that he would truſt his Soul in the Hands of Providence; but of all Things he deſired in this World, he would chuſe to ſubdue his Enemies in Battel; for ſuch Exploits would make his Name immortal and mention'd with Honour to all Poſterity. This Anſwer was very unwelcome to the Saint, who lamented the Folly of the young Prince; but propoſing the ſame Queſtion to *Fiachadh*, Son of *Diomain*, he made a more Chriſtian Choice, and pref'd the Happineſs of a future Life to all the Titles of Fame, and the Glory of Conqueſt, which attend the victorious in this World; and the Wiſdom of this Prince was ſo acceptable to the Saint that he received him under his immediate Charge, intreated Heaven for Succeſs in all his Undertakings, and by his Prayers obtained Victory for him in every Engagement.

Every principal Family of the Nobility and Gentry throughout the Kingdom of *Ireland* expreſſed a ſingular Veneration and Reverence for ſome particular *Saint*, whoſe Name they invoked, and whoſe Protection they implored upon all Occaſions, and this will appear evidently from the Inſtances that follow. The Family of the *Tuathallachs* and *Byrns* applied themſelves to St. *Caoimhgin* of *Glindaloch*, the *Cinſalach* committed themſelves to the Care of *Maoidog Fearna*, the *Cavanagh Moling*, the *Moors*, in the *Iriſh* Language *ô Mordha*, addreſſed to *Fiontan* of *Cluain Aidnach*, *Offery* call'd upon *Caineach Achaidho*, the *O Bryens Atharlach* directed their Prayers to *Seadhna*, *Muſkry Mac Diarmuid* placed themſelves under the Care of *Gobnuit*, *Imocuille* fixed upon St. *Colman*, with many other noble Families that might be mentioned in this Place. There was not a County or Territory in all the Kingdom but what had a particular Saint, whoſe Name they invoked in all Emergencies, and who was made choice of as the Guardian of themſelves, their Families, and Fortunes. But the Saints we have already mentioned were not the moſt diſtinguiſhed; for the moſt popular Names throughout the Iſland were ſuch as *Finghin* or *Florence* of *Moigh Bille*, *Ciaran Cluana*, *Comhgoill Beannchoir*, *Bridget* of *Kildare*, *Eilbe* of *Imligh* and St. *Patrick*. Theſe Saints are particularly recorded with the Provinces and Families they had the Charge of by *Aongus Ceile de*, who

ndoin co-
mgce ag
gaé cinead
onaiglib
gcoigiol an;
ro 7c.

 compoſed

compoſed the Book called the *Pſalter na Rann*, from whence the following Lines are extracted that were written by the ſame Author.

The illuſtrious Tribe of the O Neills *addreſs'd*
Themſelves in their religious Offices
To the devout St. Collum; *the Men of* Ulſter
Invok'd the Help of Finghin Maigh Bille.
The noble Family of the Dalnaruidhe
Implor'd the kind Protection of Comhgoill.
Bridget, *a Lady lineally deriv'd*
From a renowned Race of Kings, took Charge
Of Leinſter; *and the moſt devout St.* Ailbe
Preſided over Munſter. *Theſe were Saints*
Of an inferior Order when compar'd
With the divine St. Patrick, *who poſſeſs'd*
The firſt Place in the Iriſh *Kalendar*
And was the Guardian Angel of the Iſle.

brandub Rioġ laiġion ağuy laiġnee do inġb Rioġ eirion.

In the Reign of *Hugh*, Son of *Ainmereach* King of *Ireland*, *Brandubh*, the Son of *Eochaidh*, Son of *Muireadhach*, Son of *Aongus*, Son of *Feidhlim*, Son of *Eana Cieſalach*, was King of *Leinſter*, and governed that Province for one Year. This provincial Prince engaged in a War with *Hugh*, the *Iriſh* Monarch, and after ſeveral ſharp Diſputes he defeated the royal Army in the celebrated Battel of *Beallach Dunbolg*, where *Hugh*, the Son of *Ainmereach* was unfortunately ſlain. After this Victory the ancient Records aſſert, that the Inhabitants of *Leinſter* rebell'd againſt *Brandubh*, who raiſed a conſiderable Force to ſuppreſs the Traytors; but they were ſupported with ſuperior Numbers and engaged the King in the Battel of *Camcluain*, by *Saran Saoibhdearg* of *Seanboith*, in which Action the King, after a terrible Slaughter of his Troops, loſt his Life. This memorable Event is related by an old Poet of good Authority in the following Lines.

The moſt heroic Saran Saobhdearg
Of ancient Seanboith, *with his Sword,*
Engag'd the warlike Brandubh, *King of* Leinſter,
And ſlew him Hand to Hand.

A. D. 587. *Hugh Slaine* ſeized upon the Government; he was the Son of *Diarmuid*, Son of *Feargus Ceirbheoil*, Son of *Conall Creamhthuine*, Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*,

‡

Hoſtages, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and he admitted as a Partner in the Sovereignty, *Colman Rimidh* the Son of *Mortough*, Son of *Earca*, deriv'd from the ſame illuſtrious Family. Theſe Princes were the ſucceeding Monarch, and ruled jointly with great Friendſhip for the ſpace of ſix Years. The Mother of *Hugh Slaine* was *Mungan* the Daughter of *Congearuinn*, Son of *Duach*, of the Province of *Conacht*, and he contracted Marriage with *Eithne* the Daughter of *Breamuinn Dall*, of the ſame Part of the Country; By this Lady he had ſix Sons and their Names were *Diarmuid*, *Donagh*, *Maolbreaſail*, *Maolodhar*, *Congal* and *Oilioll*. This King was particularly diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *Aodha Slaine*; and he was known by that Title, becauſe his Mother was delivered of him upon the River *Slaine*. In the Reign of theſe *Iriſh* Princes *Gregory* the *Roman* Pontiff deputed St. *Auguſtine* the Monk with a Commiſſion to propagate Chriſtianity in *Britain*, into which Country he came attended with a great Number of Clergy whoſe Buſineſs was to obey his Orders and aſſiſt him in that religious Undertaking; This Tranſaction is contradicted by ſome Writers, who aſſert, that five Miſſioners of the Name of *Auguſtin* arriv'd in *Britain* at the ſame Time, which account may be juſtly ſuſpected to be a Miſtake. *Colman Rimidh* fell by the Sword of *Lochan Diolmhain*, and *Hugh Slaine* was kill'd by *Conull Guthbhin*; ſuch was the unfortunate End of theſe Princes, who ſat jointly in the Throne of *Ireland*.

teaſ naoṁ Augуſtiṅ Manaċ go Sagſaiḃ.

Aodh Uairiodhnach ſucceeded; He was the Son of *Daniel*, Son of *Mortough*, Son of *Muireadhach*, Son of *Eogan*, Son of *Niall*, the famous Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and was bleſs'd with a long Reign; for he injoy'd the Sovereignty ſeven and twenty Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Bridget* the Daughter of *Orcha*, Son of *Eirc*, Son of *Eachach*; and the Occaſion of his being call'd *Aodh Uairiodhnach*, was becauſe he was troubled with acute Pains, and frequently felt *Stitches* in his Side; for the Word *Jodhnach* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies in the *Engliſh* a *Cold Stitch*, and *Uair* is the *Iriſh* Word for an *Hour*, becauſe his Diſtemper was regular in its Attack, and ſiezed him conſtantly at *certain Hours*; So that by joining theſe Words together they found *Uairiodhnach*. This tormenting Diſeaſe was a great Affliction

A. D. 591.

Aoḋa uġoṁeaċ an ſaċ ſa naiṁtеſ leiſ.

to

to the King and was very ſharp and violent while it laſted, inſomuch that the King would cry out as upon Rack, and offer his Kingdom to be eaſed of it for one Hour. But notwithſtanding he was ſubject to theſe Pains in his Body, he was a Prince of a martial Diſpoſition, and could well endure the Fatigues of War; his Reign met with frequent Diſturbances from *Aongus* the Son of *Colman*, who was at length totally defeated in the memorable Battel of *Odhbha*, in which bloody Conflict *Conall Laoghbreag*, the Son of *Aodha Slaine*, the preceding Monarch, loſt his Life; ſoon after this Action *Aodh Uairiodhnach*, King of *Ireland*, was kill'd in the Battel of *Da Fearta*.

A. D. 618. *Maolcobha* ſucceeded in the *Iriſh* Throne, he was the Son of *Aodh* or *Hugh*, the Son of *Ainmereach*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Feargus Ceannfada*, Son of *Conall Gulban*, Son of *Nial*, the celebrated Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, derived from the royal Stock of *Heremon*; and adminiſtred the Government four Years. The Conſort of this Monarch was *Craoiſeach* the Daughter of *Hugh Fionn* King of *Offery*; and he fell by the victorious Sword of *Suibhne Meain*, in the dreadful Battel of *Bealgadin*.

A. D. 622. *Suibhne Meain* ſeized upon the Crown; He was the Son of *Fiachra*, Son of *Fearadhaich*, Son of *Mortough*, Son of *Muireadhach*, Son of *Eogan*, Son of *Niall*, the renowned Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, a lineal Deſcendent from the royal Race of *Heremon*, and injoy'd the Sovereignty thirteen Years. It was in the Reign of this *Iriſh* Monarch that St. *Caomhgin* of *Glindaloch* was tranſlated to a better State, after he had been bleſs'd with a long Life of ſixſcore Years. This religious Perſon was the Son of *Caomhloga*, Son of *Caomhſheada*, Son of *Cuirile*, Son of *Feargus Laoibhdearg*, Son of *Meiſin Cuirb*, who came from the Poſterity of *Labhra Loingseach*. Under his Government likewiſe died *Hugh*, who was otherwiſe call'd *Aodha Beanain*, King of *Munſter*, and about the ſame Time was removed by Death out of the preſent World, the moſt pious St. *Adamain*, Son of *Ronain*, Son of *Tinne*, Son of *Aodha*, Son of *Coluim*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Feargus*, Son of *Conall Gulban*, Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*. The Wife of *Suibne Meain* King of *Ireland*, was *Rona* the Daughter of King *ua Durtri*; This Prince met with an untimely Fate, as did moſt of his Predeceſſors, and was ſlain by *Conall Claon*, Son of *Sganlann Sgiath Leathan*.

baſ caoingin glinn da loch anyo 7 Aodha beanain Rioġ Muman.

Daniel poſſeſs'd the Sovereignty of *Ireland*; He was the Son of *Hugh*, Son of *Ainmereach*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Feargus Ceannfada*, Son of *Conull Gulban*, Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the royal Poſterity of *Heremon*, and ſat upon the Throne thirteen Years. It was this Prince that fought the terrible Battel of *Dunn Ceithern*, where he engaged *Conull Claon*, whom after a dreadful Slaughter of his beſt Troops, he routed and drove out of the Field. In the Reign of this *Iriſh* Monarch, St. *Fiontain*, who was likewiſe known by the Name of *Muna*, exchanged the preſent Life for a better: And about the ſame Time *Carthach Mochuda* was baniſhed from *Rathan* to *Liſmore*. Under the Government of this Prince hapned the Death of *Mochua* and *Molaiſe*, the pious Biſhops of *Leithglin*. *Carthach Mochuda* before mentioned was a Deſcendent from the noble Family of *Ciar*, Son of *Feargus mac Roigh*, and undertaking a Pilgrimage from *Kerry* to *Rathan*, when he arrived he erected an Abby in that Place, and ſettled in it a Numbcr of Monks, to the Number (as ſome Records aſſert) of ſeven hundred and ten. Theſe religious Perſons were diſtinguiſhed by their Piety and holy Lives, and their Character was ſo valuable among the People, that it was given out, that an *Angel* uſually converſed with every third Perſon in a familiar Manner.

A. D. 635.

Cat dún ceithern anſo 7c.

Mochuda an oilithre anſo 7c.

Maoin ag Aingallam gach treas peirſa a Rathan.

The great Reputation of theſe Monks of *Rathan* raiſed a Jealouſy among the Religious who lived in the Convent of *Jobh Neill*, and loſt Ground conſiderably in the Affections of the People. To recover their Character, they ſent Meſſengers to *Mochuda* to deſire him to leave *Rathan*, and repair to his own Country, which was the Province of *Munſter*. The Saint refuſed the Invitation, and replied reſolutely, that he would never forſake his pious Monks of *Rathan* till he was compell'd by Violence either by a King or a Biſhop inveſted with proper Authority. This Anſwer inraged the Monks of *Clanna Neill*, who reſolved to force the *Saint* from *Rathan*, incenſed *Blathmac* and *Diarmuid*, who came attended by a Body of the Northern Clergy in a tumultuous Manner, with a Deſign to ſeize upon *Mochud*, and drag him out of his Convent. When the *Saint* was informed of the Violence projected againſt him, and that his Enemies were approaching, he diſpatched a *Pictiſh* Nobleman of *Scotland*, who was a Lay

Monk in the Houſe, to treat with *Blathmac*, and deſire the Favour of continuing with his Monks at *Rathan* for the Space of a Year longer without Diſturbance; the Name of this religious *Pict* was *Conſtantine*. *Blathmac* was prevail'd upon to allow a Year's Reſpite, and, without offering any Violence, returned home with his Followers. When the Time was expired *Blathmac* came to *Rathan* expecting *Mochuda* and his *Monks* would quit the Convent, and when he arrived he ſent a Clergyman into the Houſe to require the *Saint* to fulfil the Agreement, and leave the Monaſtery without giving him the Trouble of an Ejectment. But *Mochuda* unwilling to forſake the Convent, which he had erected for a religious Uſe, diſpatched the pious *Conſtantine* to *Blathmac*, intreating him not to proceed in his Deſign, and force him out by Violence, and promiſing him withal, that if he would allow him to continue there with his *Monks* for one Year more, he would withdraw without giving him more Trouble. This Requeſt with great Difficulty was obtained, and the Saint remained undiſturbed till the Time expired. But at the End of the Year *Blathmac* with his Clergy about him returned to *Rathan*, and when he found *Mochuda* and his Monks continued in the Convent, he raiſed a Company of rude Fellows in the Neighbourhood with a Deſign to force the Houſe and apprehend the Saint. The Leader in this Enterpriſe was *Diarmuid Ruaghnigh*, who was followed by the principal of the Tribe of *Cluain Aonguſa*.

Supported with this Aſſiſtance *Diarmuid* advanced toward the Abby Gate, and not attempting to enter, he fixed himſelf behind the Door on the outſide, which ſtood wide open. *Mochuda* was ſoon inform'd of this Attempt, and without any ſign of Fear or Surpriſe he came to the Gate, where *Diarmuid* was, and when he had addreſs'd him with great Civility, he courteouſly invited him into the Convent, but *Diarmuid* did not accept of the Invitation, and could by no means be induced to go in. This Denial aſtoniſh'd the Saint, who expected to be uſed with Violence, and demanded the meaning of his Refuſal, and whether he did not come with ſuch a Number of Followers on purpoſe to ſeize upon him and his Monks, and by Force eject them out of the Monaſtery. *Diarmuid* acknowledg'd that the Deſign of his Arrival, and thoſe hoſtile Preparations, were to apprehend him, and in caſe of Reſiſtance and Oppoſition,

Gaiſle 7 eleiſi clana Neill anſo.

do fuġ Mochuda eġde da bliadan ġan loṅgba a Rathan.

Oppoſition, to ſeize him and turn him and his *Religious* out by Force; but ſays he, I find a Compunction in my Mind and dare not proſecute this Attempt, which I am concern'd that I any way engaged in, for I have that Veneration for your profeſs'd Piety, and the Dignity of your ſacred Character, that I ſhould incur the Guilt of Sacrilege ſhould I impiouſly lay Hands upon you, or preſume to violate this Structure devoted to the Purpoſes of Religion and the pure Worſhip of God. May that God therefore, replied *Mochuda*, ſhower his divine Bleſſings upon you and your Poſterity, you are worthy to ſit in the Throne of *Ireland*, which would be happy under the Command of ſo pious a Prince, and I pray God that the Crown may be fix'd upon your royal Head, and by an uninterrupted Succeſſion deſcend to your Family, for many Ages. Nor (continued he) would I have you be concern'd at the Scoffs and Indignities you will be apt to receive at your Return to *Blathmac* and his profane Companions; for they will in Deriſion beſtow a Title upon you, and call you by the Name of *Diarmuid Ruaighnigh*, yet that Name ſhall be a Diſtinction of Honour to your ſelf and your Poſterity.

With this Encouragement from St. *Mochuda Diarmuid* return'd to *Blathmac*, who expecting the Saint and his Monks, paſſionately inquired why he had not enter'd the Convent, and forced away the Members of the Houſe, if they refuſed to follow him with Conſent. *Diarmuid* replied, that he never deſign'd to offer Violence to ſo religious a Perſon. To which Anſwer *Blathmac* return'd ſcoffingly, *that I confeſs was Ruaighnigh*, which was as much as to ſay, it was *Charitably* done; for the Word *Ruaighnigh* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies *charitable* in the *Engliſh*. The whole Company immediately derided him with the ſame Appellation; and by that means the Prediction of the Saint was accompliſh'd; upon the Account of this Circumſtance the Deſcendents of *Diarmuid* were call'd *Sliocht Diarmuda Ruaghnigh* for many Generations.

Blathmac ſtill perſiſted in his Reſolution of forcing the Convent, and expelling the Monks, and follow'd by a Number of rude prophane People, he advanc'd towards the Abby. The Gate was found open, and he ſeized *Mochuda*, and uſing him in a very rude and diſreſpectful Manner, he thruſt him and his Monks out

Iongba Mochuda a Rathan anyo.

of their Apartments, and made faſt the Gates. This barbarous Treatment was ſo reſented by the Saint, that he curs'd him with dreadful Imprecations, and implored Heaven to revenge this cruel Perſecution upon his Family.

Mochuda after this Expulſion was uncertain whither to retire and conduct his diſtreſs'd Followers, but at length he reſolv'd to lead them towards the County of *Deiſſyes*, in the Province of *Munſter*; and while the Saint was upon his Journey (as the Chronicle aſſerts) he perform'd many Miracles, and work'd Wonders among the People. When he arrived in that Country with his Monks, he applied to the King of the *Deſſyes*, who gave him a courteous and honourable Reception, and made Proviſion for the Saint and his Followers; and in a ſhort Time *Mochuda* was ſo ſincerely reſpected by the King, that he committed himſelf and the Affairs of his Government to his Care and Adminiſtration, and took him with him to *Dunſginne*, which Place has chang'd its Name, and is the ſame with *Liſmore* at this Day. This is the Account extracted faithfully from the *Iriſh* Chronicles, concerning the Expulſion of *Mochuda* and his Monks from the Abby of *Rathan*, of their Arrival in the County of *Deiſſyes*, of the Entertainment they receiv'd from the King, who made Proviſion for them, and ſettled them in *Liſmore*.

do tógab Shaimyter leaga moip le Shocuda.

It is to be obſerv'd in this Place that the remarkable Battel of *Muighrath*, was fought by *Daniel* the Son of *Hugh*, Son of *Ainmereach*, in which terrible Conflict *Conall Claon* was unfortunately ſlain after he had govern'd the Province of *Ulſter* ten Years. In the Reign of *Daniel* the following *Saints*, who were moſt eminent for their Piety in thoſe Times, departed the preſent Life, *viz.* St. *Mochuo*, who was deſcended from the Poſterity of *Cathaoir More*; this religious Perſon erected and conſecrated *Tigh Mochuo* in *Lex*, otherwiſe call'd in the *Iriſh* Tongue *Laoighis*: St. *Mochuda*, *Molaiſe Leithgline*, *Comhdhan Mac da Chearda*, and the devout *Cronan* Biſhop of *Caoindrom*. This Prince died ſoon afterwards of a natural Death, which is the more remarkable, becauſe moſt of his Predeceſſors fell by the Sword.

A. D. 648. *Conall Claon* obtained the Sovereignty, and admitted his Brother *Ceallach* as a Partner in the Government. Theſe Princes were the Sons of *Maolchabha*, Son of *Hugh*, Son of *Ainmereach*, Son of *Seadhna*, Son of *Fe-*

argus Ceannfada, Son of *Conall Gubban*, Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and fill'd the Throne with Peace and Unanimity thirteen Years; In the Reign of theſe Brothers *Cuanna* the Son of *Cailchine*, derived from the illuſtrious Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, and, who was King of *Fearney* in South *Munſter*, departed this Life; This Prince was otherwiſe call'd the renown'd Champion of *Liathmuine*, and was Cotemporary with the celebrated *Guaire* Son of *Colman*, King of *Conacht*, and reſembled that noble Perſon in his Acts of Munificence and Charity; for he was continually extending his Relief to the Poor and Indigent, he was Liberal to Men of Learning in all Profeſſions, and hoſpitable to Strangers, which were Accompliſhments that *Guaire* was diſtinguiſh'd by, who is deliver'd down by the *Iriſh* Writers as the Standard of theſe Princely and uncommon Virtues to Poſterity. Upon this Occaſion the following Verſes were compoſed by *Conall* and *Comhdan*, who had an excellent Genius for Poetry, and were the Laureats of that Age.

Guge 7 laoc liathmme anno 7c.

The moſt illuſtrious Guaire, *the Son of* Colman,
A liberal and hoſpitable Prince
Was equal'd in his Virtues by Cuana,
The brave and pious Champion of Liathmuin.

In the Reign of *Conall Claon* and his Brother *Cealach*, *Ragallach* the Son of *Uadhach*, who had govern'd the Province of *Conacht* for five and twenty Years, was kill'd by *Maolbride*, the Son of *Mothlachan*, and met with an inglorious Fate from the Hands of a baſe vile Rabble, of Mechanicks and Labourers that were his immediate Executioners. This *Ragallach* had conceiv'd a violent Hatred and Averſion for the Son of his elder Brother, whoſe Right to the Crown he had invaded, and was fearful leſt he ſhould be diſturb'd in his Government by the Pretenſions of his Nephew, who was the next Heir in Succeſſion, and had a formidable Intereſt in the Affections of the People. He reſolv'd therefore to remove him out of the Way, and had made ſeveral Attempts upon his Life, but without Succeſs; but when he perceiv'd his wicked Deſigns defeated, and that it was impoſſible to murder him by open Violence, by reaſon of his Popularity, he had recourſe to a Stratagem, which effected his Purpoſe, and concluded in the Death of the

mdba Rioġ Conaċ anno 7c.

Ragallac ag ſgnce Aynce ſ mac adeſ-bramſ do maabad.

young Prince. *Ragallach* it ſeems was ſo concern'd that he could not deſtroy the young Prince, that he contracted a languiſhing Diſeaſe, and fell into a Conſumption, and to conceal his Treachery the better, he ſent a Meſſage to his Nephew, to deſire a Viſit from him before he died, for his Diſeaſe he judg'd to be incurable, and therefore he paſſionately expected to ſee him, for he deſign'd to leave the Government to him, and to ſettle upon him the Crown of *Conacht*; The Prince and his Friends ſoon diſcovered the Meaning of this diſguiſed Friendſhip, and reſolving to go to Court upon the Invitation, he raiſed a conſiderable Force to attend him as a Guard, but charged them to behave themſelves without committing Hoſtilities, only to have their Swords drawn under their Cloaks, and be in Readineſs if any Violence ſhould be offered by his Uncle, whoſe Treachery he ſuſpected, and was apprehenſive ſome Attempt would be made upon his Life. Under this ſtrong Guard the Prince and his Friends arrived at the Court of *Conacht*, and being introduced into the King's Preſence, who lay languiſhing upon his Bed, he enquired courteouſly after his Health, and the Nature of his Diſtemper. The King was ſurpriſed when he ſaw the Prince enter his Chamber with ſo numerous a Retinue, and with a ſeeming Concern, he told him it was the greateſt Trouble of his whole Life to be ſuſpected of Inſincerity by the Perſon he fully deſigned ſhould wear the Crown after his Deceaſe; for there could be no Occaſion for ſuch a Guard and ſo many Followers, unleſs he apprehended ſome Danger, which was unreaſonable to ſuppoſe from an expiring King who ſo dearly valued him, and reſolved to declare him his Succeſſor. And therefore he deſired to ſee him again the next Morning, but without Attendants, for he had ſomething of Importance to communicate, which was not proper to be divulg'd before Company, nor indeed (continued he) am I able to bear the Suſpicion of my dear Nephew, who, by the Number about him, muſt be jealous of my Friendſhip, which confounds me upon a Death Bed, when I'm preparing to leave the World, and fix him in the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Conacht*. The Nephew deceived by the Hypocriſy of his perfidious Uncle, went to viſit him the next Day unattended and without his Guards, and he had no ſooner entred the Chamber, but upon a Sign given a Body of Soldiers,

diers, who were prepared for the Execution, follow'd him, and falling upon him in a barbarous Manner left him dead upon the Spot. *Ragallach* being thus delivered from his Fears by deſtroying the rightful Heir, he began to recover from his languiſhing State of Health, his Conſumption daily abated, and his Cure was perfected in a ſhort Time. He had now no Apprehenſions of a Competitor to give him Diſturbance, and therefore he abandoned himſelf to Eaſe and Indolence, neglected the weighty Affairs of his Government, and conſumed his Time and his Revenue in Rioting, Feaſting and Senſuality.

This treacherous Prince *Ragallach* had for his Wife a compaſſionate and well diſpoſed Lady, whoſe Name was *Marron*, and ſhe ſo lamented the miſerable Death of the young Prince, that ſhe was afraid that the Gods (for ſhe was a Pagan) would revenge this Cruelty upon her Huſband or herſelf in an exemplary Manner; and therefore ſhe had Recourſe to an eminent *Augur* retained in the Family, and inquired of him whether the Vengeance of Heaven was concern'd to puniſh the Murther, and who would ſuffer for that monſtrous Act, *Ragallach*, who contrived his Execution, or her ſelf, who was no Way privy to it. The Soothſayer replied by the Rules of his Art, that the Death of her Nephew would be reveng'd upon the King and her ſelf, and that by the moſt unexpected Means, and by the Hands of her own Child; for the Child ſhe had then in her Womb would be the Inſtrument appointed by Providence to puniſh this barbarous Murther, which would be amply revenged upon *Ragallach* and herſelf. The Queen, aſtoniſhed with this Anſwer, informed the King, who reſolved to deſtroy the Child as ſoon as it was born, and by that Means defeat the Prediction of the Druid. The Lady was ſoon after delivered of a Daughter, and in Obedience to the King's Commands, the Infant was thrown naked into a Bag, and given to a Swineherd to be deſtroyed. But the Man looking upon the Child, was ſo moved with its Cries and the ſweet Beauty of its Face, that he relented with Compaſſion, and reſolving to preſerve its Life, he carried it privately to the Door of a religious Woman, who lived in a Cell in the Neighbourhood, and hung the Bag upon a Croſs that ſtood in full View of the Woman's Houſe. In that Condition the helpleſs Babe lay expoſed, and the Swine-

Agallam inna Ragallaice, 7 draoi.

herd

herd for Fear of a Diſcovery return'd by unfrequented Ways to his own Dwelling: But Providence order'd, that the Woman came home within a ſhort Time, and hearing the mournful Cries of a diſtreſſed Infant, ſhe ſoon perceiv'd the Bag hanging upon the Croſs, and taking it down, ſhe found a moſt beautiful Babe, which ſhe aſſiſted in the beſt Manner ſhe was able, and became ſo delighted with her Foundling, that tho' her Circumſtances were mean, ſhe reſolved to breed her up at her own Charge.

Aileaſ na hingine ig tteaſ an doiſ.

The Child was nurſed and educated with great Care and Tenderneſs, and when ſhe began to grow up, ſhe diſcovered ſo beautiful a Complexion and ſo compleat a Perſon, that the Fame of her ſpread over all the Country, and came at laſt to the Ears of the King of *Conacht*. *Ragallach*, who was a very laſcivious Prince, was ſo charmed with the Deſcription of this rural Maid, and the Character of her uncommon Beauty, that he ſent a Meſſenger to bring the Girl to Court, and if the ſuppoſed Mother refuſed to part with her, he was not to uſe Violence upon the firſt Summons but return with all poſſible Speed with an Anſwer. The Woman, who valued the Maid with the moſt tender Affections of a Parent, denied to ſend her Child, and the Meſſenger returning with Notice of her Refuſal, the King was ſo abandon'd to his Paſſion, that he ſent poſitive Orders to force her away, and bring her to the Court of *Conacht*. His Commands were faithfully executed by the Meſſenger; and when the Maid was admitted into the Preſence of *Ragallach*, he was ſo charm'd with the Modeſty of her Carriage and the Beauty of her Perſon, that he reſolved to preſeve her for his own Uſe, and within a ſhort time ſhe was received into his Embraces. This Contempt and Indignity enraged the Queen, who boldly repreſented to the King the Injuſtice and Scandal of the Action, but without Succeſs; for he was reſolv'd to gratifie his Pleaſure at all Hazards, and perſiſted in his Converſe with this Country Beauty, whom he reſolved to retain at the Expence of his Character, and of the Indignation of a jealous Queen, who reſented this Affront in the moſt outragious Manner.

Iomad do dhaoinibh naoi-ta ag gabhail Ragallaig.

When the Queen perceived that her Perſuaſions and her Menaces were ineffectual, ſhe applied herſelf to the moſt eminent Clergy of the Kingdom to repreſent the Wickedneſs of this Practice to the King, and prevail

vail with him to diſmiſs his Concubine; and accordingly *Feichin Fabhair*, attended with a great Number of eminent Divines and religious Perſons of ſeveral Orders, came to *Conacht* to addreſs the King upon this Occaſion, and in the moſt ſubmiſſive Manner intreat him to deſiſt from that impious Courſe of Life, and baniſh his Miſtreſs the Court. They were ſoon admitted into the Preſence of *Ragallach*, and uſed all poſſible Arguments to prevail with him, but without Succeſs; for he was a Prince of a libidinous Diſpoſition, and refuſed abſolutely to comply with their Requeſt; which ſo inraged the Clergy, that they left the Court, and implored the Juſtice of Heaven to overtake the King by a moſt ſignal Stroke; they loaded him with the moſt dreadful Imprecations, and prayed to God that he might not live till the *May* following; that he might receive his Death by the moſt deſpicable Weapons; that the meaneſt Perſons and the very Scum of Mankind might be the Executioners of the divine Vengeance, and that he might die in a Place unbecoming the Majeſty of a King, and end his Days in a moſt vile and ignominious Manner. Theſe Imprecations of the Clergy were heard, and were accompliſhed in the moſt minute Circumſtance; for (as the Chronicle continues the Relation) *Ragallach* and his Nobles were diverting themſelves in an Iſland by hunting a Stag; the Beaſt had received a Wound, and coming near the Place where the King was expecting him, he threw a Dart with that Force and Judgment, that he pierc'd him thro' the Body. The Stag in this Extremity plunged into a Lake that was near, and the King with his Followers took Water and perſued him. The Beaſt reached the farther Shore, and ran into a Field where ſome Labourers of the Country were cutting Turf. The Stag, by the Pains of his Wound, and the Fatigue of Swimming, was ready to drop, which when the Ruſticks perceived, they ran upon him and killed him, and by Conſent divided the Fleſh equally between them. By this Time *Ragallach* and his Retinue came up, and finding the Boors cutting up the Beaſt, he was in a great Paſſion, and commanded them to reſign the Stag, and deliver it to the Huntſman to be carried to Court; but the Countrymen reſolved not to part with their Booty; and upon a ſhort Conſultation they perceived the King had but few in his Company, and found themſelves able to defend their

Prey; accordingly they fell upon the King with their Spades and other Tools, and without much Difficulty they diſmounted *Ragallach*, and left him and moſt of his Followers dead upon the Spot. Thus did Heaven confirm the Prayers of the Clergy, and puniſh'd a wicked and laſcivious Prince, who committed Murther to ſecure himſelf upon the Throne, and loſt his Life for the Sake of a Concubine. *Mairion*, the Queen of *Connacht*, did not long ſurvive; for the Neglect of her Huſband threw herſelf into a melancholy Diſtemper, which occaſioned her Death; nor did the Daughter long enjoy the Pleaſures of a Court; for ſhe ſoon died unlamented; and Vengeance juſtly puniſhed ſuch wicked and promiſcuous Mixtures.

budó eatá le dlgmnó do Gnóe eleipe eludin mac noiſ ſad.

In the Reign of *Conall Claon*, King of *Ireland*, was fought the noted Battel of *Carn Conuill* by *Diarmuid*, the Son of *Aodha Slaine*, in which Engagement was killed *Cuan*, the Son of *Amhalgadgh*, who had governed the Province of *Munſter* ten Years. In the ſame Action fell *Cuan Conuill*, King of *Figinte* and *Talmonach*, King of *O Liathain*. This Victory, we are told, was in a great Meaſure owing to the inceſſant Prayers of the Religious belonging to the Convent of *Cluain Mac Nois*, who fervently addreſſed themelves to Heaven for the Succeſs of *Diarmuid*, who, after a bloody Conflict and terrible Slaughter, won the Battel. The Victor, when he return'd, beſtow'd a valuable Tract of Land and great Privileges upon the Convent; and the Eſtate he ſettled at that Time is known at this Day by the Name of *Liathmantain*; and he had that Veneration for the Abby of *Cluain Mac Nois*, that he ordered by his Will, that there his Body ſhould be inter'd, which was done accordingly. The moſt pious St. *Furſa* died about this Time; ſhe was of the royal Line, deſcended from the Poſterity of *Lughaidh Laga*, Brother to *Oilioll Olum*; and St. *Mocheallog*, who erected and conſecrated *Cill Mocheallog*, was ſoon afterwards tranſlated to a better State: This religious Perſon was derived from the Family of *Conaire*, the Son of *Eiderſgeoil*. The Brothers who ſat jointly in the Throne of *Ireland* concluded their Reign in this Manner, *Ceallach* was loſt in *Brugh Os Boyne*, and *Conall* was kill'd by *Diarmuid*, the Son of *Aodha Slaine*.

A. D. 661. *Blathmac* and *Diarmuid Ruaidhnaigh*, the two Sons of *Aodha Slaine*, Son of *Diarmuid*, ſeiz'd upon the Sovereignty.

vereignty. Theſe Princes deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and reigned over the Iſland ſeven Years. In the Government of theſe Brothers the memorable Battel of *Pantly* was fought, in which bloody Engagement the King of *England*, with thirty of his principal Nobility, was ſlain. About this Time that religious Perſon St. *Oltan* died, and *Maoidog*, deſcended from the Poſterity of *Colla Uais*, Monarch of *Ireland*, who built and conſecrated the Church of *Fearna*, left the preſent World, and was removed to a better; he was followed by *Cuimin Foda*, the Son of *Fiachradh* the Monk, and by St. *Mannach*, the Son of *Finghin* or *Florence*, King of *Munſter*. Theſe two Brothers, *Blathmac* and *Diarmuid*, died of the Plague that for Diſtinction was called *Baidhe Connuill.*

Seachnuſach was the Succeſſor in the Throne of *Ire-* A. D. 668.
land; he was the Son of *Blathmac*, Son of *Hugh*, otherwiſe called *Aodha Slaine*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and reigned Monarch of the Iſland ſix Years. In the Government of this Prince the Battel of *Feirt* was fought between the Inhabitants of the Province of *Ulſter* and the *Picts*, where there was a terrible Slaughter of both Armies. In the Reign of this Prince died the moſt pious *Baoithin*, Abbot of *Beanchuir*: *Seachnuſach* was afterwards killed by *Dubh Duin* of *Cineol Cairbre.*

Cionnfaola, the Son of *Blathmac*, Son of *Aodha Slaine*, A. D. 674.
Son of *Diarmuid*, poſſeſſed the Sovereignty, and reigned four Years. Under the Adminiſtration of this Prince the Convent of *Beannchuir* was conſumed by Fire to the Ground, and all the Members of that religious Houſe were diſpoſſeſs'd and expell'd by invading Foreigners. This Monaſtery was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Beannchuir*, upon the Account of *Breaſal Breac*, King of *Ireland*. This Prince tranſported a numerous Army into *Scotland*, and was ſo ſucceſsful in his Expedition, that he returned with conſiderable Booty, and among the reſt he brought over with him a great Number of *horned Cattle*. When he arrived in *Ireland*, he encamped with his Forces in the Place now called *Beannchuir*, where he was obliged for the Support of his Troops to kill many of theſe Beaſts, and their *Horns* were ſcattered all over the Plain, which from that Time has been called by the Name of *Beannchuir* upon the Account of theſe *Horns*; for the Word *Beanna* or *Adharcadh* in the *Iriſh* Tongue, ſignifies *Horns* in the *Engliſh*. Many Years after this

fac fa ngorta beanċuin don ait abfuil.

‡ Encamp-

Encampment the religious Abbot *Comhgoll*, erected and endow'd an Abby in the ſame Place, and regarding its original Appellation, occaſion'd by ſcattering the *Horns*, he retain'd the old Name, and call'd it the Abby of *Beanne Chuir*. After this religious Houſe was attack'd and burnt down by Foreigners, *Cion Faola*, King of *Ireland*, was kill'd by *Fiannachta Fleadhach*, the Son of *Dunchada*, in the memorable Battel of *Cealtrach*.

A. D. 678. *Fionnachta Fleadhach* obtained the Government; He was the Son of *Dunchada*, Son of *Aodha Slaine*, derived from the illuſtrious Line of *Heremon*, and he fill'd the Throne of *Ireland* ſeven Years; under the Adminiſtration of this Prince, the People of *Ireland* were accuſtomed to make great Feaſts, and recreated themſelves with noble and expenſive Entertainments; and from theſe Sumptuous and magnificent Banquets, the King was diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *Fionnachta Fleadhach*, for the Word *Fleadh* in the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies in the *Engliſh a Feaſt*. In the Reign of this Prince died *Colman* the pious Biſhop of *Inis Boſinne*, and about the ſame Time *Fionnan*, who pronounc'd his Benediction over *Ardfionan*, left the World; this excellent Perſon deſcended from the Poſterity of *Fiachadh Muilleathan*. The famous St. *Aranan* died not long afterwards. This *Fionnachta* King of *Ireland* fought the Battel of *Lochgabhair*, againſt the Inhabitants of the Province of *Leinſter*, in which Engagement a great Number of the provincial Troops were cut off. The learned *Cionnfaola* died under the Government of this Monarch, and in the ſame Year *Dungall* the Son of *Scanlan* King of the *Picts*, and *Cionnfaola* King of *Cianachta Glinne Geimin*, were buried by *Maolduin* Son of *Maolfithrigh*, at *Dunceithrin*. In the ſame Reign ſome of the principal Commanders of the *Welſh* invaded the Kingdom of *Ireland* with a numerous and gallant Army of their Countrymen, and, as the venerable *Bede* relates in the ſixth Chapter of the fourth Book of this Hiſtory, committed dreadful Hoſtilities, and made cruel Devaſtations upon the *Iriſh* Coaſts. The ſame Writer aſſerts, that in the Year of our Redemption ſix hundred eighty four, the Forces of the King of *England*, under the Conduct of an experienc'd General, whoſe Name was *Bertus*, landed upon the Iſland, and reduced the Inhabitants to great Extremities. His Expreſſion is, Bertus *vaſtavit gentem innocentem miſere & Nationi Angorum amiciſſimam.*

bpeatnuigh do deanam agtſi an eiſiuñ 7c.

‡

ciſſimam. Bertus *miſerably ravag'd that innocent Nation, which was a moſt friendly Ally to the* Engliſh. In this Invaſion was fought the famous Battel of *Rathmore*, at *Muigh Glinne* in which Action *Cumaſgach* King of the *Picts*, and a great Number of the *Iriſh* were ſlain. Theſe reſolute and hardy *Welſh* tranſported themſelves from thence to the Iſles of *Orcades*, which they ſubdued, and plunder'd the Country without Mercy. Some of theſe People landed upon the Northern Coaſt of *Leinſter*, and ſpoiled the Inhabitants with great Cruelty, not ſparing Age or Sex or even the Churches and the ſacred Veſſels dedicated to divine Service. After theſe Ravages they return'd loaded with Booty into their own Country. *Fionnachta Fleadhach* King of *Ireland*, was kill'd by *Hugh* the Son of *Dubhthaigh*, and by *Conning* at *Greallach Dolling*.

Loingseach got Poſſeſſion of the Crown; He was the *A. D.* 685. Son of *Daniel*, Son of *Hugh*, Son of *Ainmereach*, derived from the illuſtrious Race of *Heremon*, and govern'd the Kingdom of *Ireland* eight Years. In the Reign of this Prince *Adamhnan* removed himſelf from *Scotland*, to propagate the Chriſtian Faith among the *Iriſh*, and about the ſame Time *Moling Luachradh* left the World; Under the Government of *Loingseach* the *Welſh* invaded the Iſland, by whom *Maigh Muirtheimhne* was miſerably plunder'd; Among other Misfortunes of his Reign a moſt dreadful and conſuming Murrain raged among the Cattle throughout *England* and *Ireland*, which occaſioned a moſt terrible and afflicting Famine among the Inhabitants, ſo that People were compell'd to feed upon one another; and this Viſitation continued with great Violence for the ſpace of three Years. *Egbertus* the Saint undertook to preach the Goſpel in *Scotland* about this Time, and *Muireadhach Muilleathan* King of *Connacht* died. The Subjects of *Ulſter* ſoon afterwards engaged the *Welſh* in the Battel of *Moigh Cuillinn*, and obtained a Victory over thoſe Foreigners, of whom a terrible Slaughter was made, and almoſt their whole Army ſlain. *Adamhnan* the religious Abbot of *Aoij* in the Kingdom of *Scotland* died about the ſame Time, after a Life of ſeventy ſeven Years. It was within the Reign of *Loingseach*, that the *Saracens* invaded the *Grecian Empire* with an incredible Number of Forces, and attempted to make themſelves Maſters of the capital City *Conſtantinople*, but after a Siege of three Years,

Gabha mor an eirinn.

they were repell'd with conſiderable Loſs, and obliged to give over the Undertaking. The pious *Coibhdhean* Biſhop of *Ardfert* was now removed to a better Life; and ſoon after the Deceaſe of this Prelate the Battel of *Cormin* was fought by *Ceallach* the Son of *Ragallach*, who govern'd the Province of *Conacht* ſeven Years, in which bloody Action *Loingseach* the Son of *Aongus*, King of *Ireland*, loſt his Life.

A. D. 693. *Congall Cionnmaghair* ſucceeded in the Throne; He was the Son of *Feargus Fanuid*, Son of *Conull Gulban*, Son of *Niall*, the Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the princely Line of *Heremon*, and he was in Poſſeſſion of the Sovereignty nine Years. This *Congall* was a cruel Perſecutor of the *Iriſh* Church, and he burn'd the regular and ſecular Clergy at *Kildare* without Mercy or Diſtinction. But the divine Vengeance purſued him and puniſh'd him with a ſudden and unlamented Death.

A. D. 702. *Feargall* obtain'd the Government; He was the Son of *Maolduin*, Son of *Maolfithrigh*, Son of *Hugh*, otherwiſe call'd *Aodha Uairiodhnach* a lineal Deſcendent from the Line of *Heremon*, and ſat upon the Throne of *Ireland* ſeventeen Years. The Mother of this Monarch was *Cacht* the Daughter of *Maolchabha*, King of *Cineall Conuill*. In the Reign of this Prince died *Baodan* the Biſhop of *Inis Bo Finne*: About this Time the *Welſh* and the noble Tribe of the *Dailriadas* fought a moſt bloody and deſperate Battel at a Place call'd *Cloch Mionuire*; the Victory was in Suſpence and the Slaughter was equal on both Sides for ſome Part of the Day, but the undaunted Bravery of that ancient Clan was not to be reſiſted, and the *Welſh* were routed with the Loſs of the greateſt Part of their Army. In the ſame Year *Neachtan* the King of *Scotland* expell'd his Dominions a Convent of *Monks*, who preſumed to reprehend him for his Conduct, and by that means promoted Diſcontents among his Subjects. The Reign of this Prince was remarkable for a very wonderful Event that happen'd, and which gave a Name to *Niall Fraſach*, who was born about the ſame Time; for three *Showers* fell from the Heavens in the Sight of a Number of Spectators, *viz.* a Shower of *Honey* at *Foithin Beag*; a Shower of *Money* at *Foithin More*, and a Shower of Blood at *Magh Laighion*.

eat idir Dailriada 7 Breatnaig.

tri fraga fraig meala fraig airgid 7 fraig fola.

But

But the moſt memorable Tranſaction in the Reign of *Feargall* was the Battel of *Almhuine*, that was fought between *Morough Mac Broin* King of *Leinſter*, who had govern'd that Province fifteen Years, and this *Feargall* the Son of *Maolduin*, King of *Ireland*. The royal Army raiſed by the King conſiſted of one and twenty thouſand choice Troops, and the Provincial Forces that follow'd the King of *Leinſter*, amounted in the whole but to nine Thouſand, which were ſupported by eighty nine valiant and diſtinguiſh'd Champions of hardy ſeaſon'd Courage, and his houſhold Troops that were inconſiderable in Number, but of undaunted Bravery. Both Armies enter'd the Field, and a moſt Bloody and deſperate Engagement follow'd; but the Provincial Troops made ſo dreadful an Impreſſion in the beginning of the Action, that they pierced into the King's Army and put them into Confuſion with incredible Slaughter. And notwithſtanding a great Superiority of Numbers, *Feargall* was forc'd to give way, Victory declared for the King of *Leinſter*, and three thouſand three hundred of the Enemy were left dead upon the Field of Battel. At the firſt Onſet an unaccountable Terror ſeized upon the royal Army, occaſion'd, as ſome Authors aſſert, by a dreadful Apparition that hung over them in the Air, which put them into that Dread and Conſternation that they were eaſily overthrown; which terrible Sight the Chronicle relates left ſuch an Impreſſion upon the Minds of ſome of the Souldiery, that though they eſcaped with their Lives in the Action, yet after the Defeat they ran diſtracted. Some Accounts magnify the Loſs ſuſtained by the King of *Ireland*, and expreſs that ſeven thouſand of his Men were kill'd upon the Spot. The Misfortune of the royal Army we are inform'd was owing to a ſacrilegious Act committed as he was advancing to fight the King of *Leinſter*; for it is ſaid that in his March ſome of his Forces broke into a Church call'd *Cillin*, and carried away all the Holy Veſſels, and violently drove away a Cow that belong'd to a Hermit of that Place. This Injuſtice was ſo reſented by the pious old Man, that he laid dreadful Imprecations upon the King, and applied to Heaven for exemplary Vengeance upon his Army, and the Prayers of that Holy Perſon prevailed and occaſioned the Loſs of the Battel, wherein *Feargall*, King of *Ireland*, and his ſacrilegious Forces loſt their Lives.

eaċ gnom eaſaċ idin Riog laigion 7 Riog eirion anſo.

ſaċ inbnaċa Riog eirion ſan ceaiċ.

Fogartach was the Succeſſor to this unfortunate Prince;
A. D. 719. He was the Son of *Neill*, Son of *Cearmuigh Sotuill*, Son of *Diarmuid*, Son of *Hugh*, otherwiſe call'd *Aodh Slaine*, of the royal Line of *Heremon*, and reign'd Monarch of the Iſland one Year. He loſt his Life by *Cionaoith* the Son of *Jargallach*, in the Battel of *Beilge*.

A. D. 720. *Cionaoth* fix'd himſelf in the Sovereignty; He was the Son of *Jargallach*, Son of *Conuing Charraig*, Son of *Congaille*, Son of *Aodha Slaine*, derived from the princely Stock of *Heremon*, and adminiſter'd the Government four Years. In the Reign of this Prince the Relicks of the pious *Adomhnan*, were remov'd from *Scotland* into *Ireland*. The bloody Engagement of *Drom Curran*, was fought ſoon afterwards by *Flaithbheartach*, the Son of *Loingseach*, with *Cionaoth* King of *Ireland*, in which Action the royal Army receiv'd a general Defeat, and the King himſelf was found dead upon the Field of Battel.

A. D. 724. *Flaithbheartach* ſucceeded in the Throne; He was the Son of *Loingseach*, Son of *Aongus*, Son of *Daniel*, Son of *Hugh*, Son of *Ainmereach*, a Deſcendant from the royal Race of *Heremon*, and injoy'd the Crown ſeven Years; The Mother of this Prince was *Muirion* the Daughter of *Ceallach*. The venerable *Bede* in his *Engliſh* Hiſtory relates that the dreadful Battel of *Drom Dearg* was fought in *Scotlaud* in the Reign of this *Iriſh* Monarch, between *Druſt* and *Aongus* two Brothers, and Sons of *Aongus* King of the *Picts*. The Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *Scotland* was determin'd in this Engagement, where *Druſt* and the Army that aſſerted his Right was ſubdued and himſelf ſlain. The Battel of *Murbuilg* was fought ſoon afterwards in the ſame Kingdom, between the noble Tribe of the *Dailriadas* and the *Picts*, where the *Picts* were defeated with great Slaughter and drove out of the Field. About the ſame Time was fought the Battel of *Fotharta*, in *Muirtheimhne*, between the
eat idir Aodha allain 7 clana Neil. Forces of *Aodha Allain*, and the noble *Clanna Neill*, and the Inhabitants of *Ulſter*, in which ſharp Engagement *Aodha Roin*, who had been King of that Province for thirty Years, and *Concha* Son of *Cuanach*, King of *Cobha*, were unfortunately ſlain. Not long after this Action *Loingseach* the Monarch of *Ireland* died a natural Death at *Ardmach*.

Aodha or *Hugh Ollan* got Poſſeſſion of the Sovereignty; he was the Son of *Feargaile*, Son of *Maolduin*, Son of *Maolſithrigh*, Son of *Aodha Uairiodhnach*, deſcended from the royal Family of *Heremon*, and governed the Kingdom nine Years. The Mother of this *Iriſh* Prince was *Bridget*, the Daughter of *Orcha*, Son of *Carrthon*. In his Reign the Provinces of *Munſter* and *Leinſter* fought the bloody Battel of *Beallach Feile*, where there was a dreadful Slaughter on both Sides, and in the Conflict periſhed *Ceallach*, the Son of *Faobhuir*, King of *Oſſery*. In this Diſpute the Victory was doubtful for ſome Time, but at laſt the Fortune of the Day fell to *Cathall*, the Son of *Fionguine*, King of *Munſter*. A. D. 731.

In the Government of this King, *Aongus*, the Son of *Feargus*, King of the *Picts*, raiſed a conſiderable Army, and invaded the Territories of the Tribe of the *Dailriada* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and committed terrible Devaſtations, having entred the Country with Fire and Sword. Among other Acts of Hoſtilities, he plundred without Mercy and Diſtinction *Dun Greidhe*, and then ſet the Place on Fire, and levell'd it with the Ground. This *Pictiſh* King was follow'd with Victory in this Attempt, his Arms and Cruelties were a Terror to the Inhabitants, and among his Succeſſes, the Fortune of War deliver'd into his Hands *Dongall* and *Feargus*, the Sons of *Sealbhaigh*, who was at that Time King of the *Dailriada*, whom he made Priſoners, and confined cloſely under a ſtrong Guard. Rioġ ɛrrɛ-neaċ do ꝺ-ꝺ ġɾɑnt ꝺɑil-ɾiɑꝺɑ.

About the ſame Time there was an Interview between *Hugh Allan*, King of *Ireland*, and *Cathall*, the Son of *Fionguine*, King of *Munſter*, at a Place called *Tirda Glaſs* in the County of *Ormond*, where among other Debates it was conſulted what Methods ſhould be uſed to advance the yearly Revenue of St. *Patrick* throughout the Kingdom, and they eſtabliſhed a particular Law for that Purpoſe. The Battel of *Athſeanuigh* was ſoon afterwards fought between *Hugh Allan*, King of *Ireland*, and *Hugh*, the Son of *Colgain*, King of *Leinſter*. This Engagement was fought with deſperate Courage on both Sides, and many Perſons of Diſtinction loſt their Lives. The King of *Ireland* received a dangerous Wound, and *Hugh*, Son of the King of *Leinſter* was ſlain: The Provincial Troops fought with great Bravery, the principal Nobility of the Province periſhed in the Action; and it is ſaid, that nine thouſand of the Forces of *Leinſter* remained dead nɑoi mile laiġneaċ ꝺo ċuꝺ ɾan ċa-ıṫ ɾoiɲ ɜ̄ċ.

3

dead upon the Field of Battel. The Army of the Kingdom of *Ireland* ſuffered great Difficulties and Loſs of Men; and among the Commanders, *Hugh*, the Son of *Mortough*, a brave and experienced Soldier, who ſhared the Sovereignty of the Iſland with *Hugh*, was wounded mortally, and did not ſurvive the Action of the Day. The Reign of this Prince was diſtinguiſhed by the Death of theſe eminent Perſons; *Flann*, the Son of *Cronmaol*, the pious and charitable Biſhop of *Rotheruine*, *Cahall*, the Son of *Fionnguine*, who governed the Province of *Munſter*, and the martial Prince *Hugh Balve*, the Son of *Ionrachta*, who had been King of *Conacht* ſeven Years. *Hugh Allan*, King of *Ireland*, fell under the victorious Sword of *Daniel*, the Son of *Morrough*, in the noted Battel of *Seiridhmidh*, known otherwiſe by the Name of the Battel of *Ceananus*.

A. D. 740. *Daniel* ſucceeded to the Crown of *Ireland*; he was the Son of *Morrough*, Son of *Diarmuid*, Son of *Airmeadhach Caoch*, Son of *Conall Guthbhin*, Son of *Suibhne*, Son of *Colman*, Son of *Diarmuid*, Son of *Feargus Ceirbeoil*, Son of *Conull Creamhthine*, Son of *Niall*, the martial Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, a lineal Deſcendant from the renowned Line of *Heremon*, and was Monarch of the Iſland two and forty Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Ailpin*, the Daughter of *Congall* of *Dealbhna More*. In the Reign of this *Iriſh* King, *Colman*, the Biſhop of *Laoſan*, was killed by the Hands of *O Durraire*, and *Cormac*, the Biſhop of *Ath Trim*, left the preſent Life for a better. About this Time, as the Chronicle relates, a Prodigy was obſerved; for the Appearance of a monſtrous Serpent was ſeen moving in the Air: This Apparition was followed by the Death of *Seachnuſach*, the Son of *Colgan*, King of *Cinſalach*, and ſoon afterwards *Cathaſach*, the Son of *Oiliolla*, King of the *Picts*, was killed at *Rath Beathach*, by the Inhabitants of the Province of *Leinſter*. Under the Government of *Daniel* two eminent Prelates, whoſe Names were *Suarleach*, Biſhop of *Fabhair*, and *Osbran*, the Biſhop of *Cluain Creamha*, were tranſlated into another Life. The memorable Battel of *Beallach Cro* was fought about this Time by *Criomhthan*, the Son of *Eana*, in which Engagement *Fionn*, the Son of *Airb*, King of *Dealbhna*, was ſlain, and great Numbers of his Army followed him into another World. This terrible Fight hapned at a Placecalled *Tiobraid Fionn*; and from the dreadful

Slaughter

Slaughter and Bloodſhed of that Action, the adjoining Lake that is near the Place has been ever ſince diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Loch Bealling Cro*; for the Word *Cro* in the *Iriſh* Language, ſignifies *Blood* in the *Engliſh*; and the Spring that gives Riſe to that Lake is called *Tobur Fionn*. In the ſame Reign died theſe remarkably great Men, *Comuſgach*, the King of *O Faly*, was killed by the Hands of *Maolduin*, the Son of *Hugh Beanain*, King of *Munſter*; *Aongus*, the King of *Scotland*, reſigned his Crown and his Life. About the ſame Time was fought the Battel of *Beallach Gabhrah* by *Maconceara* and the Inhabitants of *Offery*, who with their joint Forces engaged *Dungall*, the Son of *Laidhgin*, Son of *O Cinnſealach*, in which Action *Dungall* with the principal Gentry of *Leinſter* loſt their Lives; and ſoon afterwards died *Mortough*, the Son of *Murchadh*, King of *Leinſter*, and after a long Reign followed *Daniel*, the Son of *Morrough*, King of *Ireland*. This Prince deſcended from *Clan Colman*, and died, it is ſuppoſed, naturally and without Violence.

Niall Freaſach was the next Succeſſor; he was the Son of *Feargall*, Son of *Maolduing*, Son of *Maol Fithreach*, Son of *Aodh Uairriodhnach*, derived from the royal Poſterity of *Heremon*; he injoy'd the Crown four Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Aithiochta*, the Daughter of *Cein O Connor*, King of *Cianachta*. The Reaſon why he was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Niall Fraſach* was becauſe there fell three preternatural *Showers* in the Kingdom of *Ireland* the Time he was born; a Shower of *Honey*, a Shower of *Silver*, and a Shower of *Blood*; for the Word *Fras* in the *Iriſh* Language, ſignifies a *Shower* in the *Engliſh*. Under the Government of this Prince died *Dubhionrachtach*, the Son of *Cahall*, Son of *Muireadhach Muilleathan*, after he had governed the Province of *Conacht* five Years. The Reign of this *Iriſh* King was afflicted with many dreadful Calamities; for many terrible Earthquakes hapned in ſeveral Parts of the Iſland, and a moſt miſerable Famine raged throughout the Kingdom, and deſtroyed Multitudes of People. *Dungall*, the Son of *Ceallach*, King of *Offery*, died about this Time, likewiſe *Cronmaol*, the pious Biſhop of *Cill More*, and *Ailpin*, King of the *Picts*, and *Colgnait*, the charitable Biſhop of *Ardbreacan*, who were removed into another World. The Battel of *Acha Liag* was fought in the Reign of *Niall*, between

A. D. 782.

tri ceadta
cit mela
cit fola 7
cit Aingio
anſo.

Jobh

Jobh Bruin and *Jobh Maine*; the Action was ſharp and concluded with great Slaughter on both Sides. Soon after this Engagement *Artgoile* the Son of *Cathal*, undertook a Pilgrimage and went to *Aoij Collum Cill*, in the Dominions of *Scotland*; about the ſame Time, *Feargus* the Biſhop of *Damhliag* was tranſlated into a better State, and the Bloody Engagement of *Corann* was fought between *Cineall Conuill* and *Siol Eogain*, in which Action *Hugh Allain*, the King of *Fochla* came off with complete Victory, and *Daniel* the Son of *Hugh Mundeirg*, was defeated with exceeding Loſs, and a general Rout of his whole Army. *Niall Fraſach* the King of *Ireland* did not long ſurvive this Fight, but died in *Aoij Collum Cill*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

A. D. 786. *Donchadha* obtain'd the Government; He was the Son of *Daniel*, Son of *Murchadha*, Son of *Diarmuid*, Son of *Airmeadh Coach*, Son of *Conull Guthbhin*, Son of *Suibhne*, Son of *Colman More*, Son of *Diarmuid*, Son of *Feargus Ceirbheoil*, Son of *Conull Creamhthoine*, Son of *Niall*, the celebrated Hero of the *nine Hoſtages*, deſcended from the royal Stock of *Heremon*, and injoy'd the Sovereignty ſeven and twenty Years; He eſcaped the Sword by which moſt of his Predeceſſors fell, and died in his Bed in his own royal Palace.

A. D. 815. *Hugh*, who was otherwiſe call'd *Aodha Dorndighe*, ſucceeded in the Throne of *Ireland*; He was the Son of *Niall Fraſach*, and derived from the illuſtrious Line of *Heremon*, and was Monarch of the Iſland four and twenty Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Dunflaith* the Daughter of *Flaithbheartach*, Son of *Loingseach*, King of *Cineall Conuill*; and he was diſtinguiſh'd by the Appellation of *Aodha Dorndighe* or *Oirndighe*, becauſe when he was weaned from the Breaſt of his Nurſe, he uſed himſelf to that unbecoming Practice of *Sucking* his Fingers, for the Words *Aodha Dorndighe* in the *Iriſh* Language, ſignifie in the *Engliſh Hugh* the *Fiſt* or *Finger Sucker*. The Reign of this Prince was ſignally remarkable for the Invaſion of the *Danes*, who were hitherto Strangers to the Iſland, and landed in a hoſtile Manner in the Weſt of *Munſter* with a numerous Army tranſported in fifty Sail. *Airtre*, a Deſcendant from the Race of *Heber Fionn*, govern'd the Province of *Munſter* at that Time; and upon the firſt Notice of the Attempt, he march'd with a ſtrong Body of his provincial Troops, and reſolv'd to repell the Invaders. A moſt deſperate and bloody

Aodha oirndighe ainm.

Iocladuidh do tedh i tir uiſ dhenmh.

bloody Action followed where the *Danes* loſt the Victory, and in Confuſion fled and retired to their Shipping, and left four hundred and ſixteen of their Countrymen dead upon the Spot. The Darkneſs of the Night favour'd their Retreat, and hinder'd the Purſuit, which otherwiſe would have been attended with a much greater Slaughter. After this Trial of the *Iriſh* Courage the *Danes* gave over the Attempt for that Time, and were obliged to return into their own Country.

Six Years after this Expulſion of the *Danes*, when *Feidlin*, the Son of *Criomhthan*, was King of *Munſter*, another Fleet ſet Sail from *Norway* and landed upon the Coaſts of that Province, where they plunder'd and ravag'd with the utmoſt Barbarity, and reduc'd the Inhabitants to great Extremities; but an Army was rais'd with all poſſible Expedition, to oppoſe the dreadfull Progreſs of the Invaders; the Provincial Troops gave them Battel, the *Iriſh* Bravery prevail'd, and the *Danes* were repuls'd with great Slaughter, and obliged to quit the Iſland. In the ſeventeenth Year of the Reign of this Monarch that bloody Tyrant *Turgeſius* made an Attempt upon *Ireland*, at which Time *Olchabhair* the Son of *Cionnſhaoith*, Son of *Congall*, Son of *Maolduin*, Son of *Hugh Beanain*, was King over the Province of *Munſter*; This Account is confirm'd by the Authority of ſome *Iriſh* Chronicles, though the *Polychronicon* ſpeaking of the Affairs of *Ireland* expreſſly aſſerts, that the *Danes* made their firſt Invaſion upon the Iſland when *Fiedhlime*, the Son of *Criomhthan*, was the King of *Munſter*. His Expreſſion upon this Subject it may not be improper to tranſcribe. *Ab adventu Sancti* Patricii *uſque ad* Feldimidii *Regis tempora, triginta Reges per quadringentos annos in* Hibernià *regnaverunt, tempore autem* Feldmidii, *Norvegeſenſes Duce* Turgeſio, *terram hanc occuparunt. From the coming of St.* Patrick *down to the Time of* Feidhlime, *thirty three Kings reigned in* Ireland *for the Space of four hundred Years, but in the Time of* Feidhlime *the* Norwegians, *under the Conduct of* Turgeſius, *got Poſſeſſion of the Country.* There are other Authors which ſay, that the *Danes* made their firſt Attempt upon the Kingdom of *Ireland*, at the Time when *Artry* the Son of *Cohall* was King of *Munſter*, and this is affirm'd with great Truth; but it muſt be obſerv'd they were not able to obtain footing in the Country, but were oblig'd to deſiſt and return with Loſs, after they

had plunder'd the People, and done incredible Damage wherever they came. The Writer of the *Polychronicon* likewiſe is to be credited in what he aſſerts, for he obſerves that *Feidhlime* was King of *Munſter* when that cruel Tyrant *Turgeſius*, with his Followers, landed upon the Coaſts, and with dreadful Hoſtilities haraſs'd the Inhabitants, who were miſerably pillaged and enſlaved under the Oppreſſion of theſe barbarous Foreigners. Neither are we to reject the Teſtimony of thoſe Writers, who affirm that the *Danes* landed in the Country when *Olchobhair*, was in Poſſeſſion of the Throne of *Munſter*; for thoſe Foreigners, who made an Attempt upon the Iſland at that Time, were Natives of the Kingdom of *Dania* of *Denmark*, and theſe People are call'd in the old *Iriſh* Records by the Name of *Dubhgeinte* or *Dubh Lochlannuig*; the *Norwegians*, who came originally from *Norway*, are ſtiled in the Chronicles *Finngeinte* or *Fionn Lochlannaig*. It is to be obſerv'd in this Place that the Word *Lochlannach*, does not ſignifie in the *Iriſh* Language any particular Tribe or Nation, but it implies *Strong* or *Powerful* at Sea, for the Word *Lonn* ſignifies *Strong* in the *Engliſh*, and *Loch* is the *Iriſh* Word for the Sea; for the People of *Norway* and *Denmark* were ſkilful in Navigation and expert Seamen, and by their Shipping tranſported powerful Armies into *Ireland*, when they attempted to make a Conqueſt of the Country. The particular Exploits and Invaſions of theſe Foreigners will be related at large in the following Part of this Hiſtory, extracted from that valuable Record known in the *Iriſh* Language by the Name of *Cogadh Gall ra Gaoidhealuibh*, or an Account of the Wars of the *Gauls* againſt the *Iriſh*.

luſ dani dubgeinte na dubloc-lanuig.

luſ na norueigia fingeinte no fionloch lannuſgac.

In the Reign of *Hugh Oirndighe* King of *Ireland*, and *Artry* the Son of *Cohall*, King of *Munſter*, the *Gauls* made an Attempt upon the Iſland, and landed at *Caomh Inis Obhrathadh*, with a Sail of ſixty Ships: Theſe Tranſports brought over a numerous Body of Troops, who upon their Arrival plunder'd the Coaſts with dreadful Cruelty, and then ſet the Country on Fire. In their Fury *Inis Labhraine*, after it had been pillaged, was conſumed, and *Dairinis* ſuffer'd the ſame Calamity, and was burnt to the Ground. The Inhabitants of *Eoganacht* and of *Loch Lein* reſolv'd to repel the Invaders, and raiſing what Forces they were able, they reſolutely gave them Battel; the Action was ſhort but violent, and the

Natives

Natives obtained a complete Victory, and four hundred and ſixteen of the *Gauls* were ſlain. This Defeat ſo diſcouraged the Foreigners, that they retired with great Precipitancy to their Ships, they weighed Anchor, and made homewards with all their Sail.

But the Kingdom of *Ireland* was ſo preferable in its Wealth and Fertility to the barren Country of *Norway*, that thoſe *Northern* People ſoon prepared for another Deſcent upon the Iſland; and in the ſecond Year of the Reign of *Feidhlime*, King of *Munſter*, they landed and practiſed their uſual Barbarities upon the Natives. Among other Ravages they burnt *Inis Eibhin*, *Beannchuir*, *Cluain Umhadh*, *Roſs Maoiladh*, and *Sgeilg Michael*. Another Fleet of theſe Foreigners arrived about the ſame Time, and landed in the Eaſt Part of the Iſland: They carried with them the utmoſt Miſeries of Fire and Sword, they plunder'd *Beannchuir* in the Province of *Munſter*, and killed the Biſhop and the Religious of that Place, and added Sacrilege to their Cruelty by breaking open the rich Shrine of *Comhgoll*. Theſe Invaders were reinforc'd with another Sail of *Norwegians*, who hearing of the Succeſs of their Countrymen, reſolved to try their Fortune, and landed at *Jobh Cinnſealach*. Their Arrival ſtruck freſh Terror into the Inhabitants, who fled for the Security of their Lives, and left the Country to the Mercy of the Invaders. In this Attempt were plunder'd *Teach Munna*, *Teach Moling* and *Inis Tiog:* The Hopes of Booty encouraged them to proceed in their Hoſtilities, and they came to *Offery*, and began to ſpoil and pillage without Oppoſition; but the People of that Country roſe upon them, and with great Bravery attak'd the Foreigners, who were unprepared for an Aſſault, and were intent upon carrying off their Booty, and after a deſperate and bloody Conflict gave them an intire Defeat, and ſlew ſeven hundred and ſeven of them upon the Spot. But the *Danes* nothing diſpirited by this Misfortune, diſtreſſed the Country, and practiſed their uſual Devaſtations; they plundred *Dundeargmuighe*, *Inis Eogan*, *Dioſiort Tiobruid*, and *Liſmore*; and after they had ranſacked, they burnt to the Ground *Cillmolaiſy*, *Glindaloch*, *Cluainard*, *Mobeodhg*, *Suirn Collum Cill*, *Daimhliag Ciaran*, *Slaine*, *Cealla Saile*, and *Cluain Uadhme Mungairid*; the Churches felt the common Calamity, and after they had been ſtript of their Ornaments and ſacred Veſſels, they were ſet on Fire, and

coblach lochlann̄ an-ſo do teaſ̄ an eiriñ.

eaċ do loċlann̄ aiſo.

moſt of the Monaſteries and religious Houſes in the Kingdom were conſumed by theſe ſavage and wicked Invaders without Remorſe or Diſtinction.

longlon lochlañach go cuan lumnig.

Another Fleet of theſe Free-Booters followed the former, and landed in the Harbour of *Limerick*. The Coaſts were immediately plunder'd with military Execution, and *Corcabaiſginn Tradruighe* and *Jobh Conuill Gabhra* were ſet on Fire and conſumed to Aſhes. But the *Danes* were not ſuffered to carry off their Prey without Oppoſition; for *Jobh Conuill* with a ſtout Body of native *Iriſh* gave them Battel at *Seannuid*, and putting them to the Rout with conſiderable Slaughter, recovered the Spoil out of their Hands. But the moſt dreadful Attempt upon the Iſland was by the cruel Tyrant *Turgeſius*, ſupported by a Number of his Countrymen, and a great Fleet of Ships, who, with great Terror to the Inhabitants, landed upon the Northern Coaſts of *Ireland*. The Hiſtorians of this Time differ in their Account of this *Turgeſius*, ſome aſſerting that he was the King of *Norway*, others that he was the King's Son; but of whatever Quality he was, it is certain that he was a Man of great perſonal Courage, but of a ſavage and inhuman Diſpoſition. The *Danes* whom he found in the Kingdom received him with univerſal Joy and loud Acclamations, and being before divided into ſeveral Bodies under many Commanders, they united under him, and with one Conſent choſe him for their General. Under the Conduct of this Leader they renewed their Hoſtilities, and proceeded in their Ravages with that Succeſs, that they ſoon overran and ſpoiled that Half of the Kingdom called by the Name of *Leath Cuinn*, and determined to conquer the whole Iſland; he fortified himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of what he had got, and diſpatched a conſiderable Part of his Army to ſeize upon the Northern Half of the Country called for Diſtinction *Leath Cuinn*. He divided his Fleet likewiſe, and ſetting a ſufficient Number of his Men on board, he ſent ſome of his Ships to *Loch Meachach*, others had Orders to ſail to *Lughmiagh*, and others were commanded to *Loch Ribh*, with poſitive Commiſſions to ravage with Fire and Sword, to ſpare neither Age nor Sex, but by their Cruelties and Terror of their Arms to diſpirit the People, and fix themſelves without Fear of being diſpoſſeſſed. And theſe Incurſions were ſucceſsfully executed; and among other Inſtances

of Barbarity, *Ardmach* was miſerably plunder'd three Times within the Space of a Month, and *Turgeſius*, without any Regard to his Character, ſeized upon the Abbot of *Ardmach*, and made him his Priſoner. The *Iriſh* Apoſtle St. *Collum Cill* foretold the Captivity of this Abbot, as it is recorded in the following Lines.

The moſt religious Abbot of Ardmach,
Shall by the Force of the Norwegian *Arms*
Be ſeized, and made a Priſoner of War.

There were many of the Clergy of ſeveral Orders within the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who by a prophetick Spirit foreſaw the ſore Calamities that were coming upon their Country, long before they happen'd; for the Inhabitants were become very profligate and corrupt in their Manners, and a Torrent of Vice and Prophaneneſs had overſpread the Nation, but prevail'd chiefly among the Nobility and Gentry, whoſe Pride, Injuſtice and Ambition, deſerv'd the ſevereſt Inflictions from the Hand of Providence; ſo that the cruel *Danes* were uſed as Inſtruments by divine Vengeance, to ſcourge and correct a wicked and debauch'd Nobility, and an immoral and licentious Populace; It was therefore predicted by ſome of the Eccleſiaſticks of the Kingdom, that the Sins of the Inhabitants would be puniſh'd by very terrible Viſitations, which ſhould overrun the Land in the Reign of *Aodha Dorndighe*, King of *Ireland*, and *Artry* the Son of *Cahall* King of *Munſter*.

tɕangɕeaſ na naomanro.

The Province of *Munſter*, it has been before obſerv'd, was under the Government of *Feidhlime*, Son of *Criomhthan*, when *Turgeſius* the cruel *Dane* invaded the Iſland and ſpoil'd the Country; and among other Ravages he plunder'd the Churches and Monaſteries, ſacrilegiouſly ſeized upon the Eccleſiaſtical Revenues, and expell'd the Primate of *Ardmach* and his College of Clergy out of their Benefices, and fixed himſelf in Poſſeſſion of that Church and the Eſtates belonging, which he kept till he was taken by *Maolſeachluin*, and afterwards drowned by him in *Loch Ainninn*, as will be particularly related in its proper Place. In the Reign of *Hugh Dorndighe* *Inis Patrick* ſuffer'd in the common Calamity, and was plunder'd by the mercileſs *Danes*, who by the Benefit of their Shipping ſpoil'd moſt of the Iſlands between *Ireland* and *Scotland*, and return'd loaden with Booty.

ıonɑɮ cleɾe a hɑɮmɑċɑ le loċlaṅ-ɾɮ.

About this Time the Revenue of St *Patrick*, was eſtabliſh'd upon the Province of *Conacht*, by the Authority of *Gormgall* the Son of *Diondathaigh*, and ſoon after *Hugh Dorndighe* divided the Country of *Meath* between the two Sons of *Donogh*, Son of *Daniel*; the Names of theſe Brothers were *Connor* and *Oilioll*; The Monaſtery of *Aoij Collum Cill*, about this Time, fell a Sacrifice to the Cruelty of the ſavage *Danes*, who had made an Invaſion upon *Scotland*, and their Countrymen, inſpir'd with the ſame Barbarity, were not behind in their Executions upon the *Iriſh* Natives.

The Kingdom of *Ireland*, notwithſtending the Oppreſſions of theſe victorious Foreigners, was rent in ſunder by civil Diſcord; for the King and petty Princes of the Country, inſtead of oppoſing the common Enemy with their united Strength, quarrell'd among themſelves, and lay themſelves open with great Diſadvantage to the Invaders. *Hugh Dorndighe* the Monarch of the Kingdom was provok'd by the People of *Leinſter*, and entring the Province in a hoſtile Manner, he ſlew the Inhabitants that fell in his Way; and within the Space of a Month, he plunder'd and reduc'd the Country to the laſt Extremities. About a Year after theſe Calamities, in the later end of the Month of *March*, there were ſuch terrible Shocks of Thunder, and the Lightning did ſuch Execution, that one thouſand and ten Perſons, Men and Women, were deſtroyed by it, between *Corcabaiſginn* and the Sea ſide; at the ſame Time the Sea broke through its Banks in a violent and dreadful Manner, and overflow'd a Tract of Land that would every Year afford ſufficient Paſture for twelve Head of Cattel; it was added to the Channel and could never be recover'd. The Tempeſt raged with exceeding Terror, and the Current of the Waters was ſo violent, that the Iſland, call'd *Inis Fidhe*, was forc'd aſunder, and divided into three Parts.

bay an tomad daoine le toirrnee 7c.

Hugh Dorndighe, King of *Ireland*, in his Expedition againſt the People of *Leinſter*, pierc'd as far with his Army into the Province as *Dun Cuair*; and having ſubdued the Country as he went, he divided it in equal Parts between *Muireadhach* the Son of *Ruarach*, and *Muireadhach* the Son of *Bruin*. Some Time after this Diviſion *Muireadhaig* was ſet on Fire, and conſumed by the *Danes*, after it had been plunder'd; and theſe Ravagers, embolden'd by Succeſs, made Incurſions upon the People of

of *Umhaill*, overran the Country, and carried off the Spoil. In the Reign of this *Iriſh* Monarch died the venerable *Eochaidh*, Biſhop of *Tamhlachta*, and likewiſe *Eiderſgeoil*, the Son of *Ceallaig*, the pious Prelate of *Glindaloch*, and *Siadhaill*, the good Biſhop of *Roſcommon*, did not long ſurvive the Miſeries of his Country, but was tranſlated to a better Life. *Hugh Dorndighe*, after a troubleſome Reign, was killed at *Moigh Conuille* by the Sword of *Muolcanaigh* in the Battel of *Daſearta*.

Conchabhar, otherwiſe called *Connor*, ſat next upon the Throne; he was the Son of *Donough*, the Son of *Daniel*, Son of *Murchadha*, Son of *Diarmaid*, Son of *Airmeadhach Caoch*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and was poſſeſs'd of the Sovereignty fourteen Years. In the Reign of this *Iriſh* Prince the moſt exemplary *Cionfhaola*, Biſhop of *Aithrym*, left the World; *Eochaidh O Tuathail*, the Biſhop of *Luigh Moigh*, ſoon followed into another Life. The Reign of this King was miſerably haraſſed by the *Danes*, who began to ſettle in the Iſland, and among other Devaſtations *Inis Damhly* and *Cork* were plunder'd and burnt. *A. D.* 837.

About this Time the Revenue of St. *Patrick* was eſtabliſhed upon the Province of *Munſter* by *Feidhlim*, the Son of *Criomhthan*, and *Artry*, the Son of *Connor*, who injoined the ſame Tax upon the Province of *Conacht*. *Beannchuir* and *Dundaleath Glas* were attacked and plundred by the *Danes*, and not content to ſet Fire on *Moigh Bille*, they incloſed the Hermits that belonged to the Place, and conſumed them to Aſhes. *Mortough*, the Son of *Eogan*, was King of *Ulſter* at this Time, and *Connor*, the King of *Ireland*, attempted to chaſtiſe the *Gailiongach's*, who had provoked him by their Inſolence; and for that Purpoſe, he raiſed a gallant Army, marched againſt them, and offered them Battel. They accepted the Challenge, and engaged in the Plain of *Tailtion*, where the King's Troops ſlew Multitudes of the Enemy, and won the Day. The Inhabitants of *Leinſter* reſolved to oppoſe the Progreſs of the *Danes* with all the Forces of the Province, they met the Army of the Foreigners at *Druim Conla*, and a bloody Action followed: Fortune remained doubtful, and for ſome Time was in Suſpence between both Parties; but at laſt the provincial Troops gave Way and fled, which occaſioned a terrible Slaughter in the Purſuit, and among the ſlain fell the valiant *Conuing*, Son of *Conchoingiolt*, the

do cuiredh cior patruig 7 co ngeadh Naman agus 7 conacht an tan ro.

the Chief of the Tribe of the *Fortuaths*, and turn'd the Succeſs of the Day. Soon after this Defeat *Admach* was plundred with great Barbarity by the victorious *Danes*, who in the Month following ſpoiled with their accuſtomed Cruelty *Lughmagh*, *Finne Cianachta*, and *Liſmore*, with all the Churches and religious Houſes that fell in their Way, which they violently broke into, kill'd or expell'd the Members, and ſeized upon the conſecrated Veſſels and whatever they found, as lawful Booty. Before theſe Ravages of the *Danes*, there were four flouriſhing Univerſities of principal Note in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, one at *Ardmach*, which was filled with ſeven thouſand Students, as appears expreſſly by an old Roll diſcovered lately in the Library of *Oxford*; the Univerſity of *Dunda Leath Glas*; the Univerſity of *Liſmore*, and the Univerſity of *Caſhel*, with many Academies and Colleges of ſmaller Account; but they felt the deſtroying Sword of theſe Barbarians, who had no Regard for Learning or learned Men; nothing ſacred or civil eſcaped their Rage, but they ſwept all they could lay hold of with a cruel and undiſtinguiſhing Fury. *Connor*, the Son of *Donogh*, King of *Ireland*, unable to bear or redreſs the Misfortunes of his Country, it is ſuppoſed, died of Grief.

A. D. 851. *Niall Caille* was the ſucceeding Monarch; he was the Son of *Hugh Dorndighe*, Son of *Niall Fraſach*, a Deſcendent from the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and he ruled the Iſland fifteen Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Meidhbh*, the Daughter of *Jonrachtach*, Son of *Muireadhach*, King of *Durlus*; and he was particularly known by the Name of *Niall Caille* for this Reaſon. Upon a Time he came attended with a great Retinue of Horſe to the Bank of the River *Callain*, with a Deſign to ford the Stream, but it hapned that the River was ſwoln to a great Height by the Violence of the Rains, which occaſioned him to halt, and ſound the Depth before he attempted to enter the Water. For this Purpoſe he commanded a Gentleman who rode in his Train to try the Ford, who before he had gone far was carried down by the Current, and waſhed off his Horſe. The King, willing to preſerve him, gave Orders for thoſe about him, who had the ableſt Horſes, to plunge into the Water, and lay hold of the Gentleman; but they were all afraid, and aſtoniſhed at the Fury and rapid Courſe of the River, they refuſed to venture

an fat fa ngoirtig niall caille don riog ro.

venture, which made the King concern'd for the Misfortune of the Guide, who by this Time was almoſt drown'd, reſolve to hazard his own Perſon, and, if poſſible, to ſave his Life. With this Deſign he advanc'd to the very Brink of the Water, and preparing to jump in, the Ground undermined by the Stream broke under his Horſe's Feet, and the Current being exceeding Violent, roll'd Man and Horſe headlong, and the King periſh'd in the Attempt. This unfortunate Prince had ſome Warning to avoid the River of *Callain*, for it was predicted ſome Time before, that he ſhould be drowned in that Stream, which was the ſad Occaſion of his Name, and he was always mention'd afterwards by the Name of *Niall Caille*. In the Reign of this Prince died *Diarmuid*, the Son of *Tumaltach*, who govern'd the Province of *Conacht*; the *Danes* ſtill continued ſpoiling the Country, they plunder'd *Loch Bricirne* and kill'd *Congallach*, the Son of *Neachach*.

Niall, whoſe Life we are writing, invaded the Province of *Leinſter* at the Head of a numerous Army, deſigning by this Expedition to place upon the Throne of that Country, a Prince whoſe Name was *Bryen*, the Son of *Faolan*. The cruel *Danes* carried on their Depredations in a very dreadful Manner; They plunder'd *Fearna Maoidog*, *Mungairid*, and *Jolar Ceall*, in the County of *Ormond*; The Churches and Monaſteries were rifled and demoliſh'd, the Religious expell'd with unheard of Violence, and in their ſacrilegious Fury the magnificent Church of *Kildare* was wholly deſtroyed. Nuaċt loċlanaċ anro.

The Succeſs of the *Daniſh* Invaſion, promoted by the moſt ſavage Barbarities, that ſpared neither Sex nor Age, incouraged the *Normans* to try their Fortune; who having fitted out a Number of Tranſports, ſet Sail from their own Country, and arrived in the Mouth of the *Boyne*, and another Fleet of forty Sail came into the Mouth of the River *Liffy*. Theſe Invaders, if poſſible, exceeded the bloody *Norwegians*, in their Hoſtilities and military Executions; they pillaged the Coaſts, and devoured what the *Daniſh* Locuſts had left: They carried with them the Terror of Fire and Sword in their Incurſions; they plunder'd *Magh Liffy* the County of *Dublin*, *Magh Breag* and *Fingall*. The Progreſs of theſe Foreigners alarm'd the *Danes*, who fearing the *Normans* would deprive them of their Conqueſts, and drive them

out of the Kingdom, either by their own Power or by joining with the Natives, collected their ſcatter'd Forces that were divided into ſeveral Bodies, for the Convenience of Plunder, came to *Jobh Neill*, and offer'd Battel to the *Normans*. The Fight began briſkly and a dreadful Slaughter follow'd on both Sides, but the Victory inclined to the *Danes*, who after a terrible Impreſſion upon the Enemy turn'd the Fortune of the Day, and purſued them from *Inbher Nambark*, where the Battel was fought, along the Banks of the *Shannon* to the Sea ſide. This Succeſs animated the *Danes*, who finding the Country open and unguarded, renew'd their Hoſtilities, and ranſack'd and burnt *Inis Cealtrach Cluain Mac Nois*, and all the Churches of *Loch Eirne* were conſumed to Aſhes.

eat loċla-
nać, 7 Iob
Neill anno.

In the Time of theſe publick Calamities, *Feidhlime*, the Son of *Criomhthan*, govern'd the Province of *Munſter*, and having enter'd into Holy Orders, preſided in the Archiepiſcopal Chair of *Leath Modha*, as the South half of *Ireland* was generally call'd. This Prince received Provocations from the Northern half of the Iſland, known by the Name of *Leath Cuin*, and carrying his Arms into that Part of the Country, he ſorely diſtreſs'd the Inhabitants, and plunder'd without Diſtinction from *Birr* to *Teamhair Breag*. But he met with Oppoſition at *Tara*, which he overcame with ſome Difficulty; and in a Conflict, wherein his Forces engaged *Jonrachtach*, the Son of *Maolduin* loſt his Life. This Eccleſiaſtical Prince did not long ſurvive to enjoy the Benefit of his Victories, being cut off by Death after he had fill'd the Throne of *Munſter* for ſeven and twenty Years. There is a valuable Treatiſe extant which gives a great Character of this *Feidhlime*, the Son of *Criomhthan*, and ſpeaking of his Deceaſe, ſays, *Optimus & ſapiens Anachorta* Scotorum *quievit*; *The moſt excellent and wiſe Anchoret of the* Scots *departed this Life*. Which is Authority ſufficient to believe that this Prince was a Perſon of great Learning and Accompliſhments, and by Reaſon of his Piety and the Holineſs of his Life, a bright Ornament of the *Chriſtian* Profeſſion.

tuġṅṛgan
leabġ Oiṁṛ
ġ feiḋlime
mē cṁoin-
ṫṛṇ anṛo.

In the ſame Year with the Death of *Feidhlime*, *Olchobhair*, the Abbot of *Imly* a Man ambitious and fond of Power, had Intereſt ſufficient to have himſelf elected King of *Caſhel*. *Maolſeachlen* the King of *Meath* about the ſame Time engaged the *Danes* at *Caſan Linge*, and

gave

gave them a ſignal Overthrow, which concluded with the Slaughter of ſeven hundred of them upon the Spot. The *Daniſh* General, whoſe Name was *Saxolb*, was kill'd by *Cianachtaibh*, in an Encounter wherein the Foreigners were defeated with great Loſs. The Fortune of the *Danes* began now to abate, for they were gerally routed by the Natives, who ſtruggled hard for their Liberties, and particularly deſtroy'd Numbers of them in the Battel of *Eaſruadh*; but after this bad Succeſs, the Invaders recover'd their Strength, and with the choiceſt of their Forces laying Siege to the City of *Dublin*, took it Sword in Hand. The famous *Cormac Mac Cuillenan*, (who was Archbiſhop of *Caſhel* and govern'd the Province of *Munſter* for ſeven Years) was born about this Time; ſoon after the pious Biſhop of *Teilge*, whoſe Name was *Exnich*, was unfortunately kill'd. The Inhabitants of *Conacht* attempted to oppoſe the Incurſions of the *Danes*, and gave them Battle, but with ill Succeſs; for the Provincial Troops were cut off in great Numbers, and *Maolduin* the Son of *Muirguiſa* was Slain. Near this Time died *Bryan* the Son of *Faolan*, King of *Leix*.

teaſ ċoṁmaiſe Mac cuilleanain ⁊ a ſ-ſagal a bṗeiṫ a ṁa-ṫ-ṫ.

The *Danes* were continually reinforc'd with freſh Recruits from their own Country, and a Fleet of many Sail, with a Body of Troops on Board, arriv'd upon the Coaſts, and landed at *Loch Neachach*. They committed their uſual Hoſtilities, and plunder'd the Country in an inhuman Manner; they broke through the Law of Nations, and contrary to the Practice of declared Enemies, they raged with all the Terror and Calamities of Fire and Sword. The Churches in the Northern Part of the Iſland fell a Prey to theſe Barbarians, who had no regard to Religion and the Chriſtian Worſhip, but with a ſavage Brutality they deſtroyed every thing civil and ſacred; and among other Acts of Violence, *Fearna* and *Corke* were ſpoiled and pillaged, and then ſet on Fire and conſumed to Aſhes.

Niall Caille, King of *Ireland*, about this Time, at the Head of a numerous Army, plunder'd and deſtroy'd *Fearceall* and *Deabhna Eathra*; and ſoon after *Morrough* the Son of *Hugh*, King of *Conacht*, left the World; the celebrated Biſhop of *Cluain Heois* follow'd, and was deliver'd from a troubleſome Life. The *Danes* encourag'd by their Succeſs, and to ſecure what they had conquer'd, erected a Fort at *Linn Duachaill*, which they fill'd with their

their choiceſt Troops: This Gariſon was a Terror to the Natives, and by their continu'd Excurſions plunder'd and deſtroy'd the Country call'd *Tuatha Teabhtha*. They built alſo another Caſtle at *Dublin*, from whence they had an Opportunity of ruining the Province of *Leinſter* and *Jobh Neill*; the Churches were levell'd with the Ground, and the Country miſerably diſtreſs'd, from the City of *Dublin* to *Sliabh Bladhma*. They ranſack'd *Cluain Aidhnach*, *Cluain Joraird*, and *Cluain Mac Nois*; the whole Land around became deſert, and was like an uninhabited Wilderneſs. About this Time *Feargus* the Son of *Fothig*, who govern'd the Province of *Conacht*, departed this Life; and the cruel *Dane Turgeſius* erected a Fort at *Loch Ribh*, which commanded the Country about, and infeſted *Cluain Mac Nois*, *Cluain Fearta Breanuin*, *Tirdaglaſs*, *Lothra*, and many other adjacent Places and Cities, which were plunder'd and deſtroyed, and fell a miſerable Sacrifice to the *Fury* of theſe Invaders. Not long afterwards the venerable *Muireadhach*, Biſhop of *Laine Leire*, was tranſlated to a better Life; and about the ſame Time *Niall Caille*, the King of *Ireland*, engaged the *Danes* in a pitch'd Battel, and gave them a ſignal Overthrow, which was attended with the Loſs of Numbers that were left dead upon the Spot; but this Prince did not ſurvive long enough to enjoy the Fruits of his Victory, for he was unfortunately drowned in the River *Caille* in the Manner before related.

deġg Nuaċġ loċlanaċ anſo.

A. D. 866. *Turgeſius* the *Dane* Uſurped the Sovereignty of *Ireland*. This Foreigner was the King of *Norway*, as ſome Writers affirm, or, as others, the King's Son. His Countrymen the *Norwegians* and other Eaſterlings who ſided againſt the Natives, proclaimed him King of *Ireland*, and inveſted him with the Government of the Iſland, which he ruled thirteen Years. Before he came to the Throne he had been ſeventeen Years in the Country, plundering and deſtroying the Inhabitants with inexpreſſible Calamities. He was a Scourge in the Hands of divine Providence to puniſh the *Iriſh* Nation, which was reduced to the laſt Extremities, and at laſt compelled to ſubmit under the Yoke of this Uſurper. The Iſland had been for many Years haraſſed with Wars and inteſtine Diviſions as well as continual Struggles to preſerve their oppreſſed Liberties, and repell the Inſolence and cruel Hoſtilities of the Invaders. But the

an tanſlaiċ tuirġeſius anſo.

Foreigners being conſtantly ſupported with Recruits from *Norway*, and all the Eaſtern Countries adjacent, poured in ſuch Numbers upon the Natives, that they were forced to give up the Defence of their Country, and ſubmit to the Tyranny of this Uſurper, who reduced them to the loweſt Servitude, impoſed inſufferable Taxes, and by other Acts of Cruelty and Oppreſſion, eſtabliſhed himſelf in the Government, and as it were made a Conqueſt of the Iſland. This Foreigner had no ſooner ſeized upon the Crown, but he diſpatched Meſſengers into *Norway*, who were commiſſioned to give Notice of his Acceſſion to the Throne, and to deſire a Supply of Forces ſufficient to ſupport his Pretenſions againſt any Attempts of the Natives, who were a People jealous of their Liberties, and if they were not kept under the Terror of a ſtanding Army, would occaſion him an uneaſy Reign. Accordingly a Fleet of many Sail, and a Number of Tranſports fill'd with regular Troops, were diſpatched, and landed upon the Weſtern Coaſt. The Country was immediately laid waſte, the Inhabitants were forced by Droves like Sheep into Captivity, and ſuch as eſcaped were obliged to retire into Woods and Wilderneſſes with their Families, and lie expoſed to the Miſeries of Famine to preſerve themſelves from Slavery. Theſe Foreigners mann'd out ſeveral Boats that were ordered upon *Loch Neachach* and *Loch Ribh*, from whence they ravaged and committed Hoſtilities ſavage and terrible beyond Expreſſion. St. *Collum Cill* many Years before the Invaſion of the *Danes* foretold the Calamities that ſhould fall upon his Country, and *Bearchan* the Prophet predicted particularly, that the *Norwegians* ſhould arrive and bring the Country into Servitude; the Verſes of this ancient Poet may be thus tranſlated.

na tiopta tuairgeſtaca tíle anaig eiri-on̄.

The bold Norwegians, *with a numerous Sail,*
Shall try the Iriſh *Ocean, and arrive*
Upon the Coaſts. The Iſle ſhall be enſlav'd
By theſe victorious Foreigners, who ſhall place
In every Church an Abbot of their own,
And ſhall proclaim to fill the Throne of Ireland,
A King of the Norwegian *Race.*

An ACCOUNT *of the many Battels fought by* Turgeſius, *&c.*

T*Urgeſius* having reduced the Iſland under his Subjection, and by Uſurpation broke in upon the Succeſſion of the royal Line of the *Iriſh* Monarchs, exerciſed his Government with great Tyranny, and eſtabliſhed himſelf upon the Ruins of the national Liberties, and made his arbitrary and unbounded Will the Rule of his Adminiſtration. The Natives were miſerably gall'd with the heavy Yoke of this Foreigner, and reſolving to attempt a Recovery of their Freedom, there was a Conſpiracy form'd by the principal Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom to dethrone the Tyrant and expell the Foreigners, and fix the State upon its ancient Foundation. They reflected upon the Bravery of their Anceſtors, how prodigal they were of their Blood in Defence of their Country, and what noble Efforts they made to ſecure their Rights and Privileges, and deliver them down unoppreſſed to their Poſterity. Inſpir'd with theſe Reflections, the Revolt became univerſal, and the *Iriſh* unanimouſly arm'd and aſſembled in Bodies over the whole Kingdom. They engaged the *Danes* in ſeveral deſperate Battels, and fought with Succeſs in many Encounters. A Spirit of Freedom and Liberty prevailed throughout the Iſland, and was attended with Victory, inſomuch that the Foreigners began to be weary of their Conqueſts. They were ſo haraſſed and bore down by the old *Iriſh* Courage, that they were overthrown and defeated with incredible Loſs, and were at laſt obliged to retire to their Shipping, and bid adieu to the Iſland.

ealmaȝ ȝa-oibiol anȝo.

It may not be improper in this Place to relate particularly ſome of the moſt memorable Battels that were fought between the Natives and the Invaders, and expreſs ſome of the moſt remarkable Circumſtances that attended them, in order to give Poſterity a juſt Idea of the Courage and Bravery of the ancient *Iriſh*, who were a Nation fond of their Liberties and of the royal Family of their Kings, whoſe Throne they could not bear ſhould be filled by Foreigners, but expoſed themſelves to preſerve their Country, and put an End to

thoſe Calamities that cloſely followed a foreign Yoke, and are the neceſſary Effects of Tyranny and Uſurpation.

The *Iriſh* led on by the principal Nobility of the Country, particularly the Tribe of the *Dailgais*, engaged the *Danes*, and gave them a ſignal Overthrow at *Ardbreacan*. The Foreigners were again attacked by the People of *Colgain*, and routed with the Loſs of all their Forces, in which Action *Saxolb*, a Commander of great Courage and Experience among the *Danes*, was ſlain. *Olchobhair*, the Son of *Cionnfhaoith*, who govern'd the Province of *Munſter* and *Lorcain*, the Son of *Ceallach*, King of *Leinſter*, join'd their Provincial Forces, and fell upon the Army of the Invaders with irreſiſtable Bravery; the Diſpute was hot and bloody, but the Impreſſion of the *Iriſh* broke the Ranks of the Enemy, and a general Rout followed. In this Engagement the Earl of *Tomair*, who was Heir Apparent to the Crown of *Denmark*, was ſlain, and twelve hundred of the beſt Soldiers of the *Daniſh* Army followed him to the other World. The King of *Munſter* before mentioned, and the Inhabitants of *Eoganacht Caſhel*, defeated the *Danes* in a pitched Battel near *Caſhel*, where five hundred of them were kill'd, and the reſt fled for their Lives. The People of *Tyrconnel* armed to recover their Liberties, and attack'd the Invaders near *Eaſruadh*, and fought them with Succeſs; for the choiceſt of their Forces periſhed in the Engagement, and few eſcaped the Slaughter of the Day. The Men of *Jobh Figinty* reſolved to be no longer Slaves, and obſerving an Opportunity, they fell upon the *Danes*, and killed three hundred and ſixty of them. Two hundred of theſe Foreigners were deſtroyed by the People of *Cianachta*, and two hundred and forty at *Druim da Chonn* were ſlain by *Tighernach* the King of *Loch Gabhair*. *Maolſeachlin*, the King of *Meath*, attempted to ſhake off the Yoke, and engaged the *Danes* with that Succeſs at a Place called *Glaſglean*, that a thouſand and ſeven hundred of them were cut off. Yet notwithſtanding theſe Victories, the Foreigners were far from being ſuppreſſed, for they were conſtantly ſupplied with freſh Recruits from their own Country, which inſpired them with Courage under the greateſt Slaughter of their Troops; their broken Armies were ſoon completed, and the Natives were ſo haraſſed with continual Skirmiſhes and Attacks, that they loſt their choiceſt

do comḃliuġ loċlanaċ 7 ꝺaoḃḃiol 7c.

choiceſt Soldiers without any Proſpect of filling their Places; and therefore being diſpirited and worn out, they were obliged to confeſs themſelves a vanquiſhed People, and ſubmit to the cruel Tyranny of *Turgeſius* and his *Daniſh* Soldiery, who ruled them with a Rod of Iron, and forced them to taſte of the very Dregs of Servitude. The whole Kingdom was reduced, the Uſurper ſeiz'd upon the Crown, and by his Followers was proclaimed Monarch of *Ireland*.

do ıomad lunȝ aȝuſ bṙóne loċ-lan anſo 7c

A particular ACCOUNT *of the* SLAVERY *impoſed upon the ancient* Iriſh *by* TURGESIUS *the* Daniſh *Tyrant.*

THE native *Iriſh* could neither bear nor ſhake off the oppreſſive Yoke of theſe Foreigners; and *Turgeſius*, who had Poſſeſſion of the Government, thought no Method more expedient to ſecure his new Power than to new model the State, to overturn the old Conſtitution, and to place his Countrymen in the Poſts of Truſt and Authority. Accordingly he appointed a *Daniſh* King in every Canthred of Land throughout the Iſland, and a Captain was ſettled in every Territory. He nominated an Abbot in every Church and Monaſtery, and a Sergeant of the *Danes* was fixed as the commanding Officer in every Village; and to complete the Miſeries of the Natives, a Soldier was billetted by Authority upon every Houſe and Cottage thro' the whole Kingdom. The Inſolence and Rapines of theſe common Soldiers were inſupportable; for the Maſter of a Family had no Power in his own Houſe; he could not command the Uſe of a Hen or a Chicken of his own, for Fear of giving Offence to this raſcally Foreigner, whoſe Vengeance he dreaded, and whoſe Reſentment perhaps would diſpoſſeſs him of all he had. If a poor Man had but one Cow to afford Milk for the Support of his Family, the Soldier quarter'd upon him would conſume the whole, not regarding the Cries and Wants of the young Children, who were ready to die of Hunger; and if a Perſon in the Houſe chanc'd to be ſick, and the Weakneſs of his Stomach would admit of no other Food but Milk, this barbarous *Dane* would not allow him a Drop to ſave him

do mobſoine ȝaoıdıol anſo 7c.

him from Death, but ſuffer him to periſh. And when the Janizary had a Mind for a Piece of Beef, he would oblige the Man of the Houſe to kill this Cow, whoſe Milk was the greateſt Part of his Suſtenance; and when that Beaſt was the whole Stock he was poſſeſſed of. Theſe Barbarities and Oppreſſions diſtracted the unhappy *Iriſh*, who were obliged to conform to the ſordid and cruel Temper of theſe Soldiers, and ſupply them with what Proviſion they required, how expenſive ſoever; otherwiſe they would be drag'd by Violence to the general Rendezvous of the Army, and committed to the Guard Room, and kept under cloſe Confinement till the Priſoner had made Satisfaction to his inſolent Gueſt, who often would be ſo unconſcionable as not to be content with leſs than the Ruin of his Family and Fortune.

The arbitrary *Danes* impoſed likewiſe a heavy Tribute upon the vanquiſhed *Iriſh*; for every Maſter of a Family throughout the whole Iſland was obliged, under the ſevereſt Penalties, to pay, as an yearly Tribute, an Ounce of Gold; and if thro' Misfortune or Poverty he was incapable to furniſh out his Contribution, he was puniſhed with the Loſs of his Noſe. No Lord or Lady were permitted to wear any Cloaths but what had been left off by the *Danes*; for if their Habit was of any Value, it was torn off their Backs, and ragged caſt off Garments were given them in the Place. Theſe ſavage Invaders were profeſſed Enemies to Learning and learned Men, and therefore the Sovereignty of the Kingdom being in their own Hands, they determined to extirpate all Schools and Seminaries of Education: The *Iriſh* were not ſuffered to have their Children taught to read: The Churches and holy Places for divine Service were likewiſe ſhut up or deſtroyed to the Ground: All the Books they could find they burnt or tore to pieces: The Poets, Hiſtorians, Muſicians, and the Profeſſors of other liberal Arts and Sciences were baniſhed, or impriſoned, or forced to abſcond in Woods and Solitudes to preſerve their Lives. No young Lady, of whatſoever Quality, tho' ſhe were the Daughter of a Lord or of a King, was allowed to work with her Needle, or embroider in Gold, Silver, or Silk; and the Sons of Noblemen were forbidden to learn the Uſe of Arms, or exerciſe themſelves in Feats of Activity or martial Sports, leſt they ſhould one Time or other reflect upon the Bravery of their Anceſtors, and

cruas cadar gaoidil ar go.

grow uneaſie under the Yoke of Slavery. The *Iriſh* were diſcouraged under the Penalty of Fines and Impriſonment, to make Feaſts or publick Entertainments, or to uſe Hoſpitality among one another, but were forc'd to be content with the Scraps and Offals, that were left at the Tables of the riotous and luxurious *Danes*, who prodigally conſumed at once the Support of many Families, and ſpent the Revenue of whole Countries to indulge their Palates, and to pleaſe themſelves in the moſt ſcandalous and unnatural Debaucheries.

gnóhe, 7 tṙogḋóh na eleṙe anṫo ṫē.

Such was the miſerable State of the Iſland, under the Oppreſſion and cruel Yoke of theſe domineering Foreigners; The Natives were broken hearted, and deſpair'd of recovering their Liberties; the Clergy were forc'd to fly into Woods, and the moſt deſolate Places, for the Security of their Lives; for the *Danes* were a wicked and abandon'd Race of Men, and ſo covetous of Wealth and Plunder, that Churches and Monaſteries were rifled, their conſecrated Plate carried off, and the Religious turn'd out of Doors. But the Cries and Prayers of the pious Clergy, who hid themſelves in Caves and Deſerts, and inceſſantly addreſs'd themſelves to Heaven for the Deliverance of their Country, prevail'd at laſt with the divine Mercy to find a Way for their Redemption, as unexpected as it was acceptable to the Natives, who were in Deſpair, and gave themſelves up for loſt; for it muſt be obſerv'd that the Clergy, notwithſtanding the Inconveniences they ſuffer'd, ſtrictly perform'd the divine Offices of the Church in the beſt Manner they were able; they faſted and pray'd, and obliged the Laity to be regular in their Devotions, and to intreat, without Intermiſſion, that God would deſtroy the Power of thoſe profane Invaders, profeſs'd Enemies to Mankind, and to his Church, and reſtore the Kingdom to its ancient Liberty. And Heaven rewarded their Piety with Succeſs, ſo far as to deliver the Tyrant *Turgeſius* himſelf into the Hands of the *Iriſh*.

For when this bloody Uſurper was in the Height of his unjuſt Authority, among other Methods to confirm himſelf in his new Power, and to prevent the Natives from giving Diſturbance in his Reign, he erected a Caſtle as a royal Palace, where he deſign'd to reſide, near the Seat of *Maolſeachlin*, who govern'd the

Country of *Meath*. This haughty *Dane* would ſometimes condeſcend to make a Viſit to this neighbouring Prince, who had a Daughter of excellent Beauty, that had the fineſt Shape and Complexion, and was one of the moſt celebrated Ladies in the Iſland. *Turgeſius*, who by this Time began to be aged, was at an Entertainment in the Palace of *Meath*, where this Princeſs ſate at the Table, and by her Charms ſo captivated this royal Lecher, that the Blood grew warm in its old Channels, and he conceived ſo ſtrong a Paſſion, that he deſired *Maolſeachlin* to reſign his Daughter to his Arms, and promiſed ſhe ſhould be the Favourite and prime Miſtreſs in his Seraglio. The King of *Meath* dared not incenſe the Tyrant by a Denial, who he knew would gratifie his Luſt by Violence, but with great Submiſſion requeſted, that ſince his Majeſty was pleas'd to make Choice of his Daughter for a Miſtreſs, he would not make it known in a publick Manner, out of Reſpect to the Character of the young Lady, whoſe Reputation would ſuffer, and her Honour be ſo blemiſh'd, that it would be difficult afterwards to diſpoſe of her in Marriage, and provide a Huſband for her ſuitable to her Quality; and therefore he deſired, that ſince his royal Palace was at no great Diſtance, he might be permitted to ſend the Princeſs to him privately, to conceal it from the Knowledge of the World. And, continued he, I will convey to your Majeſty fifteen of the moſt celebrated Beauties that my ſmall Territories produce, who, I am confident, will ſo far eclipſe the Charms you are pleaſed to commend in my Daughter, that ſhe will ſcarce receive the Honour of being admitted to your Embraces, when you are convinced ſhe is excell'd by ſo many of a ſuperior Beauty. *Turgeſius* was tranſported with the Expectation of receiving the young Lady, and a Night was appointed to Crown his Hopes and give him Poſſeſſion; She was to be conducted with all poſſible Privacy into one of his royal Apartments, and the young Ladies were to be diſpos'd of as the Luſts and Humour of the Tyrant directed.

Agallam maoilſeachlin agus turgeſius anſo.

oiɔce ċinnce idir maolſeachlin 7 turgeſius.

It happen'd that at this Time there was a Convention of the principal *Danes*, throughout the Kingdom ſummon'd by *Turgeſius* to aſſemble at *Dublin*, in order to ſettle his Infant Government upon laſting Foundations; to defeat the Proſpects of the Natives, who were

were inclin'd to a Revolt, to defend the Country from other Invaders, and to perpetuate the Succeſſion to his Poſterity. Theſe Matters, and whatever ſeem'd to contribute to the Eſtabliſhment of the Uſurpation, being adjuſted, the King appointed an Entertainment for ſome of his prime Miniſters and Favourites, and being well warm'd with Wine, he communicated to fifteen of them his Intrigue with the young Princeſs the Daughter of the King of *Meath*, and promiſed to beſtow upon each of them a young Lady of conſummate Beauty, if they were diſpoſed for an Act of Gallantry, and thought proper to follow him to the Court. Theſe laſcivious *Danes* conforming to the Practice of the Tyrant, expreſs'd their Gratitude for his royal Bounty; and fir'd with the Proſpect before them, deſired the Honour of waiting upon him; and accordingly *Turgeſius*, attended with fifteen of his debauch'd Nobles and Officers, ſet out from *Dublin*, where the Aſſembly ſate, and arrived at the Palace where he uſually kept his Reſidence.

But *Maolſeachlin* the King of *Meath*, deſign'd nothing leſs than to contribute to the Proſtitution of his Daughter, and reſolving to vindicate the Honour of the young Lady, he enter'd upon a deſperate Attempt to dethrone and deſtroy the Tyrant, and ſacrifice him to the Fury of his own Luſt. Accordingly he ſelected fifteen of the ſtouteſt and moſt beautiful Youths in his Dominions, who were of a fair freſh Complexion, and had no Beards upon their Faces; He order'd them to be apparell'd in the Habit of young Ladies, and to conceal under their Gowns a ſhort ſharp Sword, which they were to make uſe of according to his Directions. Thus fitted out, the Princeſs, attended with her Retinue, upon the Night appointed left her Father's Court; and when ſhe arrived near the Caſtle, where *Turgeſius* had his royal Seat, ſhe ſent privately to acquaint him of her Approach, which he receiv'd with inexpreſſible Joy: He gave Notice to his Officers that the Ladies were coming, and having order'd them to retire to their Chambers, he ſent one of his Favourites to meet the Princeſs, and conduct her to his Court. The *Daniſh* Nobles ſeverally repair'd to their Apartments, that were made proper for their Reception, and impatiently expected their *Iriſh* Miſtreſſes, while the King with the ſame Fury of Paſſion was waiting in his Bedchamber, tranſported with the Proſpect of ſatisfying his

do thaoiseachaib lochlan anyo.

brutiſh Deſires, upon a Princeſs of the greateſt Beauty and Quality throughout the Iſland.

But Providence determin'd to put a final End to the Tyranny of this Uſurper; for *Maolſachlin* the King of *Meath*, the better to accompliſh his Deſign, ſo glorious in the Event as to ſubvert the oppreſſive Yoke of theſe Foreigners, under the Covert of the Night march'd with a reſolute Body of hardy *Iriſh*, and advancing towards the Caſtle of *Turgeſius*, he drew up his Men ſilently under the Walls, in order, when he receiv'd the Signal from thoſe within, to break into the Fort, and to put the Tyrant and all his Retinue to the Sword. do Rioġ mide anſo ꝛc.

The Princeſs with her Followers were by this Time admitted into the Palace, and the Gentlemen who attended her had Orders from the King to preſerve the Honour of his Daughter at all Hazards, and to fall upon the Tyrant unguarded as he was, before he had perpetrated his Deſign; and inſpiring them with a Love of Liberty, and of redeeming their Country from a cruel Slavery, he had raiſed their Indignation to that Height, that they engaged to a Man to expoſe their Lives in this great Adventure, and they did not doubt of Succeſs. Their Commiſſion was to ſeize upon the Uſurper and take him alive, but to bind him with ſtrong Cords that he could not poſſibly eſcape; then they were to ſecure his Nobles and Officers, who expected other ſort of Embraces, and not leave a Man of them alive: And there ſeem'd no Difficulty to bring to paſs this ſurpriſing Event; for the Tyrant thought he had eſtabliſh'd his Power, and broken the Spirit of the Natives, and therefore there was no Occaſion to keep a ſtrict Guard about his Perſon; and his Officers were ſo infatuated by their Luſts, that they left their Arms behind them, leſt they ſhould frighten the Ladies, and diſcompoſe them for ſofter Encounters. There was a proper Signal agreed upon to give Notice to the King under the Walls, when he ſhould ruſh into the Fort and aſſiſt with his Troops to fall upon the *Danes*, who perhaps might be ſo numerous as not eaſily to be diſpatch'd.

The Circumſtances of this ſecret Adventure being thus adjuſted; the Princeſs with all her Retinue were introduced into the King's Apartment, who received her with open Arms, and tho' of a very advanced Age, propoſed wonderful Delights to himſelf in the Poſ-

ſeſſion of her. He examined into the Beauty of her Attendants, who, tho' very handſome and genteel Youths, yet made but an aukward Appearance in their unaccuſtomed Dreſs, and therefore the Princeſs was ſure to find no Rival among them; and was made choice of to ſleep in the Arms of this laſcivious *Dane*, who embraced her tenderly, and was conducting her into his private Chamber. The *Iriſh* Youth thought now was the Time to diſcover and exert themſelves in Defence of the Honour of their Miſtreſs and of their enſlaved Country; and throwing aſide their looſe Gowns, laid hold of the Tyrant, and pointing one of their ſhort Swords to his Throat, threatned him with inſtant Death if he cried out, which ſo terrified him, that he ſubmitted, and they inſtantly bound him; then deſtroying all they met, they forced into the Apartments of the Nobles and Officers, who were unarm'd and prepared for other Engagements, and put them all to the Sword. The Palace was filled with Cries and Slaughter, and to add to the Terror, the Signal was given to the King under the Walls, who broke into the Caſtle with dreadful Shouts, and finiſhed what was left undone; the Guards were killed, no Quarter was given, the Darkneſs of the Night increaſed the Fears of the *Danes*, and Officers and Soldiers fell promiſcuouſly in the Carnage, and not a Man of them eſcaped. When the Fury of the *Iriſh* was abated, and there was no Enemy left in the Caſtle, the King of *Meath* entred the Room where *Turgeſius* lay bound, and upbraiding him with his exceſſive Cruelties, the many Rapes and Violences he had committed upon the *Iriſh* Ladies, and his repeated Murthers; he commanded him to be loaded with Irons, and to be carried before him in Triumph. The Soldiers were allowed to plunder the Caſtle, where they found an incredible Booty, and the King with the Princeſs and his brave hardy Troops returned to *Meath*.

mġbaḋ aṁ tṙiaṫe loċlan aṁo.

This Tranſaction was ſoon ſpread over the whole Kingdom; and the *Iriſh*, animated with the Succeſs of the King of *Meath*, unanimouſly revolted, and reſolved to throw off the *Daniſh* Yoke. The Foreigners were quite diſpirited and abandon'd to their Fears, when they heard that their King *Turgeſius* was taken Priſoner, and his principal Nobility and commanding Officers put to the Sword; and conſidering that the Natives

were up in Arms, and themſelves without a Leader, they thought it ſafeſt to fly to their Ships, and with all poſſible Expedition to quit the Iſland. Such of theſe Invaders who lived near the Sea Coaſts, got on board without much Difficulty; but thoſe who had poſſeſſed themſelves of the Inland Country at a great Diſtance from the Sea, were obliged to retire into Cities and fortified Places for their Security: But the deſperate *Iriſh* reſolved to rid themſelves of theſe Foreigners, which now they had an Opportunity to do, and fell upon them in all Places without Diſtinction: They hunted them out of the Woods and Wilderneſſes, where they had taken Shelter; they ſtormed their Towns and Forts, and engaging with irreſiſtable Fury, they ſlew infinite Numbers of the *Danes* before they could reach their Ships; no Solitude nor Flight could protect them from the enraged *Iriſh*, who fought for their Lives, and Laws, and Liberties, and determined to bring about a complete Revolution, and eſtabliſh the Government upon its ancient Foundation. Some of theſe wretched Foreigners eſcaped to the Sea under the Favour of the Night; and others who were ſurrounded by their Enemies, and found it impoſſible to fly, moſt ſubmiſſively petitioned for Quarter, and promiſed to become Servants to the *Iriſh*; and to ſave their Lives, to comply with whatever Tax or Impoſition ſhould be laid upon them. The King of *Meath*, when the firſt Fury of the *Iriſh* was in ſome Meaſure qualified, and perceiving that thoſe few *Danes* that remained, might be ſo diſpoſed as to be made incapable of giving any Diſturbance to the State, received them into Mercy, and having diſarmed them, ſpared their Lives. The Tyrant, after he had been for ſome Time kept in Fetters, and been a Witneſs to the Miſeries of his Countrymen, had an End put to his unfortunate Life, being thrown by the Command of the King, bound as he was, into *Loch Ainnin*, where he periſhed.

fibiꝛt na loċlanaċ anꝛo.

This wonderful Revolution being accompliſhed by the Death of the Uſurper, and the Expulſion of the *Danes*, the Nobility and Gentry of *Ireland*, willing to ſettle the Conſtitution of the Government, and reduce the Affairs of State into ſome Order, aſſembled in a general Convention, and reflecting upon the Means from which they received their Freedom and Redemption, unanimouſly came to a Reſolution to place the Crown upon the

the Head of their great Deliverer *Maolſeachlin*, King of *Meath*.

It muſt be obſerved here, that *Buchanan*, the *Scotiſh* Hiſtorian aſſerts, that *Gregory*, King of *Scotland*, invaded the Kingdom of *Ireland* with a numerous Army, and having plundered the Inhabitants, and miſerably haraſſed the Country with their Hoſtilities, they had the Succeſs to kill *Bryen* and *Connor*, who were appointed Guardians to the King of *Ireland*, who was a Minor. But this Writer is miſerably miſtaken in this Fact, becauſe, as the authentick Chronicles of the Iſland expreſſly teſtify, the Crown never deſcended to an Infant, who was a Minor, from the Reign of *Slainge*, who was the firſt *Iriſh* King of the Line of the *Firbolgs*, till the Time of *Henry* the Second, King of *England*; for the Succeſſion, tho' it often deſcended to the next Heir, yet he was always of Man's Eſtate; and when the hereditary Right, by the Iniquity of the Times, and the Violence of Parties was laid aſide, the Nobility and Gentry commonly made Choice of the moſt accompliſhed Perſon in the Iſland, and placed him in Poſſeſſion of the Government. This Hiſtorian therefore is not to be credited; for it is beyond Diſpute, that *Turgeſius*, the *Daniſh* Tyrant, was the King of *Ireland* at that Time.

euid do éla-
on tʒeana-
émʃ buada-
nuʃ ar ei-
rin 7ē.

A. D. 879. *Maolſeachlin*, by the Suffrage of the Nobility and Gentry, was placed upon the Throne of *Ireland*; he was the Son of *Maolruanadh*, Son of *Donagh*, Son of *Daniel*, Son of *Murchada*, Son of *Diarmuid*, Son of *Airmeadhaigh Caoch*, Son of *Conull Guthbin*, Son *Suibhne Meain*, Son of *Colman Mor*, Son of *Diarmuid*, Son of *Feargus Ceirbeoil*, deſcended from the royal Stock of *Heremon*, and held the Government ſixteen Years. The Mother of this Monarch was *Arog*, the Daughter of *Cahal*, Son of *Fiachradh*, King of *Bearcuil*.

The *Danes* being driven out of the Kingdom by the prevailing Power of the Natives, under the Conduct of this Prince, they began to form Deſigns of regaining their Settlements in the Iſland; for they had experienced ſo much of the Fertility and Riches of the Country, that their native Poſſeſſions were incapable to ſupport them in that riotous and expenſive Way of Life which they had uſed themſelves to, when they had the Command of the Labours and the Wealth of the induſtrious and frugal *Iriſh*. And in order to concert Meaſures for another Deſcent, the principal of the

Norwegians and *Danes* aſſembled, and after many Debates they came to a Reſolution to ſend three of their moſt experienced Generals, with a Fleet well appointed, with Commiſſion to land upon the Coaſts of *Ireland* in a peaceable Manner, to avoid the committing of Hoſtilities, and by that Means gradually inſinuate into the Affections of the Inhabitants till they found themſelves of Ability to contend with them, and then Violence was to be uſed. And the better to diſguiſe their Deſigns, theſe three commanding Officers were to paſs under the Notion of mercantile Men, and their Fleet was to be called a Sail of Merchantmen, which were to be furniſhed with Jewels and gaudy Wares to be Soldior to be preſented to the *Iriſh* as Occaſion offer'd. But a Number of Arms and military Preparations were to be ſtowed ſecretly in the Ships to be uſed when Matters were well concerted and ripe for Execution. The People of the Iſland were thus to be corrupted and ſoftned into Effeminacy by this Stratagem of theſe ſubtle Foreigners, in order that they might be ſubdued with the leſs Difficulty, and in ſome Meaſure be the Inſtruments of their own Misfortunes and Deſtruction.

coingle coiṁċeiṁ na bfiorṁloċlaṁ ꝛc.

The Author of the *Polychronicon* gives this Account of this Expedition, *Poſt obitum* Turgeſii, *de* Norvegiæ *partibus quaſi ſub pacis intuitu & Mercaturæ exercendæ prætextu, tres fratres,* Amelanus, Cyracus, & Imorus, *cum ſuâ ſequelâ in hanc inſulam appulerunt & de conſenſu* Hibernorum, *otio deditorum, maritima loca occupantes, tres civitates,* viz. Waterfordiam, Dublinam & Lumericum *conſtruxerunt, qui tamen numero ſuccreſcentes contra Indigenas frequenter inſultabant. After the Death of* Turgeſius, *three Brothers,* Amelanus, Cyracus, *and* Imorus, *came from the Parts of* Norway *in a peaceable Manner, and under Pretence of Merchandiſing, arrived with their Followers in this Iſland, and getting Poſſeſſion of Places that lay upon the Coaſts, by the Conſent of the* Iriſh, *who were an idle and unactive People, they built three Cities,* Waterford, Dublin, *and* Limerick, *and their Numbers daily increaſing, they often inſulted and diſturb'd the Natives.* From the Teſtimony of this Writer it appears, that the *Norwegians,* by this political Device, and under the Conduct of theſe Officers, in the Diſguiſe of Merchants, obtain'd Settlements in the Iſland, which they gradually improv'd by new Acquiſitions, till they became able to oppreſs the Natives, and bring the whole Kingdom in-

to Subjection; and it is not to be wonder'd that theſe Foreigners carried on their Conqueſts with that Succeſs, and after their Expulſion regain'd what they had loſt, and often enſlaved the People; for it muſt be obſerv'd, that the Invaders were conſtantly ſupplied with freſh Recruits, their own Country was an inexhauſtible Store of Men and Shipping, which encourag'd them to bear up againſt all Misfortune or Defeats that might happen, and to proſecute their Deſigns at all Adventures. But the greateſt Advantages that were given them by the Natives, were occaſion'd by the Conteſts and civil Diſcords among themſelves; nothing promoted the common Ruin more than their Animoſities within themſelves, and their unnatural and irreconcilable Quarrels were attended with more dreadful Effects, than could follow from all the Force of the Enemy; and to add to the Calamity, the contending Parties would receive into Pay theſe *Danes* as auxiliary Troops, who when Opportunity offer'd turn'd their Arms againſt thoſe that hired them; and thus while the petty Princes were ſtriving and tearing each other to pieces for Trifles, the *Danes*, when they found them ſufficiently weaken'd, ſubdued the Victor and the Vanquiſh'd, and forc'd them both to confeſs their ſuperior Power, and own them for their Maſters. Thus were the unfortunate *Iriſh*, by a Concurrence of unhappy Circumſtances, again oblig'd to paſs under the Yoke, which gall'd them with inexpreſſible Miſery, and could never be ſhaken off till the Death of that illuſtrious Hero, the brave *Bryen Boiroimhne*, King of *Ireland*.

don mod re raſinnſg le locłannſg teaſ aneſt anſ an eiriñ.

The Annals of *Ireland* aſſert, that when the *Norwegians* had ſubdued the Inhabitants, not only by their Arms, but by the Effects of their own inteſtine Diviſions, the *Danes*, in hopes of Plunder and Conqueſt, fitted out a conſiderable Fleet, and made a Deſcent upon the Iſland. They met with ſome Oppoſition, but it was fruitleſs and without Succeſs, for they deſtroy'd the Country and the People, and plunder'd the City of *Dublin*, and ravag'd terribly all the adjacent Territories; But the *Norwegians* fearing to be driven out of their Poſſeſſions by the *Danes*, determin'd to make Head againſt them before they grew too powerful, and advancing towards them with a ſelect Body of Troops, offer'd them Battel. They accepted the Challenge, and a deſperate Fight commenc'd at a Place call'd *Linnduachaill*, wherein the

Danes

Danes obtained a complete Victory, the *Norwegians* were defeated with the Loſs of their beſt Forces, and a thouſand of them left dead upon the Spot. Encourag'd by this Succeſs, the Victors ſeized upon a great Part of the Iſland, and ſtill improving their Authority, and plundering the Natives, they became the moſt formidable Power, and acquired the moſt conſiderable Settlements in the Country.

Fionloċlandice 7 dubloċlaṁuice ann ſo.

Not long after this Victory of the *Danes*, *Amhlaoibh*, (otherwiſe call'd *Amelanus* by ſome Authors) Son to the King of *Denmark*, arrived in *Ireland*, with a Deſign to take upon himſelf the Command of the *Danes* that were diſpers'd throughout the Iſland; and putting himſelf at the Head of his Countrymen, he fought the Natives in ſeveral Engagements with great Advantage, impoſed heavy Contributions upon them, and reduc'd them into a State of Servitude. About this Time died *Olchabhair* the Son of *Cionnaoth*, who govern'd the Province of *Munſter*, and *Flaithnia*, the pious Biſhop of *Biorra*, and *Cormac*, the devout Prelate of *Lathraigh Broin*, ſoon followed that Prince into the other World.

leiġtear ġuṙ fan am ſo fuġ Niall mac ġiollain baṙ 7 ġuṙ inġ ſe tṙioċhad bliaḋean ġan biaḋ ġan deach.

The unfortunate State of the Iſland, under the Oppreſſion of theſe Foreigners, was the Reaſon that about this Time *Maolſeachlin* ſummon'd by his royal Writs a Convention of the principal Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, to meet at a Place call'd *Rath Aoda Mac Bric*, who unanimouſly aſſembled according to the Summons; for the Natives conſulting their common Safety had layn aſide their private Conteſts and Quarrels; but it was with ſome Difficulty they united, and were reconciled by the unwearied Diligence and Importunity of that Holy Perſon *Eatgna*, a Convert of St *Patrick*, who had enter'd himſelf a Member of ſome religious Order. In this Convention, among other Acts that promoted the publick Good, it was determin'd that *Maolguala*, the Son of *Dungaile* King of *Munſter*, and *Carroll* the King of *Offery* ſhould conclude a Peace with the Inhabitants of *Leathcuinn*; and in the Aſſembly it was agreed, that the King of *Offery* aforeſaid, ſhould make his Submiſſion to *Eatgna* above named, who was a Saint of excellent Holineſs and Devotion.

Some Time after this the *Normans* fell in a deſperate Fury upon *Maolguala*, who govern'd the Province of *Munſter*, and ſlew him with Stones; and not long after this unfortunate Accident, *Maolſeachlin* King of *Ireland*, engaged

gaged the *Danes* and fought the remarkable Battel of *Drom da Moighe*, where great Numbers of the foreign Troops were deſtroy'd, eſpecially ſuch as were quarter'd in the City of *Dublin*. After this Victory obtained by the *Iriſh*, *Daniell* the Son of *Ailpin*, King of the *Picts*, left the World, and the King of *Ireland* did not long enjoy the Fruits of his Succeſs, but died of a natural Death after a very troubleſome and diſtracted Reign.

A. D. 897. *Hugh Fionnliath* was the ſucceeding Monarch; He was the Son of *Niall Caille*, Son of *Hugh Dorndighe*, Son of *Niall Fraſach*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and poſſeſs'd the Throne eighteen Years. The Mother of this *Iriſh* Prince was *Gormſhlaith* the Daughter of *Dinnis* the Son of *Daniel*. He took to Wife *Maolmuire*, the Daughter of *Cionaoith*, Son of *Ailpin*, King of *Scotland*, by whom he had a Son call'd *Niall Glandubh*. During the Reign of this King ſeveral Actions of Importance happen'd; among the reſt, *Connor* the Son of *Donnogh*, who had the Government of half the Country of *Meath*, was unfortunately ſlain by the Sword of *Humphry* Son to the King of *Denmark*, at a Place call'd *Cluain Joraird*. This *Daniſh* Prince (known in the *Iriſh* Language by the Name of *Amhlaoibh*,) after this Victory, tranſported a ſufficient Number of his Countrymen into *Scotland*, and falling upon the *Picts*, he ſlew Multitudes of them, and made many of them Priſoners, whom he carried away with him and made them Slaves.

Near this Time it was that *Hugh Fionnliath*, Monarch of *Ireland*, fell upon the *Danes* at a Place call'd *Loch Feabhail*, and gave them a general Defeat. In this Action the foreign Troops ſuffer'd exceedingly, and moſt of the Officers were cut off; for the Victor brought away with him the Heads of forty of the principal Commanders, and the Fight concluded with the Loſs of one thouſand two hundred of the *Danes*, who periſh'd in this Engagement. The *Iriſh* Army, encourag'd with this Succeſs, attack'd the Fortifications and Gariſons of the Enemy, and beat them out of their Faſtneſſes, and recover'd all the Booty and Plunder they had taken. *Conall*, the religious Biſhop of *Cill Sgire*, died ſoon after this Victory; about which Time the Palace of *Humphry*, Son to the King of *Denmark*, which he had built at *Cluain Dalchain*, was clandeſtinely ſet on Fire by *Gaoithin*, and *Mac Ciaran* the Son of *Roanan*, and

and conſumed to the Ground; this Accident occaſion'd great Confuſion to thoſe within, and the *Iriſh* taking Advantage of the Fears of the *Danes*, fell upon them and ſlew a hundred of their principal Commanders: *Humphry* to revenge himſelf upon the *Iriſh* laid an Ambuſcade, and ſurpriſed two thouſand of them, who were either kill'd, or wounded and taken Priſoners; and this Victory inſpir'd him with freſh Courage, for he plunder'd *Ardmach* and the adjacent Country; and when he had raged with all the Fury of an incens'd Enemy, he carried off very valuable Spoils, with which he paid and rewarded his Army. Argnat and maca anyo -c.

The Death of *Cionfaola* the Son of *Mochtighern*, who had fill'd the Throne of *Munſter* for thirteen Years, happen'd about this Time, and he was ſucceeded in the Government of that Province by *Donnogh Mac Dubhdabhoirionn*, who ſeized upon the Crown and proclaimed himſelf King.

The *Danes* by this Time were become a Terror not only to the *Iriſh*, whom they reduc'd to the laſt Extremities, but the Succeſs of their Arms gave them Power to improve their Conqueſts among the *Picts* in *Scotland* and the *Welſh*; the firſt of theſe they overcame in a Battle, and ſlew great Numbers of them, and *Roger* the Son of *Moirmin* King of *Wales*, being terrified with the Fame of their Victories, left his own Country, and fled into *Ireland* for Refuge and Protection; where he met with an honourable Reception ſuitable to his Quality. Theſe Foreigners it has been obſerv'd broke open Churches and Shrines, and plunder'd the Dead as well as the Living, which was the Reaſon that the Reliques of St. *Collum Cill* were removed to *Ireland*, to preſerve them from Injury and the ſacrilegious Hands of theſe impious Barbarians. *Lorcan Mac Lachtna* about this Time was fix'd in the Poſſieſſion of the Crown of *Thumond*. The Tribe of the *Dalgais* inhabited this Country, and their Territories extended to the Gates and Walls of *Caſhel*: They had twelve Canthreds in their Diviſions, which reach'd from *Leim Congullam*, to *Beallach More* in the County of *Oſſery*, and from Mount *Eachty* to Mount *Eibhline*. This was a brave and martial Clan, and it was obſerv'd particularly of them, that they always choſe to be in the Front of the *Momonian* Forces, when they enter'd an Enemy's Country, where they diſtinguiſh'd themſelves with ſignal Cou- Rioġ breatan do dul an comġee ġaoiḋiol.

rage; and when they were marching homewards, and leaving the Country of the Enemy, their Place was in the Rear, ſo that they were expoſed to the greateſt Dangers, and were a Shield to the reſt of the Army, whom they always led on to Action, and cover'd them in their Retreat. The old Poet *Cormac Mac Cuillenan* gives an expreſs Account of the Bravery of this Tribe in the Lines following.

The martial Clan of the Dalgais *appear*
In Front, and make the foremoſt Ranks, expoſed
To the firſt Fury of the Enemy.
And when the military Inſtruments
Sound a Retreat, they laſt forſake the Field
And cover all the Rear: Theſe martial Chiefs,
Strangers to Fear and Flight, with Victory
Were ever crown'd, their all-ſubduing Arms
With neverfailing Force their Javelins threw,
And ſcatter'd certain Death.

Hugh Fionliath the Monarch of *Ireland*, died without Violence at *Druim Jonaſglan* in *Crioch Conuill*, and the pious *Tighernach* the Son of *Muireadhaidh*, Biſhop of the ſame *Druim Jonaſglan* was about the ſame Time tranſlated to a better Life.

A. D. 913. *Flan Sionna* was the ſucceeding King; He was the Son of *Maolſeachlin*, Son of *Maolruadhna*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*, and govern'd the Kingdom thirty eight Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Lan* the Daughter of *Dungoil*, Son of *Fear-goil* King of *Offery*. This *Iriſh* King met with many Diſturbances in his Reign; for he was no ſooner fix'd in the Throne but he found it neceſſary to raiſe an Army and invade the Province of *Munſter*; this Attempt was ſucceſsfully proſecuted, for the Provincial Troops were unable to oppoſe him, ſo that the whole Country lay expoſed to the Fury of the royal Army, who miſerably diſtreſs'd the Inhabitants, and carried them away after they were cruelly plunder'd, into a wretched Captivity. In the Reign of this Prince *Daniel* the Son of *Muireagein*, was treacherouſly ſlain by his own Followers, and *Fiachna* the Son of *Ainbroith*, the Son of *Hugh Roin*, who had govern'd the Province of *Ulſter* the Space of one Year, left the World. *Daniel Mac Muirgein* was inſidiouſly ſet upon by his pretended Friends

Rioġ eirion do ḃul do ánġṫin Allman.

and murder'd, and about the ſame Time died *Donnogh Magh Dubhoaboirnn* King of *Munſter*.

The *Danes* ſtill carried on their Hoſtilities, and behav'd more like Robbers than Enemies, for they plunder'd *Cluain Joraird*, and *Kildare* ſuffer'd the ſame Devaſtations. The celebrated *Fair* of *Tailton* was proclaimed about this Time by the King of *Ireland*, which was no ſooner ended, but *Maolguala*, who had govern'd the Province of *Munſter* ſeven Years, departed the preſent Life. The *Normans* were now in Poſſeſſion of ſome Part of the Iſland, and theſe Foreigners fell upon *Sitrick Mac Jobhair* and ſlew him. *Aidhet* the King of *Ulſter* was inhumanly murder'd by his own Subjects, which occaſion'd ſuch Diſturbances in the Province, that the *Danes* took the Advantage of their civil Diſcords, and ſuch of them as lived at *Loch Feabhail*, enter'd *Ardmach* and plunder'd the Country. In this Expedition they ſurpriſed *Cumaſgach*, the King of *Ulſter*, and his Son *Hugh Mac Cumaſgach*, and made them both Priſoners. About this Time died *Daniel*, a Prince of great Hopes, the Son of *Conſtantine* King of *Scotland*.

agus do Airg Gaedhelaibh anso.

Cormac Mac Cuillenan had now fixed himſelf in the Government of *Munſter*, and reigned in that Province with great Conduct and Moderation for ſeven Years. During the Reign of this Prince, the Kingdom of *Ireland* enjoy'd a ſettled Peace and Tranquillity; the Iſland began to recover Breath, after the Calamities of inteſtine Wars and foreign Invaſions. The Lands were manur'd and cultivated, and afforded plentiful Crops; and ſo remarkable was the Happineſs of the Iſland at this Time, that not a Shepherd or Herdſman was wanting through the whole Country. The Churches and Abbies and religious Houſes began to be repair'd and new built, for theſe Structures were reduced to Ruins by the ſacrilegious *Danes*, who ravag'd without Diſtinction of Places, ſo that nothing however Solemn or Sacred could eſcape their Fury. Learning now revived, and many free Schools and Academies were erected for the Education of Youth, in Arts and in the liberal Sciences. Their former Miſeries were forgotten by the Inhabitants, and a new Scene appear'd and open'd a delightful Proſpect of Peace, Happineſs and Proſpetity.

ann Rath da bi an eimin le linn Cormaic 7c.

Such

Such was the flouriſhing State of that Kingdom when *Cormac Mac Cuillenan* wore the Crown of *Munſter*, that the Conteſts and Animoſities between the petty Princes were happily concluded; inſomuch that the *Danes*, fearing the Effects of this Reconciliation, deſiſted from their uſual Hoſtilities; and tho' the Deſire of Plunder remained, and nothing of their ſavage Diſpoſition abated, yet they apprehended their Lives were in continual Danger from the Natives, who by their common Union and Friendſhip were able to drive them out of the Kingdom, and therefore a great Number of theſe Foreigners retired to their Ships of their own Accord, and bid adieu to the Iſland.

Cormac, the King of *Munſter*, propoſed in one Year of his Reign to celebrate the Feſtival of *Eaſter* with great State and Magnificence at *Caſhel*; and a ſhort Time before the Holidays he ſent a Meſſenger to the Country called *Eoganacht* that lay near *Caſhel*, to demand of the Inhabitants a Quantity of Proviſion proportionate to his royal Table and the Number of his Retinue, that would be ſufficient for himſelf and his Attendants during his Stay at that Place. But the Meſſenger was diſmiſſed with a Refuſal; and an Account of this rude Denial being brought to the generous Tribe of the *Dailgais*, they prepared with all poſſible Speed what Proviſions were neceſſary for the King of *Munſter*, and ſupplied his Wants. This Relief was very ſeaſonable, and was received by *Cormac*, with the moſt grateful Acknowledgments. The King reſolved once more to try the Spirit of the People of *Eoganacht*, and for that Purpoſe he ſent to them to deſire they would aſſiſt him with ſome of their beſt Arms and Horſes; for to beſtow upon all Strangers as would arrive at his Court according to their Deſerts and Merits: And the Meſſenger was to notifie, that his Maſter did not doubt of their Compliance, ſince they were ſenſible of the Obligations they lay under, and had not yet paid him the uſual Compliments, nor convinc'd him of their good Affections by one ſingle Teſtimony of their Reſpect. The Inhabitants of *Eoganacht* did not abſolutely refuſe to anſwer his Demand, but their Manner of complying was a notorious Affront upon the King; for they muſter'd together all their old batter'd Arms, and pickt out the moſt uſeleſs and diſabled Horſes they could

gac ailm 7 7 eac da dineolle do cormac ar-ro 7c.

could find, and ſent them to *Caſhel* to the Court of *Cormac*. The Clan of the *Dailgais* were ſoon acquainted with this inſolent Behaviour, and choſe a Number of ſtrong able Horſes with a ſuitable Equipage and Furniture, and preſented them to the King; the beſt of their Arms likewiſe and a Collection of valuable Jewels, were generouſly offered to his Acceptance. *Cormac* received their Favours with ſincere Expreſſions of Gratitude, and upon the Occaſion compoſed the following Lines; for he was a Prince of great Learning, but his Genius chiefly inclined to Poetry.

May Heaven protect the moſt illuſtrious Tribe
Of Dailgais, *and convey its choiceſt Bleſſings*
On their Poſterity. This renowned Clan,
Tho' meek and merciful as are the Saints,
Yet are of Courage not to be ſubdu'd.
Long may they live in Glory and Renown,
And raiſe a Stock of Heroes for the World.

The authentick Records of *Ireland* expreſſly aſſert, that from the Reign of *Aongus*, the Son of *Naidfraoich*, who was King of *Munſter*, to the Time of *Matthew*, the Son of *Kennedy*, who likewiſe governed that Province, there had reigned forty four Princes lineally deſcended from *Eogan More*, the Son of *Oilioll Ollum*; and during this Space of Time it is obſerved, that the Tribe of *Dailgais* had the Poſſeſſion of no more Lands than the Kingdom of *Thummond*; but after the Deceaſe of *Cormac Mac Cuillenan*, the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Munſter* devolved upon *Lorcan*, who was of the Line of *Dailgais*, and governed that Province till his Death. The Country of *Thummond* had a King of its own, and conſiſted of all the Lands from *Slighe Dala*, known otherwiſe by the Name of *Beallach More Oſſery*, to *Leim Congculann* in the Weſt of *Corca Baiſain*. This Tribe of the *Dailgais* always took up Arms in Defence of the Kings of *Caſhel* againſt the Provincial Troops of *Leinſter*, and the Army of *Leath Cuinn*. This Account we find recorded in a Poem compoſed by *O Dugan*, who has related the Particulars in the Verſes following.

The Dailgaiſian *Troops with Glory fir'd,*
Fought for the Honour of the Kings of Caſhel,
And carried into other Provinces
The Terror of their Arms.

Dala Cormaic mac Cuillenan anno 7c.

Cormac Mac Cuillenan governed the Province of *Munſter* for the Space of ſeven Years, and acquired the Character of a learned and juſt Prince. Fortune favoured him in all his Attempts, his Enemies dreaded his Power, and his Subjects almoſt adored him for his Virtues. And his Reign might have continued for many Years longer, attended with the ſame Glory and Proſperity, had he not been miſled and overruled by the Advice of his Counſellors, who put him upon deſtructive Meaſures, which robb'd him of his Life and Crown. The principal Nobility and Gentry of his Province urg'd him forward to invade the Territories of *Leinſter*, and demand a Tribute or Chief-rent from the Inhabitants; and if they refuſed to pay their Acknowledgments of Subjection, they perſuaded him to uſe Violence, and immediately enter into Hoſtilities. This Enterpriſe was not agreeable to the King, but upon the Advice of his Council, and particularly of *Flaherty Mac Jonmuinein*, the Abbot of *Inis Catha*, and of the Blood Royal, who inſiſted, that the King had a juſt Demand upon the Province as it was a Part of *Leath Modha*, he raiſed a numerous Army, conſiſting of the Flower of his Provincial Troops, and prepared for the Undertaking. His Forces rendezvous'd at a Place appointed, and the Gentry of *Munſter* were reſolved to proſecute the Right of their King with their Lives and Fortunes; for they ſuppoſed he had a juſt Title to this Tribute upon the Account of the Diviſion that was formerly made between *Modha Nuagatt* and *Con*. But the King of *Munſter* oppoſed this Expedition, and would have diſbanded his Troops; for he was endowed with a prophetick Spirit, and foreknew that the Attempt would be attended with an unfortunate Iſſue, and he ſhould loſe his Life in the Action. Under theſe Apprehenſions he delayed his March, till overcome by the Importunity of his Friends, he advanced towards the Borders of *Leinſter*; but before he had entred that Province, he determined to make his laſt Will and Teſtament, being ſenſible he ſhould never return; and

having prepared himſelf by Devotion for that ſolemn Act, he left conſiderable Legacies to Uſes of Charity, and particularly expreſſed his Bounty to the principal Abbies and religious Houſes throughout the Kingdom: He left an Ounce of Gold and an Ounce of Silver, a Horſe and Arms to *Druimabhradh*, now known by the Name of *Ard Fionain*. A golden and ſilver Chalice and a Veſtment of Silk he beſtowed upon *Liſmore*; a golden and ſilver Chalice, four Ounces of Gold and five of Silver he bequeathed to *Caſhel*; he gave to *Imleach Jubhair* three Ounces of Gold and a Maſs Book; this Place at preſent is called *Imly*. To *Glean da Loch* he demiſed an Ounce of Gold and another of Silver; a Horſe and Arms with an Ounce of Gold and a ſilk Veſtment he bequeathed to *Kildare*; twenty four Ounces of Gold and Silver he left to *Ardmach*; three Ounces of Gold he gave to *Inis Catha*; three Ounces of Gold and a ſilk Veſtment with his royal Benediction he beſtowed upon the Succeſſor of *Mungairid*, with ſeveral other noble and charitable Benefactions.

This excellent Prince being poetically inclined, compoſed his laſt Will and Teſtament in Verſe; which may not improperly be thus tranſlated.

Summon'd away by Death, which I perceive
Approaches; for by my prophetick Skill,
I find that ſhort will be my Life and Reign:
I ſolemnly appoint that my Affairs
Shall thus be ſettled after I am dead,
And this I conſtitute my lateſt Will.
My golden Veſtment for moſt ſacred Uſe
Ordain'd, and for the Service of my God,
I give to the religious St. Shanon
Of Inis Catha, *a moſt holy Man;*
My Clock, which gave me Notice of the Time,
And warn'd me when to offer my Devotion.
I leave, nor is my Will to be revok'd,
To Conuill *of* Feargus, *a true Friend,*
And Follower of my Fortune good or bad.
My royal Robe embroidered o'er with Gold,
And ſparkling with the Rays of coſtly Jewels,
Well ſuited to a State of Majeſty,
I do bequeath to Roſcre *to be kept*
By Cronane *with the ſtricteſt Care; my Armour*

And

And Coat of Mail of bright and poliſhed Steel
Will well become the martial King of Ulſter,
To whom I give it; and my golden Chain
Shall the moſt pious Muchuda *enjoy,*
As a Reward for all his worthy Labours;
My royal Wardrobe I reſolve to give
To Mac Gleinin *at* Cluain *by* Colman;
My Pſalter *which preſerves the ancient Records*
And Monuments of this my native Country,
Which are tranſcrib'd with great Fidelity,
I leave to Ronal Caſhel *to be preſerv'd*
To after Times and Ages yet to come.
My Soul for Mercy I commit to Heaven,
My Body leave to Duſt and Rottenneſs.
May God his choiceſt Store of Bleſſings ſend,
Upon the Poor, and propagate the Faith
Of Chriſt *throughout the World.*

This *Cormac*, King of *Munſter*, gives in his Writings an exact Account of the Convent of *Mungairide*, as appears expreſſly in that Part of his poetical Compoſition which begins with theſe Words, *A ghille, Ceangaill ar Loin*, where he expreſſly mentions the Number of Monks that were Members of the ſix Churches that ſtood in that Place. There were five hundred, who were Men of approved Learning, and were appointed to attend the Office of preaching, ſix hundred Preſbyters ſerved in the Choir, and four hundred ancient Men of exemplary Piety ſpent their whole Time in Prayers and Contemplation.

bo lion cleirc 7 eaglaiſi anſo.

But to return to the Deſign of *Cormac* upon the Province of *Leinſter*. When he had concerted Meaſures, and had made neceſſary Preparations for this Expedition, he thought it not ſufficient to make his Will and ſettle his private Affairs; but it was his Duty, he ſuppoſed, to provide for his People, and regulate the Point of Succeſſion before his Deceaſe; for this Purpoſe he diſpatched a Meſſenger to *Lorcan*, the Son of *Lachtna*, King of *Thummond*, to deſire the Favour of a Viſit from him in his Camp before he paſs'd the Frontiers and entred upon Action. This neighbouring Prince came upon the Meſſage, and was received by *Cormac* with great Tenderneſs and Affection. Soon after his Arrival the King of *Munſter* called a Council of the principal Nobility and Gentry and commanding Officers, and leading his royal Gueſt by the Hand into the Aſſembly, he

told them that he apprehended the Expedition he had undertaken would be fatal to himſelf, and therefore to prevent all Tumults, and defeat the Pretenſions of contending Factions, he thought himſelf obliged to ſettle the Succeſſion before his Deceaſe, and for that Purpoſe he declared before the Nobility of *Siol Eogain*, who were chiefly, concern'd that he demiſed the Crown of *Munſter* to *Lorcan*, the King of *Thumond*, whoſe indiſputable Right it was, and perſuaded them to ratify his Nomination, and accept him for their King. He did not think proper to bind this Convention by Oath not to withdraw their Allegiance from the King of *Thumond*, which was the Reaſon, it is ſuppoſed, that after the Death of *Cormac*, his Deſignation was rejected by the Nobility and Gentry, who by Election placed another Prince upon the Throne of *Munſter*; tho' it is evident that *Lorcan*, the King of *Thumond*, was the apparent Succeſſor in the Government of that Province, in Conformity to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Oilioll Olum*, who ordained that the Crown of *Munſter* ſhould deſcend alternately to the Poſterity of *Fiacha Muilleathan* and the royal Family of *Cormac Cas*.

The Provincial Troops of *Munſter* being aſſembled, *Cormac*, attended by *Flathbhertach Jonmuinein*, the Abbot of *Inis Catha*, who was the principal Promoter of this War, advanced at the Head of the Army toward the Borders of *Leinſter*; but before he had paſs'd the Boundaries, the King of *Munſter* ſent an Herald to the King of *Leinſter* to demand an yearly Tribute as a Teſtimony of Subjection, which he inſiſted upon as his Right, as that Province was a Part of *Leath Modha:* If the King of *Leinſter* was not prepared to anſwer this Chiefrent in ready Money, the Meſſenger was to require Hoſtages for the Security of the Payment, and upon Refuſal to denounce War. The King of *Munſter* halted in Expectation of the Return of the Herald, and in that Interval an unfortunate Accident hapned that was like to be of fatal Conſequence to the Army of *Munſter*; for *Flathbhertach Mac Jonmuinein*, the Abbot of *Inis Catha*, who tho' in Orders was a Perſon of Courage and warlike Diſpoſition, mounted his Horſe with a Deſign to ride thro' the Ranks and take a View of the Camp; but the Horſe being frighted, fell into a deep Ditch with the Rider upon the Back of him, which was underſtood by the Soldiers to be an unfortunate Omen, and filled their Minds with ſuch Impreſſions of Fear,

do ſluag Muman an-ro ṫē.

that many of them deſpairing of Succeſs, reſolved not to wait for the Event, but withdrew from the Camp and returned home.

The Herald returned to the King of *Munſter*, and brought with him Ambaſſadors, who were commiſſioned by *Carrol*, the Son of *Muiregein*, and the Nobility of *Leinſter* to propoſe a Treaty and Ceſſation of Arms till it took Effect: They were to inſiſt that Hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe on both Sides, and that the Country ſhould be freed from the Apprehenſions of War till the Month of *May* following. And to induce the King of *Munſter* to attend to theſe Conditions and accept them, they brought with them a large Sum of Money, and a Quantity of choice Jewels and other Preſents of Value to offer him and ſoften him into Compliance. This Treaty began about a Fortnight in Harveſt Time, and to convince the King of *Munſter* that the King of *Leinſter* was ſincerely inclined to Peace, he order'd his Ambaſſadors to promiſe that Hoſtages ſhould be depoſed in the Hands of the Abbot of *Diſeart Diarmuda* till Matters were brought to a Concluſion. Nor did the King of *Leinſter* forget to ſend a noble Preſent to *Flathbhertach*, being ſenſible what Intereſt he had with the King of *Munſter*, who would enter into any Meaſures upon his Recommendation. But this Abbot, who ought to have been the Miniſter of Peace, was the great Incendiary, and was not to be mollified into other Sentiments.

For when the Ambaſſadors of *Leinſter* were admitted to Audience and had made Propoſals, notwithſtanding the King of *Munſter*, who dreaded the Conſequences of the War, was diſpoſed to accept of the Conditions and to prevent Bloodſhed, and with great Condeſcention deſired the Concurrence of *Flathbhertach* in his Opinion, yet the paſſionate and implacable Abbot could not be brought into any pacific Meaſures, but reſolv'd to puſh on the War at all Hazards, and proceeded ſo far in his Reſentments againſt the Ambaſſadors, that he inſolently upbraided the King of *Munſter* with Cowardiſe, and told him to his Face that the Paleneſs of his Complexion evidently betray'd his Want of Courage; and many other aggravating Expreſſions he uſed reflecting upon the Conduct and the perſonal Bravery of the King. But *Cormac* thought fit to overlook the Affront, and replied mildly with great Sedateneſs, that his Averſion to the War was not the Effect of Fear, but proceeded from

dcmuyan do cormac anyo.

from the Senſe he had of the Conſequences that would inevitably attend the Expedition, which he was convinc'd would be fatal to his own Life; for, ſays he, I am aſſured that I ſhall not ſurvive the firſt Battel; and perhaps your Raſhneſs and Precipitancy will likewiſe prove your Deſtruction.

After this Converſation with the Abbot, the King retired to his Tent, with very diſconſolate and melancholy Impreſſions upon his Mind, and admiting none but his prime Favourites into his Preſence, they perſuaded him not to oppreſs himſelf with Grief, but to ſupport his Spirits, and refreſh himſelf with what the Circumſtances of the Place would afford. Accordingly a Baſket of Apples were brought before him which he diſtributed among thoſe that were preſent, but with this afflicting Prediction, that his Death was at no great Diſtance, and that he ſhould not have an Opportunity of dividing his Favours of this Kind among them more. The Company ſurpriſed and dejected at this Expreſſion of the King, were overcome with Sorrow, and dreaded the Event of the War; for they were ſenſible that *Cormac* had an inſight into Futurity, particularly, when himſelf was immediately concern'd; and that no unfortunate Accident happen'd to him through his whole Life, but what he particularly foretold before it fell out, though it was not in his Power to prevent it.

Cormac order'd every one out of his Preſence, and reſolv'd to ſpend what Time he had to ſpare from publick Affairs in Piety and Exerciſes of Devotion; and the better to prepare himſelf for his Diſſolution, which he foreſaw approaching, he ſent for his *Confeſſor*, whoſe Name was *Combgoll*, a Perſon of great Judgment and exemplary Holineſs, with a Deſign to confeſs his Sins and receive the Abſolution of the Church. He likewiſe made ſome Alterations in his Will, and particularly added a Codicil that related to his Funeral and the Place of his Interment. But though he was certain that he ſhould be ſlain in the Engagement with the King of *Leinſter*, yet he had that Regard for the Happineſs of his People, that he commanded thoſe to whom he had communicated the Secret, not to divulge it among the Army; leſt the Soldiers ſhould be intimidated: for he deſign'd to ſell his Life at a dear Rate, and if poſſible to ſecure a Victory to his Subjects. His Body he order'd to be buried at *Cluain Umha*, if it could be recover'd from

do bi cormac deimnedac da ingbaid ran ceat.

from the Enemy, or if that could not be obtain'd, he would be inter'd at *Diſeart Diarmuda*, for which Place he had a great Reſpect, becauſe there he reſided for ſome Years in his Youth and received his Education: But *Cluain Umha* he deſign'd for the Repoſitory of his Bones if his People could convey him thither, becauſe *Mac Leimhnin* was buried there. Yet this Part of the King's Will was diſagreeable to a holy and religious Perſon, whoſe Name was *Maonach*, who had a particular Veneration for *Diſeart Diarmuda*, and endeavour'd to honour it with the Interment of the King's Body, becauſe there was a Convent of Monks under the Government of *Comhgoll*, and *Maonach* likewiſe exerciſed ſome Share of Authority in the Monaſtery, being the Confeſſor of *Comhgoll* at this Time.

This *Maonach* was a Perſon of diſtinguiſh'd Piety, and of a merciful and compaſſionate Diſpoſition, that inclin'd him to Peace, and prevent the ſhedding of Chriſtian Blood; and therefore he uſed all poſſible Endeavours to heal the Breach, and prevail with the King of *Munſter* to deſiſt from the Proſecution of the War, and accept of the Conditions offer'd by the Nobility of *Leinſter*; and as an Argument to diſſuade the King from this Expedition, he aſſured him that *Flann* the Son of *Maolſeachlin*, King of *Ireland*, was followed by a Number of brave Troops, and was now at the royal Palace of *Leinſter*, with a Deſign to defend and vindicate the Cauſe of that Province; and therefore it would be Prudence and Policy to admit of the honourable Terms propoſed, to receive the Hoſtages as Preliminaries of a Treaty, and not to enter upon Hoſtilities on either Side rather than to perſiſt and refer the Matter to the Deciſion of the Sword and the uncertain Iſſue of a Battel. This Repreſentation was well receiv'd by the King and many of his *Momonian* Forces, and had that Effect upon ſome of the Soldiery, who dreaded the united Power of the King of *Ireland* and the People of *Leinſter*, that they left the Camp out of Fear and Diſcontent, and return'd home. Thoſe who remain'd declared in favour of a Peace, and thought the Terms that were offer'd ought not to be denied, eſpecially conſidering the Quality of the Hoſtages, who were Perſons of no leſs a Rank than two young Princes, the Son of the King of *Leinſter*, and a Son of the King of *Offery*: And to ſhew with what Unwillingneſs the Army followed the

Cairgriona laigean do Rioġ Aſſuian.

King

King in this Undertaking, they murmured in a mutinous Manner againſt *Flathbhertach Mac Jonmuinein*, and charged him with being the Fomenter of the Difference between the two Provinces, and exclaimed againſt him as the Author of all the Miſeries that might be the Conſequences of the War.

flaiṫebẖaṫaċ mac Ionmuiṁneiṅ do ġniogaiḃ fiṅ muman.

But the Abbot of *Inis Catha* had that commanding Influence over the King's Counſels, that he determin'd to proſecute the War with Vigor, and accordingly gave Orders to the Army to march. He directed his Courſe Eaſtwards to Mount *Mairge*, and came to the Bridge of *Leithglin*, call'd otherwiſe by the Name of *Loghlin*. The Baggage and the ſpare Horſes of the Army were ſent before, and *Tiobruide* the religious Succeſſor of *Aoilbhe* with a Number of Clergy halted at this Bridge, till the King with his *Momonians* arriv'd and join'd them. From hence the Army advanc'd with Trumpets ſounding and Colours flying, and came to a Place call'd *Magh Ailbhe*, where he mark'd out a Camp and fortified himſelf by the Side of a Wood expecting the Enemy. Here he drew up his Men in Order of Battel, and divided them into three Parts under three ſeveral Commanders. The Abbot *Flathbhertach Mac Jonmuinein* and the King of *Oſſery* commanded the firſt Battalion, *Cormac Mac Cuillenain* commanded the ſecond, and the third was under the Conduct of an experienc'd General *Cormac Mac Mothly* King of the *Deiſies*. The Battel was agreed to be fought in the Plains of *Magh Ailbhe*, where the Army of *Munſter* ſtood prepared to receive the Enemy; But their Courage began to fail them before the Engagement; for they were terrified with the Account they heard of the Numbers they were to fight with, which as ſome Authors aſſert had at leaſt the Advantage of five to one, and conſiſted of the choiceſt and beſt diſciplin'd Troops in the whole Kingdom.

The *Lagonians* or the Army of *Leinſter* advanc'd with Aſſurance of Victory, and began the Fight; they relied upon their Numbers and their perſonal Bravery, and fell on with ſo irreſiſtible Fury, that the Forces of *Munſter* could not ſtand the firſt Charge, or reſiſt the Impreſſion of the Enemy, but fled out of the Field, which was cover'd with dead Bodies; for the Defeat was attended with a dreadful Slaughter, and infinite Numbers were kill'd in the Perſuit. This general Rout was in a great Meaſure owing to two unfortunate Accidents in the beginning of the Battel; the one was a treacherous and

ṫoġaṁṫaḋaṙ an eaṫ ꝺo ċnoḋa anṙo ꝛc.

cowardly Action of *Ceilliochair*, the Brother of *Ceangeagan*, a former King of *Munſter*, who being on Horſe-back rode through the *Momonian* Ranks, and being averſe from the beginning to the Proſecution of this War, he addreſs'd himſelf aloud to the Soldiers and perſuaded them to ſave themſelves by Flight, for they were certain to be all cut to Pieces; and fixing the Odium of this Undertaking upon the Raſhneſs of the Abbot of *Inis Catha*, he adviſed them to ſecure their own Lives and leave the Prieſt and his Clergy, who occaſioned the War to ſtand to the Iſſue of it, and fight it out by themſelves. After his Harangue he clapt Spurs to his Horſe and gallop'd out of the Field, and the Soldiers were ſo diſpirited with what he had offer'd, that they threw down their Arms and at the firſt Charge quitted their Poſts and ſhifted for themſelves. The other Misfortune that occaſion'd the Defeat was the Cowardice of *Ceallach Mac Carrol*, who had a principal Command in the Army of *Munſter*; this Officer amazed and ſhock'd at the dreadful Slaughter of his Men, rode out of the Field with full Speed and order'd his Men to provide for themſelves, and follow his Example before it was too late, and the Enemy prevented their Retreat. They complied with his Advice, and inſtantly fled, which ſo diſcourag'd the reſt of the Army that the Defeat became univerſal, and more were ſlain in the Perſuit than fell in the Engagement, which was but of a ſhort Continuance; for the *Momonian* Troops were not able to ſtand againſt the firſt Impreſſion of the Enemy, ſo that the Bloodſhed was dreadful, and the Officers and the Clergy were cut off in great Numbers without Quarter or Diſtinction; and if any Perſon of Rank eſcap'd after the firſt Fury of the Soldiers was abated, he was ſaved, not from a Principle of Humanity and Compaſſion, but for the ſake of a large Sum of Money expected for his Ranſom.

da dobh bruiȝte na hAiṁneadh anſo.

Cormac Mac Cuillenan, though convinc'd of the Certainty of his Death, behav'd with ſignal Bravery at the Head of his Troops, and expoſed himſelf not out of Deſpair, but from a Principle of true Courage in the Front of the Battel; but in the Diſorder of the Fight his Horſe fell into a Pit, and flung him with great Violence upon the Ground. He was much bruiſed with the Fall, and being unable to riſe, it was his Fortune to be ſeen by ſome of his own Troops, who were pre-

cipitantly flying out of the Field, and remounted him upon a freſh Horſe with ſome Difficulty and left him to provide for his Life. The King by chance eſpied one of his Favourites, whom he much eſteem'd for his Learning and other Accompliſhments, making towards him, and underſtanding by him, that his Army was broken in Peices, and the Slaughter of his Troops almoſt incredible, he laid his Commands upon this loyal Perſon whoſe Name was *Hugh*, and who promiſed never to abandon him, but be a Sharer with him in all his Misfortunes, to take care of his own Safety, and not to venture himſelf in his Company, which would be his inevitable Deſtruction; for his Enemy's, hé was ſenſible, would give no Quarter, and he had but a few Moments to live. It was with great Regret that his Orders were obey'd by this Gentleman, who no ſooner left the King but his Horſe attempting to climb a ſteep Aſcent, that was exceeding ſlippery with the Blood of the Slain, made a falſe Step and tumbled with the Rider down the Hill, and by that Accident broke the King's Neck and his Back-bone, ſo that he died upon the Spot. Thus was his Prediction accompliſh'd, and he did not ſurvive the Action of the Day; but his Body being found among the dead by ſome Soldiers of the Enemy, they had no regard to the Dignity of his Perſon; but inhumanly mangled him, and thruſt him through with their Lances and then cut off his Head, which they carried away with them in Triumph. This unfortunate Prince, if Providence had thought fit, ſeem'd to have deſerv'd a better Fate; for he was a Perſon of an exemplary Life and conſummate Piety, as may be concluded by his Behaviour in the laſt Moment of his Life, which ended with this devout Ejaculation; *Into thy Hands, O God, I commit my Spirit.*

do cormac anno 7c.

Hanmer the Hiſtorian in his Chronicle attempts to impoſe upon the World with a Falſhood; for he aſſerts that *Cormac Mac Cuillenan* and *Carrol* the King of *Leinſter* were kill'd in an Engagement with the *Danes* in the Year of our Redemption nine hundred and five; but this Writer has notoriouſly miſtaken the Fact, for *Cormac* neither loſt his Life in that Manner, nor were the *Danes* any way concern'd in that Action; but the Battel was fought, and the Victory obtained by *Flann Siona* Monarch of *Ireland*, who aſſiſted the Forces of *Leinſter*, as appears expreſſly by the Hiſtory known by the Name

of

ṅdiṡle do
ṫṅṫ ṡad
eeaṫ anṡo
ṗē.

of *Beallach Mugna*, which relates that *Cormac Mac Cuillenan* fought bravely among the thickeſt of the Enemy and loſt his Life by a Fall from his Horſe, and gives a particular Account of the principal Perſons on both Sides that fell in the Action of that Day: Among the Slain were *Ceallach Mac Carrol* the valiant King of *Offery* and his ſon, who was a Prince of promiſing Hopes; many of the Nobility of *Ireland* loſt their Lives, and Numbers of ſuperior Officers and eminent Clergy periſh'd. *Fogartach Mac Suibhne* King of *Kerry*, *Oilioll Mac Eogain* a Gentleman of diſtinguiſh'd Learning and of an unblemiſh'd Reputation, and *Colman* the religious Abbot of *Cinneity* left their Bodies among the Dead.

ṫṅṫim mo-
ṡan ṅdiṡle
an ṡo.

This Holy Perſon was Lord chief Juſtice of *Ireland*, and ſat upon the Bench and adminiſtred the Laws with great Honour to himſelf and Advantage to his Country. It is impoſſible to relate the particular Names of all, who fell in this Battel, but theſe following Perſonages are tranſmitted to us, *Cormac* King of *Deiſies*, *Dubhagan* King of *Fearmuigh*, *Ceannſaola* King of *Sobh Connell*, *Aidhin* the King of *Aidhne*, who was an Exile in the Province of *Munſter*, *Hugh* King of *O Liathan*, *Daniel* King of *Dun Cearmna*, *Canna Hadair* of *Aineiſlis* in *Uidirreadh Maolmuadh*, *Madagan Dubhdabhurrionn*, *Connal Fearadhach*, and many others, who are not deliver'd to the Notice of Poſterity. The moſt eminent Commanders in the Army of the King of *Ireland* and of the Provincial Troops, to whoſe Courage was owing the Slaughter and the Defeat of the *Momonians* were *Flann Siona* Monarch of *Ireland*, *Carrol Mac Mureagein* King of *Leinſter*, *Teige Mac Faolain* King of *Cinnſealoch*, *Teimeinean* King of *Deagadh*, *Ceallach* and *Lorcan* the two Kings of *Cinneal*, *Inneirge* the Son of *Dubhgiolla*, the King of *O Drona Fallomhar*, the Son of *Oiliolla* King of *Fothartaſea*, *Tuathal* the Son of *Ughoire* King of *O Muireadhaig*, *Odhran Mac Kinnedy* King of *Leix*, *Maolcalann* Son of *Fearghoile*, King of *Fortuath* and *Cleircin* King of *O Baircc*, and many other Princes and noble Perſonages, who diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in the Action of that Day.

Flannſionna the King of *Ireland*, when he had refreſh'd his Troops after this Victory march'd into *Offery*, attended with a numerous and princely Retinue, to place *Diarmuid Mac Carroll* upon the Throne of that petty Kingdom, which became vacant by the Deceaſe of *Ce-*

allach Mac Carroll his Brother, who was ſlain in the Battel above mentioned, and was a tributary Prince to *Cormac Mac Cuillenain*, the King of *Munſter*, and of *Leath Modha*. Here the *Iriſh* Soldiers came to the King with the Head of *Cormac* in their Hands, and laid it at his Feet, expecting a great Reward for the Service they had done. But *Flannſionna* was a generous Enemy, and inſtead of applauding and giving them a Gratuity for the Action, he upbraided them with Cruelty and Inhumanity for violating the Law of Nations, which forbids the mangling and ſtabbing of the Dead, and commanded them from his Preſence as barbarous Ruffains, who had no more Veneration for the Dignity and Majeſty of a King than for a common Enemy. The Head was left, and the King of *Ireland*, with Difficulty refraining from Tears, took it up in his Hand and kiſs'd it, lamenting the Inſtability of human Greatneſs, and the untimely Fate of ſo religious a Prince and venerable a Prelate. He then gave ſtrict Orders for the Body to be ſearch'd after, and when found to be interr'd as his Will appointed. *Maonach* the Confeſſor of *Comhgoll* had the royal Reliques committed to his Care, who removed them with great Solemnity to *Diſeart Diarmuda*, where they were inter'd as became his Character.

do ċeaṅ ċormaic.

The King of *Ireland* having fixed without Oppoſition *Diarmuid Mac Carroll* in the Throne of *Oſſery*, after he had been proclaim'd and crown'd with the uſual Ceremonies, and reconciled ſome ſmall Diſputes that aroſe between that Prince and his Brothers, return'd with his Army to his own royal Palace. He received the moſt grateful Acknowledgments from the King of *Leinſter*, for his Aſſiſtance in the War, who likewiſe return'd with his Forces into his own Province, loaden with Spoils, and followed by a Number of Priſoners of the firſt Quality.

Carrol the Son of *Muireagein* King of *Leinſter*, directed his March towards *Kildare*, where he arrived with many Priſoners of Note of the *Momonians*, and among the reſt, the Author of this Raſh and unneceſſary War *Flathbhertach Mac Jonmuinein*, the Abbot of *Inis Catha*, was led in Triumph among the Captives. The Clergy of *Leinſter* were ſo inrag'd at the Conduct of this hot-headed Prieſt, that they upbraided him with being the Fomenter of the Diviſions between the two Provinces, and the

Cauſe of all the Bloodſhed on both Sides; and they proſecuted their Reſentments with that Violence, that the unfortunate Abbot was cloſely impriſon'd and ſeverely uſed ſo long as *Carroll* the King of *Leinſter* lived; after whoſe Deceaſe he was diſcharg'd and obtained his Liberty.

About a Year after the Deceaſe of this Provincial Prince, *Muirionn* the pious Abbeſs of St. *Bridget* was ſo concern'd about the Safety of this Abbot, that tho' he was releaſed from his Impriſonment and received his Pardon, yet ſhe apprehended he might be ſet upon by the enraged Populace and his Life endanger'd, and therefore for his Security ſhe prevail'd with a Number of the moſt religious Clergy, to procure a Guard for him till he arrived at a Place call'd *Magh Nairb*; from hence he came to *Munſter*, and retiring to his Monaſtery of *Inis Catha*, he ſpent ſome Time there with great Devotion and an exemplary Practice of Holineſs, till the Death of *Dubhlachtna* the Son of *Maolguala*, who govern'd the Province of *Munſter* ſeven Years after the Deceaſe of *Cormac Mac Cuillenan*. By the Death of this King the Throne of *Munſter* became vacant, and this Abbot was removed from his Retirement at *Inis Catha*, to adminiſter the Government of that Province, which he held for many Years with great Applauſe; and notwithſtanding his want of Policy with regard to the Invaſion of *Leinſter*, he proved a ſober and diſcreet Prince, and was poſſeſs'd not only of the Command but of the Affections of his People. Theſe Tranſactions above mentioned ſtand upon Record in a very ancient Treatiſe of *Cluain Aidhnach Fiontan* in *Leix*, where the Particulars of the Battel of *Beallach Mugna* are related at large: It is a poetical Compoſition of a learned Perſon call'd *Dallan*, who was retain'd as principal Hiſtoriographer to *Cearbhal* the King of *Leinſter*. This Writer gives an expreſs Account of the Number of the ſlain, as well Officers as Soldiers, who periſh'd in that Engagement; the beginning only of the Poem ſhall be inſerted in this Place, becauſe it would be too prolix to tranſlate the whole, eſpecially conſidering that the Names of the moſt eminent Nobility have been already taken Notice of. The Lines carry this Senſe.

do flaith-beġtaċ mē lonnṙaiġeiñ.

The valiant Cormac, Feimhin *and* Fogartach
And the renowned Colman Ceallach,
With ſix thouſand of the beſt Provincial Troops,
Were ſlain engaging in the bloody Fields
Of Mugna.

Niall Glundubh ſucceeded in the Throne of *Ireland*; *A. D.* 951.
He was the Son of *Hugh Finnliath*, Son of *Niall Caille*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*; and reign'd Monarch of the Iſland three Years. This Prince re-eſtabliſh'd the celebrated Fair of *Tailtion*, which had been omitted for ſome Time; and the *Danes* attempting to diſturb the State, were overthrown by him in a pitch'd Battel at *Loch da Chaoch* in the Province of *Ulſter*. In this Engagement a great Number of Foreigners were ſlain, but they did not fall unreveng'd, for the *Iriſh*, though victorious, ſuffer'd great Loſs, and ſome of their beſt Troops periſh'd in the Slaughter. In the Reign of this Monarch the *Lagenians* or the Inhabitants of *Leinſter*, encounter'd the *Danes* with their Provincial Forces, but they were totally routed by the Bravery and Conduct of *Jomhair*, an experienc'd Commander of the Enemy, at the Place call'd *Ceannſuaid*, and left ſix hundred of their beſt Soldiers dead upon the Spot: In this bloody Action were ſlain *Mac Muireagin* King of the *Eaſt Liffy*, and with him fell the valiant *Ughaire* the Son of *Oiliolla*, and *Mogroin* the Son of *Kennedy*, King of the *Comanns* and *Leix*, and many renowned Generals, whoſe Names are now loſt to Poſterity.

eat iorſ loclanaiee 7 Gaoiðil anſo.

About this Time it was that *Oittir*, a very able and accompliſh'd General among the *Danes*, attempted an Invaſion upon the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and for that purpoſe tranſported a Body of choice Troops from *Loch da Chaoch* and landed in that Country; but upon his Arrival he met with a warm Reception from *Cuas* the Son of *Hugh*, who fell upon him with a Fury not to be reſiſted, forc'd the *Danes* to retire to their Ships after a terrible Slaughter, and oblig'd them to return without their Captain, who met his Fate in the firſt Heat of the Action.

ðul loclanaċ go halbain.

But *Niall Glundubh*, the King of *Ireland*, was not ſo ſucceſsful in repelling an Invaſion of theſe Foreigners, who landed upon the Iſland with a numerous Army under

eobalcaċ mop loċlanaċ no ċeaṫ an eiṙiṙ.

under the Conduct of *Sitrich* and the Sons of *Jomhair*: Upon their Arrival they plunder'd and diſtreſs'd the People with incredible Oppreſſions, and among other Succeſſes they made an Attempt upon the City of *Dublin*, and took it Sword in Hand. *Niall* alarm'd at theſe Hoſtilities, reſolv'd to oppoſe the Progreſs of the proud *Danes*, and collecting with the utmoſt Expedition all the Forces of *Leath Cuinn*, he gave them Battel; But the foreign Army embolden'd by their Conqueſts receiv'd the Charge with great Courage, and falling on with a terrible Fury, broke through the *Iriſh* Troops and gave them a general Defeat; the Purſuit was hot and bloody, and in their Flight great Numbers were cut off, for the Victors reſolv'd to give no Quarter. In the Engagement of that Day, among the ſlain fell *Niall Glundubh* King of *Ireland*, and *Connor Mac Maolſeachlin* Prince of *Ireland*; and there followed them to the other World *Hugh Mac Eochagain* the King of *Ulſter*, *Maolmithig* Son of *Flanagan*, King of *Breag Maolcraoibhe O Dubhſionna*, *Riogh Oirgiall*, with many more illuſtrious Perſonages, who had the principal Command in the *Iriſh* Army, and choſe rather to die in the Field of Honour, than ſurvive the Liberty and Freedom of their Country.

A. D. 954. *Donnogh* was the ſucceeding Monarch; He was the Son of *Flann Sionna*, deſcended from the royal Stock of *Heremon*, and govern'd the Kingdom for the Space of thirty Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Gormflath*, the Daughter of *Flann*, Son of *Conuing*, and his Reign was made memorable by many ſignal Tranſactions.

This King ſat upon the Throne of *Ireland* when *Ceallachan* the Son of *Buadhachain*, but more commonly known by the Name of *Ceallachan Caſhel*, began his Government over the two Provinces of *Munſter*, and wore that Provincial Crown for ten Years. But he met with Oppoſition with regard to the Succeſſion in that Throne, which was like to be attended with fatal Conſequences, but was at length happily overcome; for *Kennedy MacLorcan*, a Prince of a formidable Intereſt in that Country, deſign'd to lay in his Claim to that Province, and for that purpoſe came as far as *Gleanamhuin* with a numerous Retinue, to treat with the Nobility and Gentry of *Munſter*, about the Point of Succeſſion; The Throne of that Province was vacant at this Time, and

the Propoſals of *Kennedy* were near taking Effect. But the Mother of *Ceallachan*, a Lady of great Prudence, and much eſteem'd by the People, fearing that her Son ſhould be excluded, and *Kennedy* proclaim'd King, reſolv'd to uſe her utmoſt Efforts to ſecure the Succeſſion in her Family, which had a juſt Claim, but were unable to ſupport their Pretenſions with a military Force; and therefore boldly addreſs'd her ſelf to *Kennedy*, and expoſtulated with him about the Injuſtice of his Deſign: She told him that he was obliged by the Agreement made many Years before, between *Fiachadh Muilleathan* and *Cormac Cas*, wherein it was ſtipulated that the Government of *Munſter* ſhould deſcend alternately to their reſpective Families, and the Right being apparently in her Son, ſhe deſired he would not violate the Contract of his Anceſtors, and ſeize upon a Crown by Uſurpation which he could have no juſt Pretence to. This Tranſaction is recorded in an antient Poem, and the Lines may not improperly be render'd thus.

Moſt noble Kennedy, *let no Injuſtice*
Derive a Blemiſh on your princely Name;
Conſider the moſt ſolemn Contract made
By the brave Fiachadh *and* Cormac Cas,
That Munſter *ſhould alternately be ruled*
By the ſucceſſive Heirs of both their Families.

The Repreſentation of this Princeſs had its deſired Effect, for *Kennedy*, overcome by the Juſtice of it, and conſcious of the Defect in his own Title, relinquiſh'd his Pretenſions peaceably, and *Ceallachan* was acknowledg'd and proclaim'd King of *Munſter*. But notwithſtanding he had Poſſeſſion of the Government, the *Danes* diſturb'd his Reign with their frequent Incurſions; and when theſe Foreigners perceived that they could not carry on their Deſigns by Force, they had recourſe to Treachery, and were ſo ſucceſsful, as by a Stratagem to ſeize upon *Ceallachan* and take him Priſoner; but his Captivity was of no long Continuance, for he ſoon obtain'd his Freedom by the victorious Arms of the *Eugenians* and *Dailgaſians*, who reſolv'd to recover him out of the Hands of the *Danes*, or periſh in the Attempt.

do ceallacan cairil anno.

This Provincial Prince and his hardy *Momonians*, inſpir'd with Revenge, engaged theſe Foreigners in many

3

Battels, and fought them with that Succeſs, that they found it proper to abandon the Province of *Munſter*, and look out for new Settlements. But the *Danes* ſtill retain'd an Affection for their old Poſſeſſions, and finding themſelves too weak to be reinſtated by Force of Arms, they betook themſelves to their uſual Arts, and form'd a Deſign ſo baſe and treacherous in its ſelf, that Hiſtory can hardly parallel, and deſerves from us a particular Relation.

At this Time the *Danes* were under the Command of *Sitric* the Son of *Turgeſius*, that cruel Uſurper, whoſe Name only was a Terror to the *Iriſh*. This General, the Son of that Tyrant, having firſt taken the Advice of his Council, ſent a Meſſenger to *Ceallachan* King of *Munſter*, to notify to him his ſincere Inclinations to Peace and a good Underſtanding and Correſpondence between them; and as a Teſtimony of his Integrity and Reſpect, he offer'd him his Siſter the Princeſs Royal of *Denmark* in Marriage, who was a Lady of conſummate Virtue and unexceptionable Beauty. He would oblige himſelf likewiſe never to invade or diſturb his Government in *Munſter*, and promiſe that he would withdraw his Forces, put an end to his Hoſtilities, and for the future make no Attempt upon his Crown, but enter into a League offenſive and defenſive, and mutually aſſiſt each other againſt their Enemies; and to give a Sanction to theſe Propoſals, he would engage to ſend him ſuitable Hoſtages, whoſe Safety and Quality would oblige him to the Execution of them. But *Sitric* intended nothing leſs than to contract his Siſter to the King of *Munſter*; his Deſign was to murther him and his Retinue upon the Night the Marriage was to be ſolemniſed, and then ſeize upon his Crown; and to ſupport his Intereſt, and after the Commiſſion of this execrable Fact, the better to eſtabliſh himſelf in that Province, he communicated this cruel Reſolution to *Donnogh* the Son of *Flann Sionna* King of *Ireland*; who inſtead of ſtarting at the Attempt, encouraged it, and applauded the treacherous *Dane*, and promiſed him his Friendſhip and Alliance after the Execution; for it muſt be obſerv'd that the King of *Ireland* was at that Time an Enemy to the King of *Munſter*, becauſe he refuſed to pay his Contributions and chief Rents, and by this means he thought he ſhould get rid of a troubleſome Neighbour, who diſputed his Authority, and denied him the Homage and

do ċealg loċlanaċ ⁊ ċeallachan anno 7ċ.

Teſtimonies

Teſtimonies of Subjection which his Predeceſſors laid claim to.

The Meſſenger of *Stric* being introduced to *Ceallachan*, deliver'd the Propoſals; and that unfortunate Prince fell into the Snare that was laid for him, by one of his moſt inveterate Enemies; for when he was told of the Contract with the young Princeſs, he was tranſported with the News; for the Fame of this young Lady's Beauty, her Virtue and other Accompliſhments had reach'd his Ears long before, and he had conceived a Paſſion before he had ſeen her. He ſuſpected nothing of the Deſign, and being of an amorous Diſpoſition, he return'd his Compliments to *Stric*, and promiſed he would make him a Viſit with all poſſible Expedition. Accordingly very noble and expenſive Preparations were made for this Journey, he was to be attended with a ſplendid Retinue and a princely Equipage, and to be follow'd by his Body Guards and the choiceſt of his Troops, in order to conduct the Princeſs into his Province with that State and Magnificence that became her Birth and Quality.

But *Kennedy* the Prince of *North Munſter*, hearing of the Deſign of *Ceallachan*, and that he intended to take with him his choiceſt Forces, and leave the Province of *Munſter* unguarded and open to the Incurſions of any, who would attempt to invade it, repreſented the Imprudence of this Reſolution, and how dangerous it was to leave the Country without Defence, and by his Advice and Strength of his Reaſons diſſuaded the King from his Purpoſe, who alter'd his Meaſures, and appointing a ſufficient Force to ſecure the Province, he began his Journey, attended by the young Prince *Dunchuan*, the Son of *Kennedy* and followed only by his Body Guards. He continued his Way with quick Marches, and ſoon arrived within the Sight of *Dublin*.

It happen'd that *Stric* the *Daniſh* General had married an *Iriſh* Lady, whoſe Name was *Morling*, and Daughter of *Hugh Mac Eochaidh*. This Princeſs hearing that *Ceallachan* King of *Munſter* was upon his Journey to accompliſh the Marriage Rites with the Princeſs Royal of *Denmark*, and arrived almoſt as far as *Kilmainham* near *Dublin*, was ſomewhat ſurpriſed at the Adventure, and for Satisfaction freely expoſtulated with *Stric* her Huſband, what could induce him to beſtow his Siſter in Marriage upon the Provincial Prince, who

was a profeſs'd Enemy to the *Daniſh* Race, and had deſtroy'd ſo many of the principal Nobility and Gentry of his Country. *Sitric* with great Freedom diſcover'd his Deſign, and replied, that he was urg'd on by Revenge to invite the King of *Munſter* to *Dublin*, for he would diſappoint him of his nuptial Pleaſures with his Siſter, and when he had him in his Power, he reſolv'd to ſacrifice him to the Ghoſts of thoſe renowned *Danes* he had deſtroy'd. His Wife was aſtoniſh'd at the Barbarity of this Action, eſpecially ſince *Ceallachan* was appointed to be the Victim; for ſhe had entertain'd a very tender Eſteem for that Prince, and was perfectly in Love with him from the Time ſhe by chance ſaw him at *Waterford*, but had the Prudence not to diſcover her Concern, and appeared before her Huſband to approve of his Deſign, and outwardly encourag'd him in the Execution of it.

do innoi ɣitṫie 7 da ɣiaḃ do ceallachaiñ.

But the next Morning ſhe roſe much earlier than her Cuſtom was, and being ſenſible that *Ceallachan* was upon the Road to *Dublin*, ſhe convey'd herſelf with great Privacy out of the Town, and took up her Standing in a convenient Place by which the King of *Munſter* was ſure to paſs. Here ſhe diſcover'd herſelf to him, and declaring the Particulars of the Conſpiracy that was formed againſt his Life, adviſed him to retire with the utmoſt Speed, and provide for his own and the Safety of his Followers. He was amazed and confounded with the Intelligence, and expreſſing himſelf in a grateful Manner to the Lady for her Information, he took Leave of her, and turning about made the beſt of his Way to *Munſter*. But *Sitric* had taken Care to prevent his Retreat, for he had lined the Hedges with arm'd *Danes*, and laid ſo many Ambuſhes in his Way, that it was impoſſible for him to eſcape. *Ceallachan* and his Retinue found themſelves ſurrounded with Enemies, who gall'd them on all Sides, and did great Execution. The King of *Munſter* order'd his Men to fall on and defend themſelves againſt the treacherous *Danes*, and ſo a deſperate Conflict began, and many of the principal of the *Momonians* were ſlain. The *Danes* likewiſe ſuffer'd exceedingly in the Action, and muſt have given Way to the ſuperior Courage of the King's Guards, had they not been ſupported with freſh Supplies from the City, which renew'd the Fight, and at length, after a terrible Slaughter, obtain'd a complete Victory. In this Engagement

ɛṗuaḋ ɛaṫ ṡiɔiṗ ɛeallaɔaiñ 7 loɔlanaiɛɛ 7ɛ.

gagement *Ceallachan* the King of *Munſter*, and *Dunchuan* Son of *Kennedy*, were taken Priſoners, after a long and reſolute Reſiſtance; and the *Danes*, after they had ſtript and plunder'd the Dead, return'd with their royal Captives in Triumph to the City of *Dublin*. Here they were confin'd but a ſhort Time, and were removed under a ſtrong Guard to *Ardmach*, where they were impriſon'd with great Strictneſs and Severity; and nine *Daniſh* Noblemen of the Quality of *Earls* were appointed to command a ſtrong Body of Troops, whoſe Buſineſs was to ſecure theſe Priſoners, ſo that it was impoſſible for them to break out and make their Eſcape.

The Forces of *Munſter*, who had the good Fortune to ſave themſelves by Flight, return'd home, where they related the Treachery of the *Danes* in the moſt aggravating Circumſtances, and brought the News of the Captivity of their King and the Death of many of his Followers, who periſh'd by the Ambuſcade. This Account alarm'd the whole Province, but more particularly affected *Kennedy* Prince of *Munſter*, who was deputed Regent of the Country, and had the ſole Management of the Publick Affairs in the Abſence of the King. He was ſo incens'd at the Baſeneſs of the Action, and concern'd at the Captivity of his Son, that he reſolv'd to take ample Satisfaction of thoſe treacherous Foreigners, and reſcue the Priſoners at all Events; for this purpoſe he ſummon'd together the Provincial Troops, and making the Battalions complete by freſh Recruits, he provided a formidable Army by Land; and to accompliſh his Deſign with greater Certainty, he fitted out a Fleet of Ships, and mann'd them with able Seamen, that he might make ſure of his Revenge, and attack the Enemy at once by Sea and Land. The Command of the Army was committed to the Conduct of a brave and experienc'd General, *Donnogh Mac Keeffe* King of *Fearmoihe*; and to raiſe the Courage of this General, and inſpire him with proper Sentiments of Indignation, he reminded him of the Nobility of his Blood, and the Magnanimity of his Anceſtors, who were Kings of *Munſter*; and having repeated their Names, and mention'd them with Honour and due Applauſe, he related their partiaular Exploits, how they expoſed their Lives for the Good of their Country, and repell'd the Inſolence of foreign Invaders; and concluded with inform-

ing him of the Proſpect he had of Succeſs under his Conduct and Bravery, which he was certain would chaſtiſe thoſe inſolent *Danes* for violating the Law of Nations, and the eſtabliſh'd Rights of Hoſpitality, and by that means procure Deliverance to the Iſland, and Glory to himſelf. To ſupport the Provincial Troops if there ſhould be Occaſion, *Kennedy* order'd a thouſand choice Soldiers of the martial Tribe of the *Dailgais* upon that Expedition, and diſpoſed them under the Command of three Captains of confeſs'd Courage and Experience, who were his own Brothers, and were diſtinguiſh'd by the Names of *Coſgrach*, *Lonargan*, and *Congallach*. This Tranſaction is upon Record in an ancient Compoſition, wherein are theſe Verſes.

do ġluaġ Aſſmineach ann ſo.

Go my renowned Brothers and Command
This warlike Tribe; your Names ſhall not be loſt
But the brave Coſgrach, *and the ſtout* Lonargan,
And Congalach *invincible in War,*
Shall ſtand immortal in the Liſts of Fame.

Kennedy reſolv'd to proſecute this Deſign with the utmoſt Vigour, and therefore he raiſed five hundred more of the Clan of the *Dailgais*, and appointed for their General the Heroic *Sioda* the Son of *Clan Cuilleain*, and another five hundred of the ſame Tribe he placed under the Conduct of *Deagadh* the Son of *Daniel*, a Captain of diſtinguiſh'd Bravery and Experience, who likewiſe had the Command of Numbers of Nobility and Gentry of the *Dailgais*, who came from the Country of *Thumond* and voluntarily offer'd their Service in this Expedition. The Fleet was now ready to ſail, and the Command of it was confer'd upon an Admiral perfectly ſkill'd in maritime Affairs, *Fialbhe Fionn* King of *Deſmond*.

taoiſeach cobaltach Aſſuman ann ſo.

Theſe military Preparations being adjuſted, the Army began to march from *Munſter*, and took their Rout through the Province of *Conacht*, where they halted; and a Council of War being call'd, it was agreed to ſend out conſiderable Parties, to forage and fetch in Proviſions from *Jerny* and *Umhall*; in theſe Places they found a good Booty of Cattel and other Neceſſaries, and deſign'd to carry them off to the Camp. They thought themſelves ſecure of their Prey, but their Scouts ſurpriſed them with Intelligence, for they had diſcover'd a Body

Body of Troops marching towards them in a regular Order with their Commander at the Head of them. This Information oblig'd theſe Foragers to retire without the Plunder to their main Body, who were immediately order'd to ſtand to their Arms and expect the Event. By this Time the ſtrange Troops approach'd near the out Lines of the Camp, but advanc'd without beginning Hoſtilities, or diſcovering that they had any Deſign to attack it. The General of *Munſter* reſolv'd to be ſatisfied of their Intention, and for that purpoſe the brave *Donnogh Mac Keeffe* call'd to the commanding Officer, and demanded from whence he came, and whether he was a Friend or an Enemy. The Captain anſwer'd, that he came out of *Munſter*, and that his Followers belong'd to that Province, and were raiſed out of two particular Places call'd *Gaileangaidh* and *Luignig*. He replied farther, that moſt of them were the Poſterity of *Teige* the Son of *Cein*, the Son of the great *Oilioll Olum*, and the reſt were the Men of *Dealbhna*, deſcended from the renowned *Dealbhaoth* the Son of *Cas*, Son of *Conall Eachluath*, and reſolv'd to expoſe their Lives againſt thoſe barbarous *Danes*, who by the baſeſt Treachery had ſurpriſed their King, and kept him in an unjuſt Captivity. He moreover inform'd *Donnogh Mac Keeffe* that he had with him three Officers of ſignal Courage and Abilities, who had a principal Command over three Clans. The Tribe of the *Gaileangadh's* were under the Conduct of *Hugh* the Son of *Dualgaſa*, *Diarmuid Mac Fianachtaig* was the ſuperior Officer over the *Luignigs*, and *Dinis Mac Maoldomhnaig* was Captain of the *Dealbhna's*. This Account is recorded in a Poem of good Authority, which begins with theſe Verſes ſubjoin'd.

tri tuath-
riec chlann
cein anso.

The moſt couragious Tribes of Clana Cein,
And the invincible Dealbhaoth;
United all their Forces to redeem
Their King, and free him from Impriſonment.

This unexpected Supply abovemention'd conſiſted of five hundred expert Archers, and five hundred completely armed with Swords and Shields, and was a ſeaſonable Recruit and of eminent Service in this Expedition.

The Army of *Munſter* was formidable, and began their Hoſtilities by plundering the adjacent Country, and diſtreſſing the Inhabitants. *Mortough* the Son of *Arnalaig* applied himſelf to the General *Maonagh Mac Keeffe*, and deſired he would return the Booty that was carried away by the *Momonian* Soldiers, for he inſiſted upon the Injuſtice of the Action, and pleaded that it was barbarous to oppreſs a People who were unconcern'd in the Quarrel, and therefore deſerv'd Protection, rather than to fall a Sacrifice to the greedy Soldiers; but his Requeſt was denied, though not abſolutely; for *Donnogh* was content, that if there remained any of the Booty, over and above what would ſatisfie the Neceſſities of the Army, it ſhould be return'd. But this Anſwer was unſatisfactory, and *Mortough*, reſolv'd to revenge himſelf upon the Troops of *Munſter*, diſpatch'd Meſſengers privately to *Ardmach* to inform the *Danes*, that the Provincial Troops were upon their March, and determin'd at all Hazards to recover their King from Impriſonment, and to do themſelves Juſtice upon thoſe perfidious Foreigners, who broke through the receiv'd Laws of Mankind to make him their Priſoner.

do ṫniaṫ conaṫ anṫo.

The nine *Daniſh* Earls, who were the Sons of *Turgeſius* the Tyrant, and were appointed to guard the Caſtle where *Ceallachan* the King of *Munſter*, and *Dunchuain* the Son of *Kennedy*, were confin'd, were alarm'd with this Intelligence of *Mortough*, and leaving a ſmall Number of their Forces to ſecure the Priſoners, whom they reſolv'd to remove, drew out their Troops and marched out of *Ardmach*, with a full Rrſolution to offer Battel to the Army of *Munſter*. The Provincial Army directed their Courſe towards *Ardmach*, but when they arrived they underſtood that the Priſoners were convey'd out of the Caſtle and carried to *Sitric*, who had put them on Shipboard. *Donnogh* enraged at this Diſappointment, gave no Quarter to the *Danes* that fell in his Way, but cut them off to a Man, and next Morning march'd towards *Dundalk*, where they had Intelligence that their King and the young Prince were confined under Deck by *Sitric*, who being inform'd of the Number of the Provincial Forces, and ſenſible of his own Incapacity to oppoſe them, had order'd all his Men on board, and reſolv'd to try his Fortune by Sea, for by Land he was much inferior to his Enemies, and his Shipping lying conveniently in the Bay of *Dun-*

oo bṙiẏen mayle na loehlan anṫo 7c.

dalk, were of infinite Service, and for the preſent put him in Expectation of getting clear of the Enemy.

The Army of *Munſter* purſued him to the Shore, and expected the *Danes* were ſhut in by the Sea, which would prevent their Retreat; but were ſurpriſed to find them on Shipboard, for they had no Notice that their Fleet lay at Anchor in that Bay. The *Iriſh* were enrag'd at this Diſappointment, and while they were conſulting what they ſhould do in this Juncture, they ſpied a ſail of Ships, in a regular Order, ſteering with a briſk Gale towards the *Daniſh* Fleet, which they ſuppoſed to be the Fleet of *Munſter*, under the Conduct of that brave Admiral *Failbhe Fionn*; and ſo it fortunately proved; for they perceived them draw up in a Line of Battel and attack the *Danes*, who expected no ſuch Treatment, for they thought themſelves ſecure, and that no Enemy could poſſibly diſturb them in thoſe Seas. The Admiral of *Munſter* obſerving the Diſorder of the Enemy, fell upon the Ship where *Sitric* and his two Brothers *Tor* and *Magnus* were, and with irreſiſtible Force boarded her with Sword in Hand. He no ſooner found himſelf upon Deck, but he ſpied *Ceallachan* tied with Cords to the main Maſt. This Spectacle inſpired him with a freſh Supply of Courage, and reſolv'd to deliver the Prince at all Adventures; he lay about him with incredible Fury, and after he had ſlain ſeveral of the *Danes*, he cut the Cords and ſet the Prince at Liberty. He then put a Sword in his Hand, and adviſed him to take upon himſelf the Charge of the Ship from whence he came, which was now left without a Commander, and leave him to engage the *Daniſh* Admiral, whom he made no Queſtion to give a good Account of.

do cobaltaċ na 2ſſuṁan anſo.

Ceallachan complied with this Propoſal, and *Failbhe Fionn* continued on Board the *Dane*, and behav'd himſelf with ſignal Courage, but was at length overborn by Numbers, and fainting with Loſs of Blood, he was ſlain; and to diſcourage the *Iriſh*, ſome of whom followed their Admiral into the Enemies Ship, the *Danes* hack'd and mangled his Body, and at laſt cut off his Head. Thus fell the brave *Failbhe Fionn*, who was obliged to give Way to Multitudes that preſs'd upon him, after he had diſpatch'd many of them to the other World; and *Sitric* and his Brothers being ſenſible that the Loſs of that Ship would Occaſion the Ruin of the Fleet, they ſhew'd themſelves

coṁlaḋ longṡ loch anſo.

3

ſelves able Seamen and experienc'd Commanders, and appeared with that Intrepidity at the Head of their Body Guards, whom they had on Board, that for ſome Time the Fortune of the Day ſeem'd to be on their Side, and they began to have a diſtant Proſpect of Victory.

But *Fiongall*, a valiant and expert Commander among the *Iriſh*, reſolv'd to revenge the Death of the Admiral, whom he followed on Board, and maintaining his Poſt with incredible Bravery, he ſlew the foremoſt of the *Danes* that oppoſed him, and the Decks of the Ship were cover'd with Blood. But the Number of the Enemy was much ſuperior to the *Iriſh*, and they continued the Fight, and ſupplied the Place of the ſlain. *Fiongall* found himſelf unable at length to keep Poſſeſſion of the *Daniſh* Ship, and aſhamed to retire to his own, he recollected himſelf, and ſeizing upon *Sitric* by the Collar, he graſped him cloſe, and threw himſelf with him in his Arms into the Sea, where in the Diſorder of the Fight they both periſh'd.

do ċuṫim ṫaoiſeaċ leaṫ dip leaṫ aiſo.

Seagda and *Conall*, two undaunted Captains among the *Iriſh*, fired with the Glory of this Action, fell upon the *Danes* with redoubled Fury, and reſolving to put an End to the Diſpute by one Inſtance of Courage, they made their Way through the Enemy to *Tor* and *Magnus*, the two Brothers of *Sitric*, and ruſhing violently upon them, they caught them both up in their Arms, and jump'd with them over-board, where in the Confuſion they were all loſt.

The *Danes* aſtoniſh'd at theſe deſperate Exploits of the *Iriſh*; began to abate of their Courage, and the *Momonians* perceiving they gave Way, purſued the Advantage with that Succeſs, that they boarded moſt of the *Daniſh* Fleet, killing and deſtroying without Diſtinction, till Victory finally declared for the *Iriſh*, but it was bought at the Expence of much Blood; for many brave Officers and Soldiers periſh'd in the Engagement; nor is this to be wonder'd at, if it be conſider'd that the *Danes* were good Seamen, and perfectly ſkill'd in maritime Affairs, and were likewiſe reſolute and fierce, and reſolv'd to ſell their Lives at a dear Rate; for upon the Succeſs of this Action depended not only their preſent Security, but likewiſe their future Peace and Eſtabliſhment in the Iſland.

The Hiſtorians, who have deliver'd down to us an Account of this Action, relate that this Fight between the

Iriſh and the *Danes*, was the moſt dreadful and terrible of any that happen'd upon thoſe Coaſts for many Ages; for the Officers eminently diſtinguiſh'd themſelves on both Sides, nor were the Seamen wanting in their Duty, ſo that the Slaughter was ſurpriſingly great, for no leſs than Dominion and Liberty were the Prize of Victory. The Army of *Munſter* that ſtood upon Shore in Sight of the Engagement were diſtracted, and ran up and down the Coaſts with Fury and Diſtraction, becauſe it was out of their Power to aſſiſt their Countrymen, who engaged with great Diſadvantage, ſo that the Event remained doubtful for ſome Time; for the *Danes* had all their Land Forces on Board, which yet were not a Match for the *Iriſh* Seamen, who behaved with wonderful Conduct and Bravery, and would have intirely deſtroyed the *Daniſh* Fleet, had not ſome of the Enemy eſcaped in their light Gallies, which yet were chaſed briſkly by the victorious *Iriſh*, but they could not overtake them.

The *Iriſh* Fleet having clear'd the Coaſts of thoſe Foreigners, made towards Shore, where they found their Land Army, who received them with open Arms and joyful Acclamations, and were tranſported at the Sight of their King, who had obtained his Liberty by this Victory. Nor was *Ceallachan* leſs pleaſed with his Deliverance, who was under conſtant Apprehenſions of Death ſo long as he was in the Cuſtody of the Enemy; for *Sitric* was a cruel Tyrant, of a ſavage and unmerciful Diſpoſition, and had no regard to the Majeſty of a King or the Law of Nations, by which his Perſon was ſacred and inviolable; and therefore the King of *Munſter* retained a grateful Senſe of the Loyalty of his People, and applauded the Bravery of his Sea Forces, who had actually procured his Freedom, and the Fidelity of his Land Army, who had diſcover'd that Affection to his Perſon, and Zeal for his Safety, as to purſue the *Danes*, and if they would have accepted of a Battel, to expoſe their Lives in his Service. He order'd Proviſions for his Fleet, and when he had given Inſtructions for the Care of the wounded, he put himſelf at the Head of his Army, and by long Marches arrived in *Munſter*, where he reaſſumed the Management of Affairs, and fixed himſelf in the Government of that Province.

ceaſ ceallachain caiſil aniſ don mumain.

But

But he met with Oppoſition in his March that was near being attended with fatal Conſequences; for *Mortough Mac Flann*, the King of *Leinſter*, attempted to obſtruct his Paſſage, and hinder him from conducting his Troops through that Province. This Prince was of a mean ſervile Diſpoſition, and conſulted more the Intereſt of the *Danes*, than the Proſperity of his Native Country; upon which account he determin'd to take Revenge upon the Army of *Munſter*, and vindicate the Cauſe of thoſe Foreigners upon the brave *Iriſh*, by cutting off their Retreat, and haraſſing them in their Marches; for this purpoſe he ſummon'd all the Forces under his Command, and reſolv'd to lay Ambuſhes in their Way, and fall upon them unprovided for Defence. But *Ceallachan* the King of *Munſter*, having timely Intelligence of the Treachery of this apoſtate Prince, who had renounc'd the Love of his Country, and wanted to betray it under a foreign Yoke, prepared to receive him, and was ſo incens'd at the Baſeneſs of the Attempt, that he commanded his Men to give no Quarter, but to make Examples of thoſe Perfidious *Iriſhmen*, who had no Title to Mercy, and were not to be treated as open and honourable Enemies; and to raiſe their Indignation the more, he declared that the *Dane* being of another Country, were to be uſed as the Laws of Nations direct, but the Enemies they were to encounter had forfeited the common and eſtabliſh'd Rights of Mankind, and therefore they were to be hunted down as Robbers and Beaſts of Prey, and not a Man of them was to be ſpared. Theſe ſevere Injunctions, and the Reſolution of *Ceallachan*, were carried by Deſerters to the King of *Leinſter*, who dreading the Reſentment of the *Momonians* fluſh'd with Victory, deſiſted from his Enterpriſe, and withdrawing the Forces of his Province, he retired to a conſiderable Diſtance, and left the Army of *Munſter* to proſecute their Journey without Hindrance or Moleſtation.

coingle ceal. achain agus a n-airgle airgo.

Ceallachan having ſettled himſelf in the Command of *Munſter*, began to reflect upon the Servitude his Subjects had endured under the Oppreſſion of the *Danes*; and urg'd on by the Treachery of thoſe Foreigners, which he had ſufficiently experienced, he entred upon a Reſolution to fall upon them in every Diviſion of the Province, and to unite his whole Force in order to expell them the Country. For this Purpoſe he recruited

cruited his Troops, and compleated his Battalions, and first assaulted, with unexpected Fury, the *Danes* that inhabited about *Limerick*, and without much Opposition he obtained a signal Victory; five hundred of the Enemy he killed, and took the rest Prisoners. This Success gave new Life to the Prospects of the *Irish*; they plunder'd the Country of *Cashel*, where they found a Body of five hundred *Danes*, whom they put to the Sword. *Sitric*, the General of the Foreigners, attempted to recover the Booty out of the Hands of the Victors; but he was obliged to retire after five hundred of his Soldiers were slain; neither had the General himself escaped the Slaughter, if he had not fled to his Shipping, and by that Means put a Stop to the Persuit.

Ceallachan cairſil ag ionġbail locłanać anſo 7c.

After this uninterrupted Success, *Ceallachan* marched with his victorious Army to pay a Visit to *Daniel ô Faolan*, King of the *Deisies*, with whom he entred into strict Friendship, and he admitted him into his Alliance, by bestowing upon him in Marriage his Sister, whose Name was *Gormflath*, who was a Princess of great Beauty and exemplary Virtue. The King of *Munster* soon after left the World, and after a troublesome and hazardous Reign, he descended peaceably to his Grave, and without Violence.

báſ chealłachain 7c.

His Successor in the Throne of that Province, was *Feargna*, the Son of *Ailgeanan*, Son of *Dungala*, and he injoyed the Government of that Country but two Years, his Life and Reign being ended by Treachery; for he was murthered by a Set of Conspirators that were of a near Relation to him.

The Crown was then seized by *Mahon*, the Son of *Kennedy*; his Reign was much longer than his Predecessors, for it continued twelve Years; his Brother *Eichiaruinn* possessed the Government of *Thummond* at this Time. This Prince had another Brother, whose Name was *Bryen*, who had a principal Command in the Army of *Munster*, when *Mahon* fell upon the *Danes*, and fought the Battel of *Sulchoid*. In this Engagement the Foreigners received a memorable Defeat, and many of their most experienced Officers perished in this Action. Among the rest *Teitill* a Person of exceeding Strength and a distinguished Champion of the Enemy lost his Life, and his

mgb cuiged taoiseac do loclan acaib ann so.

Government of *Waterford*; *Ruanon*, the Governor of *Cork*, *Muiris*, the Governor of *Limerick*, with two more Officers of the first Rank for Courage and Conduct, *Bernard* and *Toroll*, did not survive the Action of that Day. The Slaughter among the Soldiery was exceeding bloody and terrible; for two thousand of the *Danes* remain'd dead upon the Field of Battel. The Victors persued the flying Enemy into the City of *Limerick*, and chased them through the Streets and into their Houses, where they were slain without Mercy or Quarter. The Plunder of that City was generously bestowed upon the Soldiers by *Mahon*, where they found an immense Booty of Jewels, and Gold and Silver and rich Furniture to a surprising Value. After they had rifled the Houses they set them on Fire, they burnt the Fortifications, demolish'd the Walls, and perfectly dismantled the Town and made it incapable of Defence. After this Victory *Mahon* the King of *Munster*, a fortunate and a worthy Prince, was betrayed and seized by his traiterous Subjects in his own Palace, and conducted as a Prisoner under a strong Guard to *Mac Broin*, where he was barbarously put to Death by the People of that Place; nor would the importunate Intercession of the Blessed St. *Collum Mac Ciaragain*, (the Confessor of St. *Bairre*) prevail to save his Life.

reallad g Mathgamain mac cinneidig ann so 7c

In the Reign of *Donnogh* the Son of *Floinn Sionna*, King of *Ireland* before mention'd, several important Occurrences happen'd which must not be omitted in the Course of this History. Under the Government of this Prince died the pious Bishop of *Tuileim*, near the Time of whose Decease *Donnogh* invaded the Territories of *Conacht*; but the Attempt was unfortunate, for many of his Subjects perish'd at *Dubhtir* of *Athlone*, at which Place *Cionaoth* the Son of *Connor* King of *Falie* was slain. Soon after this Defeat *Cluain Mac Nois* was enter'd by the *Danes* and plunder'd, and this Success encouraged the Foreigners to proceed to *Loch Ribh*, where they committed dreadful Ravages, and spoiled the adjacent Country on both Sides. They likewise carried on their Conquests to *Ein Inis*, which they spoil'd, and after a sharp Engagement cut off twelve hundred of the *Irish*, who made Head against them and gave them Battel. But the Foreigners within a short Time lost the same Number of their Men; for twelve hundred of them perish'd in *Loch Rughruidh*. The

Ar mor g loclann; gaig g gaoidhelaib anso 7c.

Danes about this Time ſucceeded in moſt of their Attempts; for when they could not accompliſh their Deſigns by Force, they prevail'd by Treachery, and by a Stratagem the Foreigners of *Dublin* ſurpriſed *Faolan*, the King of *Leinſter*, and his Children, and made them Priſoners. They likewiſe continued their Hoſtilities with great Cruelty, and *Dun Sobairce* was ſpoil'd by the *Danes* of *Loch Cuain*, and the Country of *Kildare* ſuffer'd great Oppreſſions, and was plunder'd by the Foreigners of *Waterford*.

The Inhabitants of the Province of *Ulſter*, a brave and warlike People, by this Time grown jealous of their Liberty, were alarm'd at the Progreſs of the *Danes*, and therefore reſolv'd to oppoſe their Conqueſts; they had ſummon'd together their Provincial Troops, and fell upon them with that Fury and Succeſs, that Victory appeared for them at the firſt Charge; for the *Daniſh* Forces were unable to bear up againſt the Impreſſion of the *Iriſh*, and a general Defeat and a dreadful Slaughter followed. In the Action of that Day fell eight hundred of the Foreign Forces, which Loſs was the more conſiderable by the Death of three of their braveſt Commanders, whoſe Names were *Albdan*, *Aufear*, and *Roilt*, who likewiſe fell among the ſlain. This Victory was chiefly owing to the Courage and Experience of *Mortough Mac Neil* the *Iriſh* General, and the Succeſs of the Engagement was attended with ſo happy Conſequences, that the Effect of it was ſenſibly perceived through the whole Kingdom. The *Danes* were diſpirited and ceaſed from their former Oppreſſions, and the Natives enjoy'd a Taſte of Tranquillity and Freedom, which had been baniſh'd the Iſland for many Years before, and Trading and a State of Proſperity ſucceeded in the room of a long Scene of Miſery and Slaughter.

But this Sun-ſhine was in Danger of being diſmally obſcured by an unexpected Attack from the *Danes*, who had been incouraged by their Countrymen to new Attempts, and came with a numerous and well diſciplin'd Army from *Limerick* and *Conacht*, under Command of a bold enterpriſing General whoſe Name was *Olfinn*, who deſign'd by this Expedition to ſurpriſe the Natives, who were at that Time aſſembled from all Parts of the Country at the celebrated *Fair* of *Roſcrea*, which was annually kept upon the Feſtival of St. *Peter*

cat donnee Roſa ene anno 7c.

Peter and St. *Paul*. But the *Iriſh* were ſo well acquainted with the *Daniſh* Treachery, that they thought proper to bring their Arms with them, and when they had Intelligence that the Foreigners were marching againſt them, they immediately left their Trade, their Shops, and their Merchandiſe, which they eſteem'd of ſmall Importance to the Concern of their Country, and made Head againſt the *Danes*; and notwithſtanding the Diſadvantages they lay under from the Surpriſe, which gave them no Time to draw up in regular Order, they ſupplied this Defect by their Unanimity and Courage, and ſo ſhock'd the foreign Troops at the firſt Charge, that they felt the Impreſſion through all their Ranks, and a terrible Slaughter and an univerſal Rout follow'd, and Fortune and Victory declared for the *Iriſh*. Four thouſand of the Enemy were left dead in this Engagement, and *Olfin* a *Daniſh* Earl and General of the Army was ſlain. This memorable Inſtance of Succeſs obtained by Merchants, Shop-keepers and Traders, met together without Order and Diſcipline in a publick *Fair*, is expreſſly recorded by a reputable Author call'd *Florence Mac Carty*, who has delivered down the Tranſactions of *Ireland* for many Ages.

About this Time died *Teige* the Son of *Cahill*, who injoy'd the Government of *Conacht* for twenty Years, as did likewiſe *Sitric* the Son of *Jomhair*, who was the King over the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, wherever diſpers'd throughout the Iſland. The Inhabitants of the Province of *Conacht*, being concern'd for the publick Liberty, attempted to diſpoſſeſs the Foreigners, particularly ſuch as reſided about *Loch Oirbhſionn*, whom they engaged and defeated; which Succeſs was followed by another Victory, for ſoon after *Conuing Mac Neill* obſerving his Opportunity fell upon the *Danes*, and ſlew twelve hundred of them at *Loch Neachach*. But this Misfortune was recover'd by the Foreigners, who came to *Loch Eirne* and plunder'd the adjacent Country with incredible Barbarity. Nothing however ſacred or devoted to divine Uſe eſcaped their Fury, but the Churches and religious Houſes were ſpoiled and rifled, and the Clergy diſpoſſeſs'd without Mercy. The Province of *Ardmach* was likewiſe invaded and haraſs'd by *Godfrey*, who was the principal Commander of *Loch Cuain*; and *Cilcuillen* about the ſame Time was ſpoil'd by *Ambroſe* the Son of *Godfrey*, who deſtroy'd the Country with Fire

Slaughter of the Iſlanders and others.

and Sword, and carried away a thouſand Priſoners. *Oilioch Neid* likewiſe felt the Fury of theſe Foreigners, who plunder'd it, and ſeized upon *Mortough Mac Neill*, whom they cloſely impriſoned, but by a Stratagem he freed himſelf from Confinement and eſcaped their Hands.

But the *Iriſh*, reſolv'd to ſhake off the Oppreſſion of the *Danes*, encounter'd them, particularly the People of *Conacht* exerted themſelves, and in the Aſſault kill'd *Arolt Mac Jombair*, who held the Government of *Limerick* for the Enemy. About the ſame Time *Ambroſe* the Son of *Godfrey*, King of the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, who had Poſſeſſions in the Iſland, was ſlain by the *Normans*, who landed upon the Coaſts and attempted a Conqueſt of the Country. Ruaḋan Ioċlanaċ anſo 7c.

There was a Prince of *Wales* about this Time whoſe Name was *Rodericus*, a brave and experienc'd Commander, who tranſported a numerous Army of *Welſh*, with a Deſign to plunder and ſpoil the Country, and if poſſible to obtain Poſſeſſion of it. But the *Iriſh* repell'd his Attempt with great Reſolution and Succeſs, for this Prince loſt his Life in the firſt Engagement, and the greateſt Part of his Army were deſtroyed. *Hanmer* the Hiſtorian expreſſly relates, that in the Year of our Redemption nine hundred ſixty ſix, *Congalach* the Son of *Maolmithig*, took the City of *Dublin* that was inhabited by the *Danes*, and gave it up to be plunder'd by the Soldiers after ſeven hundred and forty of the Enemy were put to the Sword. *Donnogh* the Son of *Floinn Sionna*, King of *Ireland*, did not long ſurvive this Succeſs, but gave up his Life and his Government by a natural Death. teaṫ Riog bpeaṫan go heirinn. A. D. 966.

Congal was the ſucceeding Monarch; He was the Son of *Maolmithig*, the Son of *Flanagan*, Son of *Ceallaig*, Son of *Connaing*, Son of *Congalla*, Son of *Hugh Slaine*, deſcended lineally from the royal Houſe of *Heremon*, and poſſeſs'd the Throne ten Years. The Mother of this *Iriſh* Prince was *Mary* the Daughter of *Cionaoth*, Son of *Ailpin*, and his Reign was remarkable by the Death of two neighbouring Kings, *Edmond*, King of *England*, and *Blathchuire Mac Jomhair*, King of *Normandy*. The *Danes* raiſed great Diſturbances under the Government of this Prince, but they were ſeverely chaſtiſed by the *Iriſh* Forces, who kill'd ſeven thouſand of them in the memorable Battel of *Muine Breogain*; but though the A. D. 974.

Victory declared for the Natives, yet they ſuffer'd great Loſs, and many of their beſt Troops were ſlain.

do bṙian boiṙoime ċalma eṙoḋa anṫo 7ċ.

In the fourth Year of the Reign of *Congal* King of *Ireland*, that renowned Hero *Bryen Boiroimhe* enter'd upon the Government of the two Provinces of *Munſter*; and this Prince had not poſſeſs'd the Crown of that Province above two Years, before he diſpatch'd one of his Heralds at Arms to challenge *Meills Mac Broin* the King of *Oneachach*, to a pitch'd Battel in the Plains of *Beallach Leachta*, in Order to revenge upon him and his Army the barbarous Death of *Mahon* his Brother, who was treacherouſly murther'd by ſome of the Subjects of this Prince. The King of *Oneachach* receiv'd the Challenge, and promiſed to meet him at the Place appointed; and for that purpoſe he raiſed a formidable Army, conſiſting of *Iriſh* and Foreigners; for he depended in a great Meaſure upon the Courage of the *Danes*, whom he inliſted among his Forces to the Number of fifteen hundred. *Bryen* the King of *Munſter* march'd at the Head of his Provincial Troops, and being followed by the illuſtrious Tribe of the *Dailgais*, offer'd Battel to the Enemy. The Fight began furiouſly on both Sides, and the Slaughter was terrible, but the *Momonian* Forces broke through the oppoſite Army, and a general Rout followed; The mercenary *Danes* fled, but were purſued and chaced, and great Numbers of them were ſlain, and thoſe who had the Fortune to eſcape the Sword were made Priſoners.

do ċaṫaiḃ i-diṙ bṙian boiṙoime ⁊ guṙ laiġneaḋ; 7 loċlanaḋ.

This Succeſs of *Bryen* againſt the King of *Oneachach*, was very unacceptable to *Daniel O Faolian* King of the *Deſies*, who reſolv'd to revenge the Slaughter of the *Danes*, and take ample Satisfaction of the King of *Munſter*; for that purpoſe he raiſed a numerous and well diſciplin'd Army of his own People, and being ſupported by a formidable Body of *Danes*, he determin'd to invade the Territories of that Province. He no ſooner enter'd the Country but he behav'd with all the Cruelty of an enraged Enemy, and commited inexpreſſible Barbarities upon the Inhabitants. *Bryen Boiroimhe* ſoon received Intelligence of theſe Hoſtilities and the Progreſs of the Enemy; he immediately led his Army to oppoſe their Incurſions, and overtook them plundering the Country at *Fan Conrach*, where he ſet upon them with incredible Bravery, and impreſs'd ſuch a Terror upon the Auxiliary *Danes*, that they were totally routed;

routed; the King of *Deſie*, with his Forces was unable to maintain the Fight, and quitting the Field was obliged to fly for his Life; The Purſuit was hot and bloody, and the King of *Munſter* with his invincible *Dailgais* chaſed the *Danes* and the vanquiſh'd *Iriſh* into the Town of *Waterford*, which they enter'd and put all to the Sword, and among the reſt *Daniel O Faolan* periſh'd in the Confuſion of the Slaughter. The Town was ſack'd and plunder'd by the Victors, who after they had ſecur'd the Booty ſet it on Fire, which raged dreadfully, and conſumed it to the Ground.

This great Hero *Bryen Boiroimhe* had injoy'd the Crown of *Munſter* about eight Years, when he obliged by Force of Arms the Country of *Leath Modha*, to become tributary and pay him Obedience. But after the Death of *Daniel Claon* the Son of *Daniel*, King of *Leinſter*, the Subjects of that Province, both *Iriſh* and *Danes*, refuſed to confeſs the Authority of *Bryen*, and denied him their Subjection. The King of *Munſter* reſolv'd to chaſtiſe them into their Duty, and for that Deſign he muſter'd his *Momonian* Forces, that were become invincible under his Conduct, and invaded the Territories of *Leinſter*. The *Lagenian* Army conſiſting of *Iriſh* and *Danes*, offer'd them Battel, which began with great Fury on both Sides; but the Army of *Munſter* ſoon broke into the Ranks of the Enemy, and purſued their Advantage with a dreadful Slaughter, which ended in a general and bloody Defeat, for in this Battel of *Gleann Mama*, five thouſand of *Lagenians* and *Danes* remained dead upon the Spot. This martial and renown'd Prince *Bryen Boiroimhe* King of *Munſter*, was an Inſtrument in the Hand of Providence, to ſcourge the Inſolence and Cruelty of thoſe Foreigners, which he did ſucceſsfully, for he routed them in twenty five Battels, from the firſt Time he enter'd the Field againſt them to the laſt Conflict he had with them, which was the Battel of *Cluaintarf*, where he was ſlain, being then poſſeſs'd of the Government of the Iſland.

do ċuiġ Briain Boiṁoiṁe leaṫ Mhoḋa facior ꝛc.

It was not long after the Battel of *Gleann Mama*, fought by that great Commander *Bryen Boiroimhe*, that *Cangal* the Son of *Maolmithig*, King of *Ireland*, enter'd the Province of *Munſter* in a hoſtile Manner, and plunder'd the Country about him, and put the two Sons of *Kennedy Mac Lorcan*, whoſe Names were *Eichiaruinn* and *Dunnchuan* to the Sword. The *Danes* likewiſe made

made frequent Incurſions upon the neighbouring *Iriſh*, whoſe Poſſeſſions they deſtroy'd and ſpoiled, under the Command of *Godfrey Mac Sitric*, *Ceanannus Domhnach*, *Patrick Ard Breacain*, *Cill Sgirre*, and many other Places dedicated to divine Uſe, which never eſcaped their Fury. The Number of Priſoners which they carried away in this Expedition amounted to three thouſand, beſides great Quantities of Gold, Silver, and other Spoils, which were prized at an immenſe Value.

Rıaġ loċ-lanaċ anṅo.

dıoṁ ṁaıṙle anṙo 7ac.

The royal Conſort of *Congal* King of *Ireland* died about this Time; the Name of this Lady was *Eithne*, and ſhe was Daughter of *Feargal*, who had been Queen of *Ireland*. The Death of theſe illuſtrious Perſonages happen'd ſoon after, *Maolcollum Mac Daniel* the King of *Scotland*, the moſt religious *Gaoithine* Biſhop of *Dun da Leathglaſs*, and *Teige* the Son of *Cahil* King of *Conacht*. Nor did *Congal* the King of *Ireland* long ſurvive, for he fell into the Hands of the *Danes*, who ſerved in the Provincial Army of *Leinſter*, who kill'd him at *Ardmach*.

A. D. 984.

Daniel ſucceeded in the *Iriſh* Throne; he was the Son of *Mortough*, the Son of *Niall Glundubh*, deſcended from the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and he adminiſtred the Government for ten Years. The Reign of this Prince was diſturb'd by the Hoſtilities of the *Danes*, for in his Time the Foreigners, who inhabited the City of *Dublin*, plunder'd the Country of *Kildare*, under the Command of *Humphry* or *Amhlaoimh* the Son of *Sitric*. This *Iriſh* Monarch upon ſome Provocation invaded the Territories of *Conacht*, and ſpoiled that Province without Mercy, where he found a valuable Booty, which he carried off with a great Number of Priſoners, and the King of *Conacht*, whoſe Name was *Feargal O Rourke*, was oblig'd to let theſe Hoſtilities paſs unreveng'd, the Forces of his Province being too weak to engage in the Defence of the Country.

In the Reign of *Daniel* the Son of *Mortough*, King of *Ireland*, the noble Fabrick of the great Church of *Tuam* was erected by the pious Prelate *Cormac O Cillin* Biſhop of *Tuam Greine*, and *Feargal O Rourke* was kill'd by *Daniel* the Son of *Congal*, Son of *Maolmithig*. *Bryen* the Son of *Kennedy*, King of *Munſter*, about this Time aſſaulted the *Danes*, who inhabited the City of *Limerick*, and ſet it on Fire about their Ears. *Daniel O Neill*, who govern'd the Province of *Ulſter*, raiſed a formidable

cogaḋ gall 7 gaoıḋıol anṙo 7ac.

midable Army of his Subjects, and entring the Territories of *Leinſter*, he miſerably diſtreſs'd the People, and plunder'd all the Country from the *Bearow* Eaſtwards to the Sea. He incamp'd in the Heart of this Province for the Space of two Months, notwithſtanding the united Strength of the *Lagenians* and *Danes*, uſed their utmoſt Endeavours to diſlodge him and force him to retire. Near this Time died *Maolfinnin* the Son of *Uchtain*, the pious Biſhop of *Ceanannanus*, and the venerable Confeſſor of *Ultan* was tranſlated to a better State.

teaſ oll-tach go laigniḃ le ḃeaḋgnu-aṫaḋ.

The *Danes*, notwithſtanding the many Diſcomfitures they met with from the Natives, continued their Hoſtilities, and were ſupported in their Incurſions by the Army of *Leinſter*; theſe Foreigners, under the Command of *Humphry Cuarain*, and the *Lagenians*, conducted by a General of their own Province, plunder'd *Ceanannanus*, where they found Spoils of great Value, which they carried off, and by that means impoveriſh'd the People, and reduc'd them to miſerable Extremities. The Battel of *Cillmona* was fought about this Time between *Daniel* the Son of *Congal*, who was aſſiſted by the *Danes*, who inhabited the City of *Dublin*, and *Daniel* the Son of *Mortough* King of *Ireland*. This Action concluded with great Slaughter on both Sides, and among the ſlain fell *Ardgall* the Son of *Madagan*, who had govern'd the Province of *Ulſter* for ſeventeen Years, and *Donnagan* the Son of *Maolmuirre*, King of *Oirgiallach*, and many other noble Perſonages of the firſt Quality and Diſtinction. The moſt religious *Beacan* the Biſhop of *Finne* did not long ſurvive the Engagement of that Day.

It was the Misfortune of the *Iriſh* that they were never free from inteſtine Diviſions, which contributed to their Ruin; and ſo implacable was the Spirit of Diſcord among them, that they would often join with the Forces of the *Danes* to bring Slavery upon their Country; for about this Time *Cionaoth O Hartagan* the Primate of *Ardmach* aſſiſted the Foreigners, who liv'd in *Dublin*, and by that means *Ugaire* the Son of *Tuathal*, King of *Leinſter*, was ſurpriſed and taken Priſoner; but this Enterprize was reveng'd by *Bryen* the Son of *Kennedy*, who engaged the *Danes* of *Inis Catha*, and gave them a general Defeat, with the Loſs of eight hundred of them upon the Spot. In this Action three of their principal Commanders were taken alive and made

do loehlan-thaiḃ, ṫee inṡi ca-ṫa anṡo.

Priſoners of War, and the Names of theſe captive Officers were *Jomhair*, *Humphry*, and *Dubhgeann*. We receive an Account of this Tranſaction from the Teſtimony of a Poet of Reputation in the following Lines.

The memorable Fight of Inis Catha
Was fatal to the Danes, *whoſe ſlaughter'd Bodies*
Lay ſcatter'd o'er the Plain; Theſe Foreigners
Loſt three of their renowned Generals,
Jomhair, Humphry *and* Dubhgeann.

About this Time the *Danes*, who inhabited the City of *Dublin*, committed Hoſtilities in *Leinſter*, and engaged the Provincial Troops of that Country in the Battel of *Biothlione*, and in the Action *Ugaire* the Son of *Tuathal* King of *Leinſter* was ſlain. Soon after this Victory obtain'd by the *Danes*, *Daniel Mac Mortough*, King of *Ireland*, left the World by a natural Death, and expired at *Ardmach*.

A. D. 1004. *Maolſeachluin* was the ſucceeding Monarch; He was the Son of *Flann Sionna*, a lineal Deſcendent from the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and fill'd the Throne three and twenty Years. The Mother of this Monarch was *Dunflath* the Daughter of *Mortough Mac Neill*, who likewiſe was the Mother of *Gluniorum* that was the King of the *Danes*, diſpers'd throughout the whole Kingdom. Many Tranſactions of Importance happen'd during the Reign of this *Iriſh* Monarch, particularly the memorable Battel of *Tara*, which he fought againſt the *Danes* of *Dublin* and the Sons of *Humphry*, and gave them a total Defeat after five thouſand of thoſe Foreigners were ſlain.

mḋa cuig mileaḋ loċlanach anſo ꝛē. In this Engagement *Randle* the Son of *Humphry*, a Prince of diſtinguiſh'd Courage, who had the principal Command over the whole Settlement of the *Danes* throughout the Iſland, loſt his Life. Encouraged by this Victory, *Maolſeachluin* King of *Ireland*, and *Eochaidh* the Son of *Ardgail*, who had govern'd the Province of *Ulſter* for thirty five Years, joined their Forces, and reſolv'd to attack the City of *Dublin*, the Place of Refuge to which the *Danes* retired, and drove them out of the Country: For that purpoſe they made all neceſſary Proviſions for a Siege, and with a numerous and well appointed Army ſat down before the Walls. But three Days after their firſt Encampment they reſolv'd to make a general Aſſault, and try the Courage of the Beſieged.

ed. The Storm was violent and attended with great Slaughter, but the ſuperior Bravery of the *Iriſh* at length prevail'd, and fixing their Standard upon the Walls, they ſo intimidated the *Danes* within, that they gave over the Defence, and the *Iriſh* enter'd Sword in Hand. The Victors avoided ſuch dreadful Cruelties as uſually follow the taking of Towns, and behav'd with Humanity and Moderation. They ſet at Liberty many Priſoners of the principal Gentry of the *Iriſh*, who had been taken captive by the *Danes*, and ſuffer'd a ſevere and long Confinement; particularly by this Victory *Daniel* of *Claon* the King of *Leinſter*, and the Hoſtages of *O Neill* were reliev'd and diſcharg'd. The Affairs of the *Danes* were reduced to great Extremities by this Succeſs of the *Iriſh*; and the vanquiſh'd were obliged to accept of hard Conditions, and were glad to be admitted to Mercy upon the Terms of quitting all their Conqueſts from the River *Shannon* to the Sea Eaſtwards, to forbear Hoſtilities and Incurſions under the Penalty of being cut to Pieces without Mercy and Quarter, and to ſubmit to whatever Tribute ſhould be thought proper to be laid upon them.

About this Time it was that *Humphry* the Son of *Sitric* was forced to fly for his Security to *Aoi Collum Cill* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, being baniſh'd the Iſland by the victorious *Iriſh*. Near the ſame Time *Maolſeachluin* the King of *Ireland* had a Quarrel with the famous Tribe of the *Dailgais*, and among other Hoſtilities deſtroy'd *Bile Moigh Hadair*, but this Action was reveng'd afterwards by *Bryen*. *Glean da Loch* likewiſe was taken and plunder'd by the three Sons of *Carrol* the Son of *Lorcan*, but theſe three Brothers were purſued by divine Vengeance for this execrable Fact, and were found dead the Night afterwards by the Influence, (as the Hiſtorian is fond of Believing,) of the importunate Prayers of the pious *Caomhgin*, who conſecrated that Place for divine Uſes.

Rioġ eiṁioṅ do ṡul aġ creaċa na ꝛluaṁan aṅ-ro ꝛē.

The Death of two eminent Perſons happen'd about this Time, *viz.* *Morling* the Daughter of *Donnogh Mac Cealla* Queen of *Ireland*, and *Joraird Mac Coiſie* Primate of *Ardmach*. The *Danes* notwithſtanding the Stipulation they had made, had in ſome Meaſure recover'd their former Loſſes and prepared for new Attempts. The Foreigners of *Dublin*, under the Command of *Mortough O Congallach*, plunder'd *Dounach Patrick* with great Cruelty;

Cruelty; but Providence ſoon corrected them for their Breach of Faith, for a Viſitation fell among them, by which infinite Numbers were deſtroyed. This Affliction was followed by another, for *Maolſeachluin* the King of *Ireland* engaged the Foreigners with Succeſs, and encountering Hand to Hand with one of their profeſs'd Champions, whoſe Name was *Tomor*, he foiled him, and as a Trophy of Victory he took from him a Collar of Gold, which he wore about his Neck. He fought another of their chief Commanders with the ſame Succeſs, and carried off his Sword; the Name of this *Daniſh* General was *Carolus*.

But the Foreigners receiving conſtant Supplies from *Denmark* and *Norway*, began to raiſe new Commotions, and in a ſhort Time were attended with that Succeſs in their Attempts, that the Natives were in inſtant Danger of being ſubdued and forc'd under Slavery. Nor was there any Prince in the Iſland who oppoſed theſe Inſults of the *Danes* but the brave *Bryen Boiroimhe* King of *Munſter*: This renowned Hero with his ſtout *Momonians* was always in Arms and haraſſing the Foreigners, which by degrees humbled their Inſolence and made them leſs frequent in their Incurſions. And this Succeſs and Induſtry of the King of *Munſter* had ſo fix'd him in the Eſteem of the Natives, who ow'd their Lives and Liberties to his Protection, that they made an Attempt to dethrone the King of *Ireland*, and give him Poſſeſſion of the Government in his Room; and they were the more encourag'd in this Deſign, becauſe *Maolſeachluin* was an indolent unactive Prince, addicted to Pleaſure and a Love of Eaſe, and ſacrificed the Happineſs of his Country to his own private Diverſions; and the People who were immediately under his Authoriry had contracted a ſervile Habit of Idleneſs from the Example of the Court, and never diſturb, themſelves with oppoſing the Inroads of the *Danes*, or calling them to an Account for their Cruelties and Oppreſſions.

do bhrian boinoime agus do raighlibh Mhaman, 7 connaught ann o.

The Nobility of *Munſter* and the principal Inhabitants of the Province of *Conacht*, reflecting upon the diſtreſs'd and melancholy State of their Country, applied themſelves to *Bryen Boiroimhe* as a Deliverer, and it was unanimouſly agreed in Council that Ambaſſadors ſhould be ſent to *Maolſeachluin* King of *Ireland*, to ſignifie to him, in expreſs Terms, that he was unworthy of the Government, and unfit for the publick Manage-

ment

ment of Affairs, ſince he neglected the Protection of his Subjects, and permitted them as an unconcern'd Spectator to be oppreſs'd by the mercileſs *Danes*, who took Advantages of his indolent unactive Diſpoſition, to deſtroy the Country and bring it into Slavery. They expoſtulated farther with him, and uſed the Freedom to inform him that a King of *Ireland*, who had at Heart the Happineſs of his People, would never ſuffer the inſolent Attacks of theſe Foreigners to paſs unreveng'd as he did; that the brave *Bryen Boiroimhe* had undertaken the Cauſe of publick Liberty, and to repell the Incurſions of the haughty *Danes*, and therefore he deſerv'd to wear the Crown of *Ireland*, who knew how to defend it with Honour to himſelf, and Happineſs to his Subjects; in the End theſe Ambaſſadors declared they had Commiſſion to acquaint him that the Nobility and Gentry of *Munſter* deſign'd to dethrone him, and therefore to prevent Bloodſhed and Diſturbances they adviſed him to reſign of his own accord, and to retire to a private Life. This Repreſentation was received with the utmoſt Scorn and Indignation by the King, who abſolutely refuſed to comply, and knew the Value of a Crown too well to deliver it up only for aſking. He likewiſe reſolv'd to enter into no Treaty with the Nobility of *Munſter*, who deſired to meet him on the Plain of *Magh da Caomhog*, but inſiſted upon his Right of Poſſeſſion, which he determined to maintain to the laſt Extremities.

The King of *Munſter* being inform'd by his Meſſengers of the Reſolution of the King of *Ireland*, reſolv'd to make that uſe of the Affection of the Natives, as to ſeize upon the Crown, and to diſpoſſeſs him by Force; and for this Purpoſe he raiſed a numerous Army, conſiſting of the ſtanding Forces of his own Province, and the Auxiliary Troops of the *Danes*, whom he received into Pay, particularly thoſe who had Poſſeſſions in *Leath Modha*, and for that Reaſon ow'd Homage and Subjection to the King of *Munſter*. He ſet himſelf at the Head of his *Momonian* Battalions, and directed his March towards *Tara*; but before he began Hoſtilities he diſpatched a Herald to the King of *Ireland*, who had Orders to ſummon him to reſign the Throne, and to ſend him Hoſtages of the firſt Quality for his future Obedience, and if he refus'd, to challenge him to a deciſive Battel, and ſubmit the Diſpute to

the longeſt Sword. The King of *Ireland*, ſomewhat ſurpriſed at this Meſſage, return'd his Anſwer, That he was in no Condition immediately to give him Battel, becauſe his Army was diſbanded, and it would require ſome Time to collect them together; but as a Teſtimony that it was not out of Cowardice that he refuſed to meet the Army of *Munſter* in the Field, if *Bryen* would ſuſpend his Hoſtilities, and allow him the Reſpite of a Month, to muſter his Forces, particularly the Troops of *Leath Cuinn*, he would accept his Challenge; or if his Subjects denied to ſupport him with Men and Money for this Expedition, he promiſed to ſend proper Hoſtages as a Security for his Obedience: He likewiſe deſired the Commiſſioners of *Munſter* to uſe their Intereſt with *Bryen*, that he would not permit his Army to plunder the Country of *Meath*, but that he would reſtrain their Excurſions, and continue at *Tara* till the Time of the Ceſſation was expired.

bꞃian boiꞃo-ime agur Rioġ eꞃioñ anꞃo.

The Ambaſſadors return'd with this Anſwer to the King of *Munſter*, who accepted of the Conditions propoſed, and commanded his Officers to continue the Soldiers peaceably in their Quarters till farther Orders. In the mean Time *Maolſeachluin* King of *Ireland* conven'd the principal Nobility of *Leath Cuinn*, and adviſed with them upon this important Subject. He likewiſe diſpatch'd Meſſengers to moſt of the petty Princes of the Kingdom to demand their Aſſiſtance, particularly he ſent *Giolla Combgaill*, whom he retained as his Antiquary, to the great *O Neill*, to require his Proportion of Troops upon this Occaſion, upon which his Crown and the Security of his Perſon depended, and to injoin him if he refuſed to ſupply him with his *Quota*, to provide Hoſtages, and ſend them to *Bryen Boiroimhe* King of *Munſter*, as an Evidence of his Subjection and Obedience; for theſe were the Terms he was bound to accept, which though ſevere in themſelves, yet the Neceſſity of his Affairs obliged him to comply with them. This Antiquary had a Commiſſion to deliver the ſame Meſſage to *Eochaidh* the Son of *Ardgail* King of *Ulſter*, and to *Cathal O Connor* King of *Connacht*, and require their immediate Aſſiſtance; and if they were unwilling to ſupport him againſt the Army of *Munſter*, he had Orders to repreſent to them, that if the King of *Ireland* was forc'd to reſign his Crown, and to give up the royal Seat of *Tara*, where the Monarchs

narchs of the Iſland had reſided for many Ages, it could be no Reproach to him, becauſe he was denied the Aſſiſtance of his Subjects, but the Diſhonour would more immediately affect the *O Neills*, and the principal Nobility of *Leath Cuinn*, whoſe Anceſtors had been in Poſſeſſion of the *Iriſh* Throne for many ſucceſſive Generations.

teaſa Riog eirion go leat cuin an-ye &c.

The Meſſenger was very faithful in the Execution of his Orders, and when he repreſented the Circumſtances and the Neceſſity of the King's Affairs to the Nobility of *Leath Cuinn*, the Anſwer he receiv'd from *Hugh O Neill* was, that when the royal Seat of *Tara* was poſſeſs'd by the Poſterity of *Eogan*, his great Anceſtor, they defended it againſt all Attempts, and therefore it was reaſonable that thoſe who were Maſters of it ſhould ſecure themſelves in the Poſſeſſion, or deliver it up; but with Regard to himſelf, he denied abſolutely to aſſiſt the King of *Ireland*, who had loſt the Affections of his People, or to draw upon himſelf the Diſpleaſure and Reſentment of the noble Tribe of the *Dailgais*, whoſe Friendſhip he eſteemed, and therefore he determin'd to behave himſelf as a Neuter in this Diſpute. *Giolla Comhgaill* return'd with this unwelcome Anſwer to the King of *Ireland*, who found himſelf abandon'd by the petty Princes, and reflecting that the Noncompliance of *Hugh O Neill*, might be attended with bad Conſequences, and prevail upon others by the Influence of his Example to withdraw their Supplies, he reſolv'd to pay a Viſit to *Hugh O Neill* in Perſon, and perſuade him if poſſible to intereſt himſelf in his Cauſe; and as an Argument which he thought was irreſiſtible, he offer'd, that rather than the royal Seat of *Tara* ſhould fall into the Power of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, he would reſign up his Right, and if he would uſe his utmoſt Efforts to defend it againſt the Enemy, he would confirm him in the Poſſeſſion of that ancient Palace and the Lands belonging, and engage for him and his Succeſſors, that no Claim ſhould be revived, and that it ſhould deſcend without Oppoſition to his Poſterity; ſo violent was the Reſentment of the King of *Ireland* againſt *Bryen Boiroimhe*, that he reſolv'd to diſappoint him in his Deſigns at any Rate, particularly that the Seat of *Tara*, which was the Court of the *Iriſh* Monarchs, ſhould not fall into his Hands.

Hugh

Aodh O neill 7 Siol Eogain ano 7c.

Hugh O Neill desired to be excused from giving an immediate Answer, and insisted upon Time to convene the principal Nobility of *Siol Eogain*, in Order to receive their Sentiments upon a Matter of such Importance. Accordingly when the Assembly met he communicated to them the Occasion of the King of *Ireland*'s Arrival, and the advantageous Proposals that he offer'd, if they would support him with their Assistance against the King of *Munster*, and the Army that was raised against him by the Tribe of the *Dailgais*. After some Debates, the Chiefs of *Siol Eogain* came to a Resolution not to concern themselves with the King of *Ireland*, for they suspected the Integrity of his Offers, and that he did not design, after his Business was accomplish'd, and he found himself establish'd in the Throne, to abide by his Resignation of *Tara*; and therefore their Advice to *Hugh O Neill* was, that he should return a civil Answer to the King of *Ireland*, but refuse absolutely to act in a Quarrel of that Consequence, that possibly might draw upon him new Enemies, whose Resentment might prove his Destruction.

But the Convention upon second Thoughts perceiv'd that they might procure some Advantages to themselves by the Misfortunes and Exigences of the King of *Ireland*, and therefore they imagin'd that the Answer agreed upon at their last Meeting might be alter'd and mollified; and though they seem'd satisfied that if they join'd the Army of the King of *Ireland* against the Forces of *Munster*, they might lose their Lives, and scarce a Man of them return home, especially since they were to engage against the Martial and invincible Tribe of the *Dailgais*, who never turn'd their Backs, and were the constant Scourges of the *Danes*, yet they resolv'd to venture themselves and assist the King of *Ireland* with a competent Force, upon Condition they might find a Recompence equal to the Hazard, and that he would deliver to them one half of the Country of *Meath*, and the Lands of *Tara* for a Reward; for they resolv'd, if they did not meet with Success in the Expedition, their Wives and Children should be sufficiently provided for; and though they lost their Lives, it was their Duty, they jugd'd to take a proper Care of the Interest of their Posterity.

These Proposals were offer'd to *Maolseachluin* King of *Ireland*, who received them with Indignation, appre-

hending them to be exorbitant and unjuſt; He therefore left *O Neill*, and with his Retinue return'd to his own Court. Under theſe Diſappointments he was undetermin'd what Courſe to follow, and therefore he ſummon'd the Principal of *Clan Colman* to repair to him, and aſſiſt him with their Advice. He repreſented to the Nobility of that Tribe the deplorable State of his Affairs, and particularly inform'd them of the Inſolence and haughty Demands of *Hugh O Neill* and the Chiefs of *Siol Eogain*, requeſting withal that they would not leave him in his Extremities, but continue their Fidelity to him at this Time, when he had moſt Occaſion for their Council and Aſſiſtance.

Feadh mor d'and Riogh eirion dc.

This *Clan* aſſembled upon this Occaſion, and weighing even the minuteſt Circumſtance of the Caſe, came to this Reſolution, That the King being unable to meet the King of *Munſter* in the Field, and decide the Diſpute by Force of Arms, ſhould make his Submiſſion to *Bryen Boiroimhe*, and immediately go to his Camp at *Tara*, where he had lain for a Month, and offer him his future Obedience. This Advice was comply'd with by the King, who taking with him twelve hundred Horſe, arrived at the King of *Munſter's* Camp; he was ſoon admitted into the Preſence of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, who receiv'd him with great Courteſy and accepted of his Submiſſion.

But *Maolſeachluin*, King of *Ireland*, ſo reſented the Treatment he had received from *Hugh O Neill*, that he inform'd *Bryen* of what had paſs'd; and notwithſtanding his unfortunate Circumſtances oblig'd him to ſubmit, yet he ſtill retain'd ſo much of the Spirit of a King, that he told the King of *Munſter* that his Submiſſion was no Reflection upon his perſonal Courage, for he fully determin'd to give him Battel, if his Subjects would have allow'd him a competent Supply; and therefore his preſent Tender of Obedience was the Effect of invincible Neceſſity, which was out of his Power to overrule. This ingenuous Declaration made that Impreſſion upon the King of *Munſter*, that he told him he was ſenſibly affected with his Poſture of Affairs, and promis'd that if he had any Proſpect of retrieving the Difficulties he lay under, he would forego the Advantages he had, and allow him a Year's Reſpite to repair his broken Fortune, and then he would meet him in the Field, and decide the Controverſy with the Sword; and he en-

teadhgdon Riogh eirion & comgee bratain boiromhe.

gaged farther that he would rely upon his Honour for the Execution of the Terms after the Year was expir'd, and would not inſiſt upon Hoſtages as a Security for his Performance. In the mean Time he propoſed to march Northwards with his Army, to attend the Motions of *Hugh O Neil* and *Eochaidh* the Son of *Ardgail* King of *Ulſter*, whom if he found inclined to oppoſe him, he reſolved to engage their united Force, and ſaid, that he ſhould not be ſurpriſed if *Maolſeachluin*, ſhould join his Northern Confederates and fight againſt him, ſince he was willing to put the Cauſe upon the Iſſue of a Battel, and that the Victor ſhould enjoy the Crown of *Ireland* without Diſturbance. *Maolſeachluin* moved with the Generoſity of the *Momonian* King, aſſured him that he abhor'd ſuch ungrateful Practice, and promiſed that he would not, were it in his Power to aſſiſt the King of *Ulſter* againſt him; but he was of Opinion, he told him, that his Northern Progreſs was unſeaſonable at that Time, and might be juſtly defer'd to another Opportunity, and therefore he diſſuaded him from undertaking it. This Advice was accepted by *Bryen*, and was ſuitable to the Condition of his Army, for the greateſt Part of his Proviſion was exhauſted, and he was in no Capacity to attempt ſuch a Journey, or to execute ſuch a Deſign.

Bryen therefore decamp'd from *Tara*, and directed his March homewards; but firſt he made a Preſent of two hundred and forty fine Horſes upon the *Iriſh* Monarch, and beſtow'd very munificent Gifts of Gold and Silver upon his Retinue, and the two Kings parted with great Friendſhip, and with all the outward Teſtimonies of Affection and Reſpect. *Bryen Boiroimhe* return'd to his Court in *Munſter*, and *Maolſeachluin* took upon him the Care of his Government, and the Adminiſtration of the publick Affairs as before.

After the Expiration of the Year, for which Time a Ceſſation of Arms was concluded between the two Kings, *Bryen Boiroimhe* began his military Preparations with great Vigour; he order'd his Army, after he had compleated his Regiments, to a general Rendezvous, and ſummon'd not only the Natives of his own Province, but the *Danes* to enter into the Service; There offer'd themſelves, as Auxiliaries, the *Iriſh* and *Danes* of *Waterford*, of *Wexford*, of *O Neachachs* in the Province of *Munſter*, of *Corcoluigheach*, and of *Jobh Cinſealach*. Theſe, when

tionolus bhian boiromhe mor shluag muman do ghabail go ceann sin.

when they were united, made a formidable Body, and the King of *Munſter* at the Head of them march'd to *Athlone*, where he was met by the principal Nobility of the Province of *Conacht*, who had prepared Hoſtages of the firſt Quality, and deliver'd them up as a Security for their future Submiſſion and Obedience as King of *Ireland*. Here likewiſe he received Hoſtages from *Maolſeachluin* King of *Ireland*, who was not capable of meeting him in the Field, and therefore was obliged to confeſs himſelf a tributary Prince, and pay Homage to the King of *Munſter*. *Bryen Boiroimhe*, attended by the Confederate Forces of *Munſter*, *Leinſter*, *Conacht* and *Meath*, directed his March towards *Dundalk*, where he met with ſome Oppoſition from the People of *Ulſter*, but they were ſubdued with ſmall Difficulty, and the principal Nobility of the Province were taken Priſoners. A continued Courſe of Victory and Succeſs followed the Arms of this renowned Prince, who having extended his Conqueſts over the moſt conſiderable Part of the Iſland, what remain'd unconcern'd voluntarily ſubmitted; and thus he ſeized upon the Crown, and was proclaimed Monarch of *Ireland*.

And worthy he was to command a Kingdom of much larger Extent, for he was a Prince invincible in Arms, of great Experience in military Diſcipline, munificent to his Friends, and merciful to his Enemies. He had a great Share in the Affections of the People, upon account of his many heroic Victories and Accompliſhments; nor was it unjuſt or inglorious in him to make an Attempt upon the Crown of *Ireland*, for it appears in this Hiſtory that the Courſe of Succeſſion was often interrupted, and Hereditary Right laid aſide; the Monarchy was in ſome meaſure Elective, and generally fell into the Hands of the moſt valiant and beloved by the People; ſo that the Aſperſions that are fixed by ſome Authors upon the Character of this *Momonian* Prince, for thruſting himſelf by Violence into the Throne of *Munſter*, are ill ſupported; nor did he violate any of the eſtabliſh'd Laws, or act contrary to the Conſtitution of that Kingdom. The greateſt Part of the Iſland he ſubdued by his Arms, for he forced under his Obedience all who refuſed to confeſs his Authority; but the Juſtice and natural Clemency of his Temper ſoon procured him the Affections of the People of all Ranks and Conditions, ſo that he was

Gaé Nioġ
ðá cṙoðaḋ ī
ġ eiṁioñ.

proclaimed

proclaimed by univerſal Conſent, and *Maolſeachluin* was obliged to reſign the Sceptre, and retire peaceably to the State of a Subject.

A. D. 1027. *Bryen Boiroimhe* was now in Poſſeſſion of the Throne; He was the Son of *Kennedy*, Son of *Lorcan*, Son of *Lachtna*, Son of *Cathal*, Son of *Corc*, Son of *Anluan*, Son of *Mahon*, Son of *Turlagh*, Son of *Cathol*, Son of *Hugh Caomh*, Son of *Eochaidh Baldearg*, Son of *Carthan Fionn*, Son of *Bloin*, Son of *Cais*, Son of *Conall Eachluath*, Son of *Luighdheach Meann*, Son of *Aongus Tireach*, Son of *Firchuirb*, Son of *Modha Chuirb*, Son of *Cormac Cas*, Son of *Oiliolla Olum*, deſcended from the royal Line of *Heber Fionn*, and govern'd the Kingdom twelve Years. The Mother of this warlike Prince was *Beibhionn Cianog*, the Daughter of *Archadh* King of the Weſtern Part of the Province of *Conacht*. There were many memorable Tranſactions happen'd during the Reign of this Prince, particularly an Attempt of *Sitric* the Son of *Humphry*, General of the *Danes*. This Foreigner, with a Number of his Countrymen, fitted out a Fleet, and plunder'd the Coaſts of *Ulſter* with great Cruelty; he likewiſe deſtroy'd and ranſack'd *Cill Cleithe*, and *Inis Comeaſgraidh*, and carried off very valuable Spoils and many Priſoners.

do rein an treadcuiſ iſ do Ghne naoim 7 eleire do tainiſ matg Bruain boiroime.

After theſe Outrages of the *Danes*, the pious *Naomhan*, Son of *Maolciarain* Primate of *Ireland*, was tranſlated to a better Life; and about the ſame Time died *Randle*, the Son of *Goffra*, King of the Iſle of the *Danes*. *Bryen Boiroimhe*, King of *Ireland*, with a ſtrong Body of Troops, march'd to *Cineal Eogain* in the Province of *Ulſter*, and from thence he directed his Courſe to *Meath*, where he continued for the Space of a Week; and being a Prince of ſingular Piety, he laid upon the Altar of *Ardmach* twenty Ounces of Gold, as an Oblation. He proceeded from thence with his Army to *Dailnaruidhe*, where the principal Nobility of *Ulſter* met him with their Hoſtages, whom they deliver'd to him as Security for their future Obedience. Soon after this he removed to *Tyrconnel*, where likewiſe he receiv'd Hoſtages from the principal Nobility of that Country, who confeſs'd his Authority, and paid him Homage as a Prince in actual Poſſeſſion of the Throne, and therefore as the lawful Monarch of the Kingdom.

About this Time *Maolruana*, the Son of *Ardgail* King of *Ulster*, dyed, as did likewiſe the learned *Clothna*, the Son of *Aongus*, the principal Poet of *Ireland*, and *Cathall O Connor*, who govern'd the Province of *Connacht* for twenty Years, and expired at *Inis Domhnain*.

Argnt cineal Irgedè anno.

The Provincial Troops of *Munſter* and *Leinſter*, under the Conduct of *Mortough* the Son of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, made Incurſions and plunder'd *Cineal Luigheach*: There attended him in this Expedition *Flathbhertach*, the Son of *Muireadhach*, who raiſed a reſolute Body of the martial Tribe of the *O Neils* and did great Execution upon the Enemy. In this Attempt the Spoils that were carried off amounted to a great Value, and the Number of Priſoners were three hundred. The King of *Ireland* likewiſe at the Head of a formidable Army march'd to *Magh Coruinn*, and ſurpriſed *Maolruadhna O Doraidh* King of *Cineal Conuill*, and carried him Priſoner to *Cean Coradh*. *Mortough* the Son of the King of *Ireland*, a valiant and warlike Prince, enter'd the Province of *Leinſter* with Fire and Sword, and raged over the Country in a terrible Manner as far as *Gleanda Loch*, and from thence he led his victorious Army to *Kilmainham*. The *Danes* about this Time ſet to Sea and landed upon the Coaſts of *Munſter*, where they committed dreadful Ravages, and plunder'd *Cork* and then ſet it on Fire. But the divine Vengeance purſued theſe ſavage Barbarians; for ſoon after theſe Hoſtilities *Humphry* the Son of *Sitric*, King of the *Danes*, and *Mathghamhuin* the Son of *Dubhgoil*, the Son of *Humphry*, were ſeized by Stratagem and murther'd by *Daniel Dubhdabhoireann*. About this Time the *Lagenians*, in Conjunction with the *Danes* of *Leinſter*, enter'd the Country of *Meath*, and plunder'd *Tarmuin Feicinn* with great Cruelty, and carried away a multitude of Priſoners. But the Hand of God was diſtinguiſh'd in the Puniſhment of theſe Ravagers; for they periſhed ſoon after by exemplary Inflictions from Heaven.

Bryen Boiroimhe, having fixed himſelf in the abſolute Poſſeſſion of the Throne of *Ireland*, and ſuppreſs'd by Force of Arms the unruly *Danes* and others, who oppoſed him, reſolv'd to ſettle the diſorder'd State of his Dominions, and repair what the Fury of the civil Wars had deſtroy'd. In the firſt Place he judg'd it would contribute to his future Security, to beſtow ſome popu-

lar Favours upon the principal Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, whom by degrees he ſo obliged by conferring very valuable Rights and Privileges upon them, that inſtead of diſturbing his Reign with new Commotions, they were overcome by his Clemency and Indulgence, and approved themſelves a loyal and obedient People. This generous and princely Conduct fix'd him in the Affections of his Subjects, and obtain'd him the Character of a worthy and munificent Prince. By this Time a general Peace and Tranquillity prevail'd throughout the Iſland, which afforded a proper Opportunity to the King of *Ireland*, to rebuild and repair the Churches and religious Houſes which the wicked *Danes* had deſtroy'd. He ſummon'd together all the Clergy of whatever Order, who had been ejected by theſe cruel Sequeſtrators during the Time of the publick Troubles, and inquiring ſtrictly into the Rights and Pretenſions of every one, he reſtored them all to their ſeveral Claims, and fill'd the Cathedrals and Abbies, with the Members that belong'd to them. The Revenues likewiſe of the Church, that had been ſeized by the ſacrilegious *Danes* and perverted to abominable Purpoſes, he recover'd, and eſtabliſh'd them upon their original Foundations.

do cuid do mainṫgniomaṫaib bhriain boiṁoime anṫo.

The Face of Religion being thus cleared up, his next Care was to provide for the Education of Youth; and for that End he repair'd the publick Schools that had been deſtroy'd by the *Danes*, who were profeſs'd Enemies to Learning, and erected new Academies where they were wanting in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom. In theſe Nurſeries were the liberal Sciences and all the Branches of human Learning taught; Publick Libraries were built for the Uſe of poor Students, and a Proviſion made for Youth of promiſing Hopes, who were unable to ſupport themſelves. And thus were the Univerſities enrich'd and govern'd by regular Diſcipline, which had that Effect as to train up Perſons of excellent Abilities in all Profeſſions, who revived the decay'd State of Learning, and not only concern'd themſelves in inſtructing the Youth of their own Kingdom, but were of excellent Uſe in poliſhing the rugged and illiterate Diſpoſition of the neighbouring Nations.

The Commons likewiſe of the Kingdom, who were Lords of Lands, the Farmers, and the loweſt Degree of the People, were indowed with large Immunities by the Munificence of this Prince, who beſtow'd upon the

native

native *Iriſh* whatever Territories he conquer'd from the *Danes*; and if ſuch, who were the original Proprietors, were alive, and could give Evidence of their Right, they were ſettled in their former Poſſeſſions and confirm'd in them. This Prince kept his Court free from Sycophants and Favourites, nor would he enrich his neareſt Relations by oppreſſing the meaneſt Subject in the Iſland. He it was that appointed Sirnames of Diſtinction, to all the ſeveral Branches of the *Mileſian* Race, and to other principal Families in *Ireland*, in order to avoid Confuſion, and that the Genealogies might be preſerved with more Regularity. Among other publick Structures, this Prince erected the great Church of *Killaloe*, and the Church of *Inis Cealtrach*, and repaired the Steeple of *Tuam Greine*, that was ruinous and decay'd. He likewiſe laid Cauſeways throughout the Kingdom, and mended the high Roads for the eaſe of Travellers, which was an Act very popular to his Subjects. He built Gariſons, and raiſed Fortifications in proper Places, where he kept a ſtanding Force, to be ready upon all Exigencies and Neceſſities of the State. He alſo fortified the royal Palace of *Caſhel*, of *Cean Feabradh*, of *Inis Locha Cea*, of *Inis Locha Guir*, of *Dun Eochair Maighe*, of *Dun Faſg*, of *Dun Trilliag*, of *Dun Gcrott*, of *Dun Cliach Inſi* an *Gaill Duibh*, of *Inis Locha Saighlean*, of *Roſna Riogh*, of *Ceann Coradh*, of *Boiroimhe*, and of all the royal Forts in the Province of *Munſter*. He built Bridges over Rivers and deep Waters that were unpaſſable before, and repaired and purged the Corruptions that had crept into the eſtabliſh'd Laws, and inſpir'd his Subjects with ſuch a Spirit of Honour, Integrity and Virtue, that a young Lady of excellent Beauty, undertook a Journey from the North of *Ireland*, adorn'd with Jewels and a moſt coſtly Dreſs; and as a Teſtimony of the Security there was in Travelling, ſhe carried a Wand in her Hand with a Gold Ring of great Value fixed upon the Top of it, and arrived at a Place call'd *Tonn Cliodhna*, which lay in the Southern Part of the Iſland, and was at the utmoſt Diſtance from the Place ſhe ſet out; yet ſuch Impreſſions had the good Laws of *Bryen* fix'd upon the Minds of the People, that no Perſon attempted to injure her Honour, or to rob her of the Ring that ſhe carried openly upon a Stick, or ſtrip her of her Cloaths which would have been a valuable Booty. This Tranſaction is deliver'd

do ſeabuſ bpiain do Gaoiðiolaiḃ.

do ſeabuſ Reaſa 7 oligċe bpiain anſo.

to

to Poſterity in a poetical Compoſition of good Authority, wherein are the Lines following.

The Inſtitutes of Bryen Boiroimhe,
So wholeſome for the Support of Virtue,
Were kept with ſo much Reverence and Regard,
That a young Lady of conſummate Beauty,
Adorn'd with Jewels and a Ring of Gold;
Travell'd alone on Foot from North to South
And no Attempt was made upon her Honour,
Or to diveſt her of the Cloaths ſhe wore.

The Kingdom of *Ireland* recover'd a breathing Time from inteſtine and foreign Wars, under the kind Influences of the Adminiſtration of this Prince, who open'd a Scene of Plenty and Tranquillity to the Inhabitants, which continued without Interruption for the Space of twelve Years, which was the whole Time of his Reign. The State of Happineſs which prevail'd throughout the Iſland, is recorded in the Verſes ſubjoin'd.

The moſt renowned Bryen Boiroimhe,
Govern'd the Iſle in Peace; and through his Reign
The Iriſh *were a brave and wealthy People,*
And Wars and Diſcords ceaſed.

The Hiſtorians of thoſe Times account this excellent Prince in the Number of the heroic and munificent Kings that ſat upon the Throne of that Kingdom. They always mention him as the third whoſe Conduct and heroic Virtues rais'd the Reputation of the *Iriſh* and made them formidable to their Enemies. The firſt of theſe excellent Monarchs they eſteem to be *Conaire* the great the Son of *Eiderſgeoil*; the ſecond was *Cormac* the Son of *Art*, the Son of *Conn*, the renown'd Hero of the hundred Battels, and the third in the Liſts of Fame was the moſt illuſtrious *Bryen Boiroimhe* King of *Ireland*. This magnificent Prince ſupported his royal Grandeur by a ſplendid Court, and kept a moſt ſumptuous and hoſpitable Table ſuited to his Dignity. The Quantity of Proviſions that were daily conſumed is ſcarce credible. The Place of his Reſidence was *Ceann Coradh*, where his Retinue was becoming the Majeſty of an *Iriſh* Monarch, and whither the three Provinces of the Iſland brought their

Subſidies and Contributions, which were very large, to defray the Expences of his royal Court, beſide the conſtant Revenue which aroſe from the two Provinces of *Munſter*, and was paid yearly into his Exchequer. An Account of theſe Particulars are tranſmitted to us by a celebrated Poet and Antiquary in a Poem, which begins with theſe Words, *Boiroimhe Baile na Riogh*. This Writer expreſſly relates the conſtant Tribute both of Proviſions and other Neceſſaries, that was paid not only by the two Provinces of *Munſter*, but by the other three Provinces of the Iſland. The Particulars are ſpecified in the following Order. Two thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy Beeves, one thouſand three hundred and ſeventy Hogs, a hundred and eighty Loads or Tuns of Iron, three hundred and twenty five Hogſheads or Pipes of Red Wine, and one hundred and fifty Pipes of other Wines, of various Sorts, and five hundred Mantles. Theſe annual Tributes, appointed for the Uſe and Service of the Crown, were laid by publick Laws upon the ſeveral Countries of the Iſland, and in the following Proportion. Eight hundred Cows, and eight hundred Hogs, were fixed upon the Province of *Conacht*, and appointed to be ſent in annually upon the firſt Day of *November*; five hundred Clokes or Mantles, and five hundred Cows, were to be ſupplied from the Country of *Tyrconnel*; ſixty Hogs, and ſixty Loads or Tuns of Iron, was the yearly Tribute of the Inhabitants of *Tir Eogain*; one hundred and fifty Cows, and one hundred and fifty Hogs, were to be paid by the *Clana Rughruidhe* in the Province of *Ulſter*; one hundred and ſixty Cows was the Contribution of the *Oirgiallachs*; three hundred Beeves, three hundred Hogs, and three hundred Loads or Tuns of Iron, were to be paid by the Province of *Leinſter*; ſixty Beeves, ſixty Hogs, and ſixty Loads or Tuns of Iron, were provided by the People of *Offery*; one hundred and fifty Pipes or Hogſheads of Wine was the Proportion of the *Danes* who inhabited the City of *Dublin*, and three hundred and ſixty five Pipes or Hogſheads of Red Wine, was the yearly Tribute demanded from the *Danes* of *Limerick*.

don cloſ a-ſuſ don cain do eup-ti gaca bliadain go ceann comad Albſlaicioſ briain boromhe anſo.

The great Revenues that were paid annually into the Exchequer of this Prince, by the ſeveral Counties throughout the Iſland, are an evident Teſtimony of the Pomp and Grandeur of his royal Court at *Ceann Coradh*,

radh, with what Liberality and Magnificence he ſupported his princely Character, and how he exceeded the Munificence and State of moſt of his Predeceſſors. It would be inconſiſtent with the Brevity of this Chronicle, to take particular Notice of all the Virtues and Accompliſhments of this *Iriſh* Monarch, and of the ſeveral Laws which he ordained for the Government of his Kingdom. Among the reſt, what Injunctions he eſtabliſh'd for regulating the Precedency of the Nobility, when they took their Places in the publick Aſſemblies conven'd by his Summons; of which the Curious may be throughly inform'd by having Recourſe to the poetical Compoſition abovemention'd, where the ſeveral Orders are at large expreſs'd; but it may not be improper to obſerve in this Place, that none, of whatever Quality, were permitted to wear Arms in the Court of this Prince, but the noble Tribe of the *Dailgais*, as the following Verſes expreſſly teſtify.

do bligé am atteadé brí-am.

The moſt illuſtrious Tribe of Dailgais,
Alone were honour'd with the Privilege
Of wearing Arms when they appear'd at Court.

Bryen Boiroimhe King of *Ireland*, having thus eſtabliſh'd his Revenues, and recover'd by his publick Munificence and other Virtues, the ancient Character of the *Iriſh*, that had been declining for ſome Ages, reſolv'd to build ſome Shipping, and become formidable at Sea: For this Purpoſe he ſent a Meſſenger to deſire *Maolmordha Mac Murchudha*, King of *Leinſter*, to ſend him three of the longeſt and largeſt *Maſts* that could be found in his Territories. The Requeſt was immediately granted by the Provincial Prince, who order'd his Woods to be ſurvey'd, and the faireſt Trees to be cut down, and hewed by Shipwrights, and ſent them to the Court of *Ceann Coradh*, and came himſelf to preſent them to the King of *Ireland*. The firſt of theſe Maſts was carried by the Inhabitants of *Fobh Failge*, the ſecond by the People of *Fobh Faolain*, and the third by *Fobh Muireadhuig*. In their Way as they came through a Place call'd *Sliabh* and *Bhoguig*, or as other Authors aſſert, at a remarkable *Bog* near the Wood where the Trees grew, there aroſe a violent Conteſt between the three *Tribes*, that were appointed to carry the Maſts, about the Point of Precedence, and the Diſpute

do lomgabaid na trí treabh so.

pute was, which of those Tribes should go foremost with their Burden, and be first admitted into the Presence of the King of *Ireland*. This Controversy was carried on with great Heat and Animosity on all Sides, and at length came to the Ears of *Maolmordha* King of *Leinster*, who instead of behaving as a Neuter in the Quarrel, immediately got from his Horse and declared himself in favour of the Tribe of *Jobh Faolain*. He rushed into the midst of the Throng, and by Force coming to the Mast that belong'd to that Tribe, he clapt his Shoulders under it as a common Bearer, and took his Share of the Burden with the rest. But in the Struggle he made to distinguish himself upon this Occasion, the *Silver Button* that kept together his rich Mantle flew off and was lost. This Mantle, worn by the King of *Leinster*, was made of the richest Silks, embroider'd in a splendid Manner with Gold and Silver, the Bottom of it was fring'd about with a Lace of inestimable Value, and had some Time ago been presented to this Prince by *Bryen Boiroimhe* King of *Ireland*.

The King of *Leinster* interposing by his Authority in this Dispute, the Tribes proceeded leisurely in their Journey, and by slow Marches arrived at *Cleann Coradh*, where they were courteously received, and were honourably rewarded by the King. The King of *Leinster* was admitted into the Court, where he was welcomed by his Sister, whose Name was *Gorm Fhlath*, and who by her Marriage with *Bryen Boiroimhe*, was acknowledg'd Queen of *Ireland*. After the usual Ceremonies were past between the Brother and Sister, the King of *Leinster* desired the Queen that she would be pleased to fix a Button upon his Mantle, in the Place of one he had lost in a Dispute that arose between the Tribes that were appointed to carry the *Masts*, which he was proud of the Honour of bearing upon his Shoulders, as a Testimony of his Subjection and Obedience to her Husband the King of *Ireland*. The Queen reflecting upon the Glory of her Ancestors, who never paid Homage to any Prince in the World, (but the Monarchs of *Ireland*) was so incensed at this servile Disposition of her Brother, that she upbraided him severely for his Cowardice and Meanness of Spirit, for degenerating from the Courage and Bravery of his Family, and submitting under a Yoke that was never worn by any of her illustrious House, and by that means entailing Bondage and Slavery upon all his Posterity;

Agallain ind briain agus Riogladigion.

and pulling the Mantle from his Shoulders with Indignation, she threw it into the Fire.

The King of *Leinster* was moved with this violent and bold Remonstrance from his Sister, but he suppres'd his Passion at that Time, and made no Reply; but the next Day it happen'd that *Morrough* the Son of *Bryen*, and *Conuing* the Son of *Dunchuain* were playing at Tables, (though other Writers assert that the Confessor of St. *Caomhgin* of *Glindalach* was engaged in the Game with *Morrough*) and the King of *Leinster* stood by, but as an unfair Spectator he advised *Dunchuain* to make a *Point* in his Tables, which had that effect, that *Morrough* lost the Game. This ungenerous Behaviour was so resented by the Prince of *Ireland*, that among other things deliver'd in Passion, he told the King of *Leinster* that it was by his Advice that the *Danes* lost the Battel of *Gleann Madhma*; which Charge occasion'd the King of *Leinster* to reply, that if the *Danes* were defeated by his Advice, he would soon put them in a Way to retrieve their Loss, and have full Revenge upon himself and his Father the King of *Ireland*. The Prince made Answer, that those Forcigners had been so often chastised by the *Irish* Army, that he stood in no fear from any Attempt they could make, though the King of *Leinster* was at the Head of them. *Maolmordha* immediately retired to his Chamber, and overcome with reflecting upon the Indignity he had received, he refused to eat or drink publickly, as his Custom was; and lest the Prince of *Ireland* should find Means to seize upon his Person, and prevent his Return, he rose early the next Morning, and left the Court full of Indignation and Desire of Revenge, which he resolv'd upon the first Opportunity to put in Execution.

do Riogladigion ar-go 7c.

The King of *Leinster* was soon missing, and *Bryen Boiroimhe* considering that he was gone without the Ceremony of taking Leave, was resolv'd if possible by fair Means to induce him to return; and for that purpose he dispatch'd a Messenger after him, to desire he would come back to *Ceann Coradh*, and receive a Present from the King of *Ireland*, which he had provided as an Acknowledgment for his past Services. The Messenger overtook the King of *Leinster* upon the East Side of the River *Shannon* near *Killaloe*, and having deliver'd his Message from his Master, *Maolmordha* in his

paſſion ſtruck him violently thrice upon the Head with a Cane he had in his Hand, by which means he fractured his Skull. The Name of this Meſſenger was *Cogaran*, who by reaſon of his Wound was obliged to be carried back to *Ceann Coradh* in a Litter; from this unfortunate Perſon *Jobh Cogaran*, in the Province of *Munſter*, receiv'd its Name. Upon his return relating the cruel Circumſtances of his Uſage, the houſhold Troops deſired leave to perſue the King of *Leinſter*, and bring him to anſwer for this barbarous Treatment of the King's Meſſenger, who repreſented the King, and therefore it reflected upon his Majeſty's Honour, to permit an Indignity of this Nature to paſs unpuniſh'd. But the King of *Ireland* conſidering that *Maolmordha* had received an Affront in his Palace againſt the Laws of Hoſpitality, he appeaſed the Fury of his Guards, and told them he would chaſtiſe the Inſolence of the King of *Leinſter* at his own Doors, and ſo permitted him to make his Eſcape, and to return with Safety into his own Province.

Immediately upon his Arrival the King of *Leinſter* ſummon'd a Convention of the principal Nobility and Eſtates of his Country, and repreſenting the Uſage he received at the Court of *Ceann Coradh*, and relating the Indignity of the Action in the moſt aggravating Circumſtances, the whole Aſſembly came inſtantly into a Reſolution to join the Power of the *Danes*, and to fall upon the King of *Ireland*; which Deſign was ſoon after executed in the Battel of *Cluain Tarf*, as will be particularly mention'd in the Courſe of this Hiſtory.

do Rioġ Iarġion, 7 do ṫairlib an ṫo 7c.

It muſt be obſerv'd in this Place that *Bryen Boiroimhe*, King of *Ireland*, had ſo much at Heart the Honour of his Country, that by his Authority he expell'd all the *Danes* throughout the Iſland, except ſuch as inhabited the Cities of *Dublin*, *Wexford*, *Waterford*, *Cork*, and *Limerick*, whom he permitted to remain in the Country for the Benefit of Trade; for theſe Foreigners were a mercantile People, and by Importation ſupplied the Kingdom with Commodities that ſerv'd both for Pleaſure and Uſe, and by this Means were a publick Advantage to the whole Nation; The King of *Leinſter* determin'd to proſecute his Deſign, and for that purpoſe he diſpatch'd his Meſſengers to the King of *Denmark*, to deſire the Aſſiſtance of Auxiliary Forces

againſt the King of *Ireland*, who had erected a Tyranny in the Iſland, and uſed the *Danes* with great Barbarity, and forc'd them to abandon their Poſſeſſions in the Country. The *Daniſh* King complied with his Solicitation, and ſelecting a choice Body of his Army, conſiſting of twelve thouſand Men, he plac'd them under the Command of two of his Sons, *Carolus Cnutus* and *Andrew*, who ſafely arrived with them at the Port of *Dublin*.

ergtiof Rioġ laiġion teaſa ſo Rioġ loċlan.

The King of *Leinſter* having received this foreign Aid, he ſent a Herald to *Bryen Boiroimhe*, to challenge him to fight him at *Cluantarf:* By this Time the King of *Ireland* had Intelligence of the Landing of the *Danes*, which News not only ſurpriſed the Court of *Ceann Coradh*, but the whole Kingdom was alarm'd, as dreading the Conſequences of a War, which had ſo terrible an Aſpect, and might be attended with an Iſſue fatal to the Peace and Liberty of the Iſland. But the Heart of *Bryen* was a Stranger to Fear, and therefore he accepted of the Challenge, and collected all the Force he was able, to repell this formidable Conſpiracy of Natives and Foreigners, and reduce the State to its priſtine Tranquillity; for this Purpoſe he muſter'd in the firſt Place the Provincial Troops of *Munſter* and *Conacht*, which conſiſted of a Number of martial Clans, among whom were the Poſterity of *Fiachadh Muilleathan* with all their Dependents. The Poſterity of *Cormac Cas* roſe in Defence of their Country, which were branch'd out into ſeveral Families, *Jobh Bloid*, *Jobh Caiſin*, *Clann Aonguſa Cinnathrach*, *Cineal Baoth*, *Cineal Cuallachta*, *Cinneal Failbhe*, and *Clan Eachach*, with *Ceallach* Son of *Dubhgin*, *Clan Cuilleain*, *Meanmain* the Son of *Aſſiodha*, Son of *Sioda*, Son of *Maolcluithe*, *Cineal Fearmach* with *Maolmeadha*, Son of *Baodan*. There came likewiſe to the Support of publick Liberty the Sons of *Kennedy* the Son of *Lorcan*, whoſe Names were *Dunchuain*, *Eichiaruinn*, *Aunluan*, *Lachtna*, *Coſgrach*, *Lorcan Seanachan*, *Ogan*, *Maolruadhna*, and *Aingidh*; *Morrough* the Prince of *Ireland* was reſolv'd to diſtinguiſh himſelf in this Expedition, and took with him his Son *Turlough* and his five Brothers, *Teige*, *Donough*, *Daniel*, *Connor* and *Flann*; The Sons of *Dunchuain*, the Son of *Kennedy*, voluntarily offer'd their Service to the King of *Ireland*; their Names were *Lunargan*, *Ceilliochair*, *Kennedy*, *Fiangalach* and *Jonnrachtach*. *Eochaidh* the

do ſluaġ Aſſuiġ anſo ſ.

the Son of *Jonnrachtach* and *Dubhgin*, the Son of *Eochaidh* and *Beolan*, appear'd at the Head of their Friends, Relations and Dependents, to fight for the common Cauſe againſt the King of *Leinſter*, who conſpired with a foreign Power to bring Slavery upon his Country. The King of *Ireland* was ſupported likewiſe by the Aſſiſtance of *Teige*, the Son of *Morrough O Kelly*, King of *O Maine*, who had raiſed a ſtrong Body of Men out of the Province of *Conacht*, and appeared at the Head of them; and this gave Encouragement to *Maolruahdna na Paidre O Heon*, the Prince of *Aidhne*, with many others of the firſt Quality and Intereſt in their Country, to gather what Strength they were able, which amounted to a conſiderable Number, becauſe of their near Relation to *Bryen Boiroimhe*, whoſe Mother was a Princeſs of that Province. *Maolſeachluin*, the depoſed King of *Ireland*, muſter'd all his Forces in the Country of *Meath*, and joined the whole Body of the *Iriſh* Army; With theſe Auxiliaries *Bryen Boiroimhe* began to march, and directed his Courſe to the Plains of *Magh Nealta*, where they found the King of *Leinſter* and the *Daniſh* Forces, expecting his Arrival. *Morrough O Bryen* was appointed General of the *Momonians* and the Troops of *Conacht*; but *Maolſeachluin* the King of *Meath* drew off his Men from the *Iriſh* Army, and refuſed to be concern'd in the Engagement; for he thought to be reveng'd upon *Bryen*, who had rob'd him of the Crown of *Ireland*, and ſuppoſed that by his Deſertion at ſo nice a Conjuncture, he ſhould infuſe a Terror into the reſt of the Troops, and occaſion the Defeat of the whole Army. He therefore drew off with the Forces of his Country, and planted himſelf at a convenient Diſtance in expectation of the Event.

seadg na-oilſeachluin anſo.

And now both Armies being drawn up in Order of Battel, the Sign was given, and the Charge began dreadfully on both Sides. The Conduct of the Officers and the Bravery of the Soldiers at firſt ſeem'd equal; there was no breaking of Ranks, for every Man ſtood immoveable in his Poſt till he fell, and was ſupported with the ſame Courage by thoſe behind him. In this Manner the Fight continued doubtful and terrible, and Victory for ſome Time hover'd in Suſpenſe over both Armies, but at laſt, after great Slaughter, and the moſt bloody Conteſt, pronounc'd in favour of the King of *Ireland*;

Ireland; for the *Danes* could not ſtand the Shock, but were diſorder'd, which made Way for a general Rout, which ſoon followed; the Forces of *Leinſter* were terrified by the Flight of their Auxiliaries, and ſo the Defeat was univerſal, and the *Iriſh* following their Blow, and animated with a Proſpect of Victory, drove the Enemy out of the Field. In this Engagement, which concluded with the Loſs of many brave Perſons, fell the General of the *Danes*, *Carolus Cnutus* and *Andrew*, the Sons of the King of *Denmark*, whoſe Death was attended by the chiefeſt Foreigners, who inhabited the City of *Dublin*, of whom four thouſand were ſlain in the firſt Charge. The unfortunate King of *Leinſter*, whoſe Paſſion and Inadvertency was the firſt Occaſion of the War, did not ſurvive the Action of that Day, and the principal Nobility and Gentry of his Province accompanied him as a Retinue into the other World; and the Number of the *Leinſter* Forces that were ſlain amounted to three thouſand ſeven hundred. Nor was the Succeſs of the Victors obtained without great Slaughter of Perſons of the firſt Quality and Diſtinction, among the reſt fell *Morrough O Bryen*, and the greateſt Part of the Nobility of the two Provinces of *Munſter* and *Connacht*, whoſe Loſs was followed by four thouſand of the *Iriſh* Army who periſh'd in the Action. The *Danes* were the greateſt Sufferers in this Battel, but their Loſs was in ſome Meaſure recompenſed by the Death of *Bryen Boiroimhe* King of *Ireland*, whom they ſlew in their Retreat; for a Body of theſe Foreigners in their Flight chanc'd to paſs by the royal Pavilion of the King, which when they underſtood, they enter'd under the Leading of *Bruadar* that was the Captain of thoſe Runaways, and finding the King of *Ireland*, they drew upon him and ſlew him; but the Death of this Monarch was ſoon reveng'd by the *Iriſh* Guards, who coming into the Tent, and ſeeing the King dead upon the Ground, fell upon *Bruadar* and his cowardly *Danes* and cut them all to Pieces.

an cata clunna tgb anſo.

It may not be improper in this Place to inſert a Liſt of the Principal of the *Iriſh* Army, who were ſlain in this Engagement, which upon the beſt Survey ſtands as follows. *Turlough* the Son of *Morrough*, the Son of *Bryen* King of *Ireland*; *Conuing* the Son of *Dunchuain*, the Son of *Kennedy*; *Mothla* the Son of *Daniel*, the Son of *Fadlan*, King of *Deiſie* in the Province of *Munſter*;

ſter; *Eochaidh* the Son of *Dunadhaigh*, King of *Clan Sganlan*, *Niall O Cuin*, and *Cudoilaig* the Son of *Kennedy*; *Teige* the Son of *Morrough O Kelly* King of *O Maine*, *Geibhionach* the Son of *Dubhagain* King of *Fearmioys*, *Maolruadhna na Paire O Heyn* King of *Aidhne*; *Mac Beathaig* the Son of *Muireadhach*, the Heir apparent in the Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *Kerry Luachra*; *Daniel Mac Dermott* the King of *Corca Baiſgin*; *Scanlan* the Son of *Cathall*, King of *Eoganacht Locha Lein*, *Daniel* the Son of *Eimhin*, Son of *Cainaig*; *Mormor Muireadhach* ſirnamed the *Great* of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, with many more of the Gentry of the Iſland, whoſe Names are not tranſmitted, who fell in this memorable Battel. This Action happen'd in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand and thirty four, upon *Good Friday*, as the Lines of a Poem particularly mention in this Manner.

do dá ſluag Alluman do.

The moſt renown'd Bryen Boiroimhe
Was ſlain a thouſand four and thirty Years
After the Birth of Chriſt.

This Monarch lived to a venerable old Age, and loſt his Life in this Engagement, after he had lived fourſcore and eight Years; This Computation is recorded in the ſame Poem in the Verſes ſubjoin'd.

In the moſt dreadful Fight of Cluantarf
Was ſlain the valiant Monarch of the Iſland,
After a Life of eighty and eight Years.

The *Iriſh* Army having obtained this ſignal Victory, though with the Loſs of the moſt eminent Officers, and the principal Nobility of the Iſland, determin'd to break up and return home. Accordingly they began their March, and the Tribe of *Dailgaiſe* and the Poſterity of *Fiachadh Muilleathan*, happen'd to take the ſame Rout and came together as far as *Mullach Maiſteann*. Here the Family of *Fiachadh Muilleathan* reſolv'd to ſeparate from the other Tribe, who were under the Conduct of *Donough* the Son of *Bryen*; but before they parted they agreed to ſend a Meſſenger to *Donough*, to demand his Submiſſion, and that he would relinquiſh his Pretenſions to the Crown of *Munſter*, that by ancient Contract was to be alternately govern'd by both

Tribes, they inſiſted farther that he ſhould ſend Hoſtages as a Security for his Obedience, for his Father and Uncle received Hoſtages from them; and now they reſolved to vindicate their Right, and to ſettle the Succeſſion in the ancient Channel, as formerly ſtipulated between the two Families. *Donough* was ſurpriſed at this Meſſage, and return'd for an Anſwer, that the Submiſſion they paid to his Father and Uncle was involuntary, and extorted from them by Force, for the whole Nation was compell'd by Arms into Subjection and to deliver Hoſtages, and replied farther, that they durſt not be ſo inſolent in their Demands, if they had not taken the Advantage of his Miſfortunes, and that if the brave Tribe of *Dailgais*, had not ſuffer'd ſo deeply in the laſt Battel, he would inſtead of giving up Hoſtages, chaſtiſe them into their Obedience, and oblige them to give him ſufficient Security for their future Conduct and Submiſſion. The Forces of *Deſmond* receiving this Anſwer, determin'd to fall upon *Donough* unprepared as he was, and immediately ſtood to their Arms. The Tribe of the *Dalgais* perceiving that they were in inſtant Danger of being ſet upon, commanded that their Sick and Wounded, who were unfit for Action, ſhould be diſpoſed of in a ſtrong Garriſon that was on the Top of *Mullach Maiſteann*, and that the third Part of the ſound Forces ſhould be left to guard and ſecure them from any Attempts of the Enemy, and that the remaining Body ſhould engage the *Deſmonian* Army, though ſuperior in Number; for the Tribe of the *Dailgais*, after this Deduction, amounted to no more than a thouſand complete Men, and the Enemy were full three thouſand.

But the Wounded and Sick reſolv'd not to be ſeparated from their Companions, and charm'd with the Bravery of their General, agreed, notwithſtanding the Anguiſh of their Wounds, to ſhare in the common Event, and abide the Iſſue of a Battel. Accordingly they refuſed to be put into Garriſon, and ſeizing their Weapons, and ſtopping their Wounds with Moſs, they prepared for the Fight. This ſurpriſing Courage of the *Dailgais* ſo aſtoniſh'd the *Deſmonian* Army, that they deſiſted from their Pretenſions, and withdrew their Forces, and continued their March homewards; the *Dailgais* likewiſe directed their Courſe towards *Athy*, that ſtands upon the Bank of the River *Bearow*, and

do ċroċ af ḋailgeaiſ anno 7ċ.

refreshed themselves with Drinking the Water of that Stream.

But this illustrious Tribe met with new Difficulties in their Return, for *Donough Mac Giolla Patrick*, that was King of *Offery*, having raised a considerable Army of his own Subjects and the People of *Leinster*, resolv'd to hinder the March of the *Dailgais*, and oppose their Journey through any Part of his Territories; for this Purpose he sent out Scouts and Spies to attend the Motions of this Tribe, and to bring him Intelligence of every Day's March, since they began their Journey from the Battel of *Cluantarf*. The King of *Offery* had conceived an invincible Hatred against the *Dailgais*, because *Bryen Boiroimhe* had made his Father Prisoner, and kill'd many of his Subjects; and therefore he thought that it was seasonable for him at this Time to take Revenge for the Indignities his Father had received, which he proposed to accomplish by harassing the *Dailgais* and cutting them off in their Return; but before he began Hostilities he sent a Messenger to *Donough*, the General of that Tribe, to *Athy*, where he was incamp'd, to demand Hostages from him as Security that he would not commit any Outrages in passing through his Country; or if he refused, the King of *Offery* would oppose his March and prevent his Return; *Donough* received this insolent Demand with Scorn and Indignation, and instead of complying, return'd for an Answer, that he was amazed at the Baseness of the King of *Offery*, for taking Advantage of the Distress of his Army; but notwithstanding his Men were fatigued by their long Journey, he would decide the Dispute with him in a pitch'd Battel, and give him ample Satisfaction; and told the Messenger withal, that it was the greatest Misfortune of his whole Life to be insulted by *Mac Giolla Patrick*, whom he ever despised as below his Notice; but now his Circumstances were so chang'd, as to put him under the Contempt of a cowardly Prince, who had the Insolence to demand Hostages, or to challenge him into the Field, where he did not doubt to make him feel the Force of his Arms, and of his courageous Followers, who were justly esteem'd invincible. The Messenger, instead of returning the Answer, presumed to dissuade *Donough* from his Design of fighting, and insisted that his Men were in no Capacity to engage with the Forces of his Master, whose Army was fresh and in good

bala Donċaid ſ. Mac Briain agus Rioġ Oiſrṫiġe an-ro 7ē.

Heart,

Heart, and ſeem'd impatient to enter into the Field. But *Donough* replied with his uſual Majeſty, that if the Law of Nations had not ſecured him from ill Treatment, he would inſtantly cut his Tongue out for his Inſolence, and order'd him out of his Preſence with this Injunction, to tell his Maſter that he would meet him and his Subjects of *Oſſery* in the Field, if he had but one Man to ſtand by him.

With this Anſwer the Meſſenger return'd; and *Donogh* drew up his Men in Order of Battel; His Sick and Wounded he deſign'd to commit to the Charge of one third Part of his Army, and with the reſt he reſolv'd to engage the Enemy; but the wounded Soldiers, who were lying upon the Ground, immediately ſtarted up, and by the Violence of the Motion, burſting open their Wounds, they deſired their General not to leave them behind, but ſuffer them to have a Part in the Action; and ſtopping their Wounds a ſecond Time with Moſs, they laid hold of their Weapons, and took their Places in their Ranks, reſolv'd to aſſiſt their Companions and come off with Victory, or bravely die in the Attempt. But moſt of them were reduced ſo weak by Loſs of Blood, that they could not ſtand upon their Legs; and to remedy this Misfortune, they deſired the General, that a Number of Stakes ſhould be cut in the neighbouring Wood and driven into the Ground: Every wounded Soldier was to be tied faſt to one of theſe Piles, and placed regularly between two ſound Men, which would have that Effect, that their ſound Companions would be aſhamed to fly and abandon them in that helpleſs Condition to the Fury of the Enemy, and therefore it would ſharpen their Courage to reflect, that nothing but Victory could ſecure the Lives of their diſtreſs'd Friends, who would be cut off to a Man if they were not relieved by the Bravery of their fellow Soldiers. This Propoſal was put in Execution, to the great Surpriſe of the Enemy, who judg'd that they had nothing to expect but Death or Victory.

lionaib dailgaiſ deanadaib le conaċ.

do ordugaḋ cata dailgaiſ anſo.

The Army of *Leinſter* and *Oſſery*, under the Command of *Mac Giolla Patrick*, were aſtoniſh'd at the Reſolution of that martial Tribe, who were under Arms expecting the Sign of Battel. They poſitively refuſed to fight, and told the King in a mutinous Manner, that nothing but a Defeat was to be expected from the Bravery of the *Dailgais*; that the Wounded were as

eager to engage as the Sound, and therefore they would not run willfully into the Jaws of Lions, who would inevitably tear them to Pieces. *Mac Giolla Patrick* was aſhamed, after he had given the Challenge, to retire without fighting, and upbraiding his Army with Fear and Cowardice, inſiſted that they had the Advantage of Numbers, that the Enemy were but a Handful of Men, worn out with grievous Wounds and long Marches, and that the firſt Charge muſt give them Poſſeſſion of Victory. But the Courage of the *Dailgais* and their unexpected Reſolution, had impreſs'd ſuch a Terror upon the Army of *Leinſter*, that they refuſed abſolutely to engage with ſuch deſperate Enemies; and the King fearing a general Mutiny and Defection, was obliged to give over his Deſign, and content himſelf with falling upon the *Dailgais*, and by conſtant Skirmiſhes and Stratagems of War, to cut them off in their Retreat. And this Method was ſo ſucceſsfully executed, that he annoy'd the *Dailgais*, and deſtroy'd more of their Men than he could poſſibly have done in a pitch'd Battel. The Conduct and Experience of *Donough* was remarkable in making good his Retreat, and ſecuring his Men againſt the ſudden Attacks of the Enemy, but notwithſtanding all his Diligence and Caution, he brought back into their own Country no more of that valiant Tribe than eight hundred and fifty; for a great Number periſh'd in the bloody Fight of *Cluantarf*, and one hundred and fifty were cut off in their Return by *Mac Giolla Patrick* King of *Oſſery*.

The memorable Battel of *Cluantarf* makes ſuch a Figure in the *Iriſh* Hiſtory, that it may not be improper, over and above what has been ſaid, to take Notice of a particular Deſcription of that Fight that was ſent to *Clan Colman*, by *Maolſeachluin* the Son of *Daniel* King of *Meath*, a Month after the Engagement. "I ne- do ḃocap ḃailgaiȝ anȝo ȝc̄.
"ver, ſays he, beheld with my Eyes nor read in Hiſtory,
"an Account of a ſharper and bloodier Fight than this
"memorable Action; Nor if an Angel from Heaven
"would deſcend and relate the Circumſtances of it, could
"you difficulſy without be induced to give Credit to it: I
"withdrew with my Troops under my Command, and was
"no otherwiſe concern'd than a Spectator, and ſtood at
"no greater Diſtance than the breadth of a fallow Field
"and a Ditch. When both the powerful Armies engaged,

"and grapled in close Fight, it was dreadful to behold "how the Swords glitter'd over their Heads, being struck "by the Rays of the Sun, which gave them an Appear-
do tuginȝ cata cluana tȝb anso. "ance of a numerous Flock of white *Sea Gulls* flying in the "Air; the Strokes were so mighty, and the Fury of the "Combatants so terrible, that great Quantities of Hair "torn or cut off from their Heads by their sharp Wea-"pons, was driven far off by the Wind, and their Spears "and Battel Axes were so encumber'd with Hair, cemented "together with clotted Blood, that it was scarce pos-"sible to clear or bring them to their former Bright-"ness.

It was observ'd before that *Maolseachluin*, with his Forces raised out of the Country of *Meath*, though he join'd the Army of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, as if he design'd to fight in Defence of his Cause, yet when he came to the Field of Battel was so influenc'd by the *Danes*, that he withdrew, and at a Distance was a Spectator of the Fight. Nor did *Cineal Eogain*, though he offer'd his Assistance to the King of *Ireland*, bear a Part in the Action of that Day; for that Monarch had such Confidence in his own personal Courage, and the Bravery of his Army, that he told them, since he had fought so many Battels, and obtained so many Victo-ries, without their Auxiliary Troops, he would not lay himself under an Obligation at present, but would take the Success or the Defeat of that Day wholly up-on himself.

A. D. 1039. *Maolseachluin* again recover'd the Crown of *Ireland*, and was the succeeding Monarch after the Death of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, who was slain in the Battel of *Cluan-tarf*, and govern'd the Island nine Years, though some Authors place ten Years to his second Reign. This Prince, in Conjunction with *O Neill* and *O Maoldoruig*, led a formidable Army to the City of *Dublin*, which he surprised, and after it was plunder'd by the Soldiers he set it on Fire. The *Danish* Inhabitants of that City, who escap'd the Battel of *Cluantarf*, and were dispo-ses'd of their Houses united in a Body and march'd to *Jobh Cinnsiolach*; which they rifled and burnt to the Ground; in this Expedition they ravag'd the Country with Fire and Sword, kill'd multitudes of People, and carried off many Prisoners. Soon after *Maolseachluin* King of *Ireland* enter'd the Province of *Ulster* in a hostile Manner, and when he had plunder'd the Coun-

try he made Slaves of the Inhabitants. Near the ſame Time *Donagan* the King of *Leinſter*, with many of his principal Nobility, were barbarouſly murder'd in the Palace of *Teige O Ryan*, King of *Ondrona* by *Donough Mac Giolla Patrick*. About this Time died the celebrated *Mac Liag*, who was the moſt eminent Poet in the whole Iſland. *Maolſeachluin* not long after led his Army into the Country of *Offery*, and kill'd *Dungal Mac Giolla Patrick Mac Donough*, and a great Number of his Subjects, and ſuch as eſcaped the Slaughter were made Priſoners. There is a Tradition, but upon what Authority is uncertain, that this *Iriſh* Monarch laid the Foundation of St. *Mary*'s Abby, in the City of *Dublin*, in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand Forty five; but of this we are aſſured, that in his laſt Reign, he followed the Example of his Predeceſſor, the great *Bryen Boiroimhe*, and was a Prince of exemplary Goodneſs and Devotion in the latter Part of his Life. He repair'd decay'd Churches and Monaſteries, and re-eſtabliſh'd the publick Schools that were deſtroy'd by the civil Wars and brought to Ruin; and it is aſſerted with great Truth, in the Annals of his Reign, that he maintained three hundred poor Scholars at his own Expence.

do ingḃa Ri-oġ laiġion an ro.

In the Reign of *Maolſeachluin*, King of *Ireland*, it was, that *Sitric* the Son of *Humphry* ſtruck out the Eyes of *Bran* the Son of *Maolmordha*, Son of *Murchadha*, in the City of *Dublin*, after he had govern'd the Province of *Leinſter* for two Years. The *Danes* who inhabited *Dublin* under the Conduct of *Sitric*, plunder'd *Ceanannus* in a cruel Manner, kill'd multitudes of People, and forc'd many more into Slavery. About this Time *Ugaire* the Son of *Dunlaing*, who was King of *Leinſter* for three Years, encounter'd the *Danes* of *Dublin*, and overthrew them in a pitch'd Battel. Soon after this Defeat *Sitric* the Son of *Jomhair*, who was Governor of the *Danes* of *Waterford*, was kill'd by the King of *Offery*. Nor did *Maolſeachluin* King of *Ireland* long ſurvive, for he died at *Cro Inis Locha Hainninn*. After the Deceaſe of this Prince, ſome of the Chronicles of the Iſland give an Account of many Monarchs in Succeſſion to the Throne of *Ireland*; but it is a more probable Opinion, that after the Death of this King, till the *Engliſh* arrived, there was no abſolute Monarch of the Country, though there were ſeveral who aſſumed to themſelves

do ġaoiḋil agus do loċlanuiġ anno 7c.

themſelves the Name of Kings. The Iſland was govern'd afterwards by petty Princes, as may be collected from the Teſtimony of a Poet, who has theſe Lines.

After the Death of Maolſeachluin,
The famous Son of Daniel, *Son of* Donough,
There was no Monarch in the Iriſh *Throne.*

A. D. 1048. *Donough*, the Son of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, ſucceeded *Maolſeachluin* in the Government of *Leath Modha*, and had likewiſe under his Command the greateſt Part of the *Iriſh* Dominions. This Prince injoy'd a long Reign of fifty Years, as *Florence Mac Carty* aſſerts, in his general Hiſtory of *Ireland*, which Computation is ſupported by the Authority of other Chronicles, which allow him the ſame Time. Some Writers contradict this Opinion, and place to this Prince no longer a Reign than twelve Years; but the Account of *Florence Mac Carty* deſerves the Preference, for he agrees with the Number of Years which paſs'd from the Death of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, to the firſt Arrival of the *Engliſh*, and therefore the laſt Computation diſſenting from that Number, is not to be believed or allowed of.

About this Time it was that *Harolt Conan*, by others call'd *Harott Coran*, fled for Refuge into *Ireland*, where he received honourable Support and Protection, becoming his Grandeur and high Quality. Many memorable Tranſactions happen'd in the Reign of *Donough* King of *Ireland*. In his Time *Humphry* the Son of *Sitric*, who was Commander of the *Danes* throughout the Iſland, was taken Priſoner by *Mahon O Riagan* King of *Breag*, and was obliged to purchaſe his Freedom at no leſs Expence than two hundred Cows and twenty Horſes. In the Year of our Redemption one thouſand ſeventy three, *Flathbheartach* or *Flaherty O Neill*, undertook a Pilgrimage to *Rome*, which he accompliſh'd: Soon after *Teige O Lorcain*, King of *Cinſealach*, departed the preſent Life at *Glen da Loch*; and about the ſame Time died *Gormflaith*, the Daughter of *Morough Mac Flinn* King of *Leinſter*, who was Mother to *Sitric* the Son of *Humphry*, Commander of the *Danes* in *Ireland*. This Lady was likewiſe the Mother of *Donough* the Son of *Bryen Boiroimhe*. Near this Time *Arthurcileach O Ruorke*, King of *Breifne*, committed great

do fuaſ-
glaò Amla-
oiò mac Si-
tric anſo
ȝé.

great Ravages, and plunder'd the Church of *Cluain Fearta Breanon*, but was chaſtiſed the ſame Day for this ſacrilegious Action by *Donough* King of *Ireland*, who ſlew him, and deſtroy'd moſt of his Army. The City of *Waterford* was pillag'd and ruined by *Diarmuid Mac Maol Nambo*, who after he had ſecured the Plunder ſet the Town on Fire and burnt it to the Ground. This *Diarmuid* was at the ſame Time King of *Leinſter*. *Cluain Mac Nois* was ſoon after miſerably ſpoil'd, and afterwards burnt by the People of *Conmaicne*; but their Barbarity was ſorely puniſh'd by the Hand of God, who ſent a peſtilential Diſtemper among them, which occaſioned a great Mortality, and the Infection reach'd their Cattel and carried off whole Droves.

don matʒ do donċaḋ mac briain boiṙoime a-ʒuṙ do Sitṙic mac Aimlaoiḃ

In the Reign of this *Iriſh* Prince, *Carthach* (the Son of *Juſtin*, King of *Eoganacht Caſhel*,) was burnt to Death with many Perſons of the firſt Quality, in a Houſe that was ſet on Fire by *Mac Longargain* the Son of *Dunchuain*. Soon after this Accident *Donough* the Son of *Bryen Boiroimhe* was depoſed from his Government by the Eſtates of the Kingdom, becauſe he was concern'd in the Murder of *Teige*, a Prince of great Hopes, who was his elder Brother. After his Expulſion from the Throne he was contented to lead a private Life, and reſolv'd to ſpend the remaining Part of his Days in Piety and Exerciſes of Devotion; and for that purpoſe, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Times, he undertook a religious Pilgrimage to *Rome*, where he died, and was buried in St. *Stephen*'s Abby.

There are ſome at this Day, who aſſert that the Families of the *Powers*, the *Plunkets*, and *Euſtaces* are deſcended lineally from the Poſterity of this *Donough* Son of *Bryen Boiroimhe*; but I could never find any Authority to juſtifie this Opinion, either in Proſe or Verſe, excepting the Compoſition of a modern Poet of a late Age, call'd *Maolin Mac Bruadeadha*, in a Poem which begins with theſe Words, *Cuirfiod Cumaoin ar Chlointail*. It muſt be obſerv'd in this Place that the Foundation of this Opinion depends upon an idle fictitious Story, of no Truth or Probability, concerning what happen'd to this *Donough* after he arrived at *Rome*. The Legend ſays, that this Prince when he came to that City got Acceſs to a Lady, who was the Daughter of an Emperor, whom he injoy'd, and became the Father of a Son; and from this Son, it ſeems, deſcended the three

Families abovemention'd. But in Oppoſition to this Story it muſt be conſider'd that *Donough* was fourſcore and eight Years of Age before he undertook that Pilgrimage, and it is perfectly incredible that a young Princeſs could be diſpoſed to receive into her Arms a Pilgrim of ſo advanc'd Years; neither is it to be ſuppoſed that if the Lady were inclin'd, *Donough*, who came thither for Devotion, would commit ſuch Wickedneſs, or gratifie her Deſires upon the moſt importunate Solicitation; and theſe Reaſons, I preſume, are ſufficient to deſtroy the Pretenſions of theſe three Families, ſince it is morally impoſſible that *Donough* ſhould have a Son at *Rome* by an Emperor's Daughter, from whom they value themſelves for being deſcended. And as an unanſwerable Teſtimony upon this Occaſion, it muſt be obſerv'd, that the Book call'd *Leabhar Andala*, that was tranſcrib'd out of the Book of *Mac Eogan*, about four hundred Years ago, as near as can be computed, aſſerts poſitively that *Donough* the Son of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, after he had finiſh'd his Pilgrimage at *Rome*, took upon him a religious Habit in St *Stephen*'s Abby, where he ſpent the remaining Part of his Life, in Piety and Exerciſes of Devotion. Beſides it appears evidently to any one who peruſes the Chronicles of *Ireland* that are written by *Engliſh* Authors, that upon the firſt Arrival of the *Engliſh* in that Country, *Robert le Poer* was among the firſt that landed in the Iſland, from whom the Families of the *Powers* and the *Euſtaces* originally ſprung; as for the Family of the *Plunkets* the ſame Writers aſſert, that they are originally of foreign Extraction, and deſcended from the *Danes*, and therefore have no Claim to a Deſcent from the ancient *Iriſh*, and by Conſequence not from *Donough* the Son of *Bryen*, King of *Ireland*.

dala donċad mac briain anno 7ē.

do donċad mac briain anno 7ē.

A. D. 1098. *Turlough* was the ſucceeding Monarch; He was the Son of *Teige*, Son of *Boiroimhe*, and govern'd the Province of *Munſter*, and the greateſt Part of the Iſland, for the Space of twelve Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Morling* the Daughter of *Giolla Bride*, King of *Cineal Fiachadh* and *Fear Ceall*. Many Tranſactions of Importance happen'd in the Reign of this King; *Connor* the Son of *Maolſeachluin*, the Son of *Floinn*, was murther'd inhumanly by his own Brother, whoſe Name was *Morough*; *Connor* was at that Time King of *Meath*, and his Head was ſeized by Force by *Turlough*, and removed

moved from *Cluain Mac Naois* to *Ceann Coradh*, in Order to be interr'd upon the Friday before *Eaſter*: but the Day after the Head was miraculouſly convey'd back to *Cluain Mac Naois*, by the Prayers (which is ſcarce credible) of the pious *Ciaran*.

In the Reign of *Turlough* King of *Ireland*, *William Rufus* King of *England* had Occaſion for Timber to build the Roof of *Weſtminſter Hall*; this was about the Year of our Redemption one thouſand ninety ſeven; and not contented with the Wood that grew in his own Dominions, he ſent a Meſſenger to the King of *Ireland*, to deſire leave that he might be furniſh'd out of his Country with a Quantity ſufficient for the Work. In the preceding Year a Biſhop, whoſe Name was *Malchus*, was conſecrated by *Anſelm* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. About this Time died *Dearbhforguill* the Daughter of *Teige Mac Giolla Patrick*, that was married to *Turlough* King of *Ireland*; and he did not long ſurvive, but was ſoon after removed to another Life.

do oirniuḋ an ċeaḋ eaſbuig a-bpoſtlġe ⁊c.

Mortough may be properly ſaid to ſucceed to the Crown of *Ireland*; He was the Son of *Teige*, the Son of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, and was the King of *Leath Modha* and the principal Part of the Iſland, and ſat upon the Throne twenty Years. The Mother of this Prince was *Ceallrach* the Daughter of *Vi Eine*, who alſo had another Son call'd *Roger O Connor*. *Mortough* was a Prince of great Virtue and exemplary Piety; he it was that beſtowed *Caſhel* upon the Clergy, as a Teſtimony of his Munificence and divine Charity, in the firſt Year of his Reign, and confirm'd it to them in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand one hundred and eleven. *A. D.* 1110.

This *Iriſh* Monarch ſummon'd a general Aſſembly of all the Nobility and Clergy of his Kingdom, and order'd them by his royal Summons to meet him at a Place call'd *Fiadh Mac Naonguſa*. The Clergy of the Iſland, who appear'd in that Convention, conſiſted of the Perſons following; *Maolmuire O Dunain* Archbiſhop of the Province of *Munſter*, *Ceallach Mac Hugh* the Converb of St *Patrick*, and Vicar General to the Primate of *Ardmach*, eight other Biſhops of inferior Dioceſes, three hundred and ſixty Prieſts and Priors, one hundred and forty Deacons, and many other religious Perſons of all Orders. In this Convention were many wholſome Laws and Regulations eſtabliſh'd, not only for the Government of the Clergy, but of the Laity likewiſe,

throughout the Kingdom; ſoon after *Maolmuire O Dunagain* Archbiſhop of the Province of *Munſter* was tranſlated to a better Life.

don lion and eaɣbuɣ a-ɣuſ eleiɲe taiɲɲɣ aɲ-ɣo 7c̄.

Another general Convention was ſummon'd in the Reign of *Mortough* King of *Ireland*, in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand one hundred and fifteen, by *Giolla Eaſbuig* Biſhop of *Limerick*, who was then Legate of *Ireland*, and the firſt Perſon in Authority over the whole Aſſembly. The old Book of *Cluain Aidnach* in *Leix*, gives a particular Account of this ſynodical Meeting, and records the principal Tranſactions that were debated and agreed upon in that Aſſembly. This Treatiſe relates that in that Convocation it was ordained, that there ſhould be twelve Epiſcopal Sees fix'd in *Leath Modha*, which contain'd the Southern half of the Iſland, and that the ſame Number of Biſhops ſhould be appointed in *Leath Cuinn*, which included the Northern half: It was agreed likewiſe that two Biſhops ſhould be ſettled in the Country of *Meath*. In this Convention the Revenue of the Clergy and the Church Lands were confirm'd to the ſeveral Biſhops of the Iſland, for their Maintenance and Support of the epiſcopal Character, which Lands were to be exempted from Tribute and Chief Rents and other publick Contributions, and ſo remain in that State of Freedom and Independency for ever. At this Time the Boundaries of all the Dioceſes in that Iſland were diſtinctly laid out, and it was eſtabliſh'd that in the Diviſion of *Leath Cuinn*, there ſhould be twelve Biſhops beſides the Primate, five were fix'd in the Province of *Ulſter*, five in the Province of *Conacht*, and two in the Country of *Meath*, which make up the whole Number. The Primate had the Government of *Ardmach*, and exerciſed a ſpiritual Juriſdiction over the whole Kingdom, over *Clochar*, *Ardſratha*, *Derry*, *Coinire*, and *Dun da Leath Glas*.

don talaiɲ ɣaoɲ do tuɣaḋ don eaglaiɲɣ 7c̄.

The Seats of Reſidence for the Biſhops of *Meath* were *Damhliag* and *Cluain Joraird*. The Biſhops in the Province of *Conacht* reſided at *Tuam da Gualann*, *Cluain Freарta*, *Brenoian*, *Conga*, *Kilala* and *Ard Carna*. The Palaces of the Biſhops in *Munſter* were firſt *Caſhel*, where the Archbiſhop of *Leath Modha* reſided, *Liſmore*, or *Waterford*, *Cork*, *Rathmoigh*, *Deiſgirt*, *Limerick*, *Killaloe*, and *Emlioch Jobhair*; theſe ſeven Seats were appointed for the Biſhops of *Munſter* in that Convention.

do ċaṫaoiɾ eaɣbuiɣ ɣaċ eaɣbuiɣ a leaṫ Mo-ḋo aɲɾo.

In the Province of *Leinſter* were ordain'd five Sees, *viz.* *Killcuillin*, *Laghlin*, *Kildare*, *Glean da Loch*, and *Wexford*, otherwiſe call'd *Fearna*, which five Sees being added to the ſeven in the Province of *Munſter* abovemention'd, make up the Number of twelve, ordain'd in the Diviſion of the Iſland diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of *Leath Modha*. The Reaſon why the See of *Dublin* is not taken Notice of in this Place, is becauſe the Biſhop of that Dioceſe generally received his Conſecration from the Hands of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in *England*. *Hanmer* the Hiſtorian very unjuſtly aſſerts in his Chronicle, that the Clergy of *Ireland* were under the ſpiritual Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, from the Time of *Auguſtine* the Monk to the Reign of King *Henry* the Second; but he brings no Evidence to confirm this Opinion, nor is it poſſible for him to prove that the *Iriſh* Clergy paid Obedience to any of the Prelates of *Canterbury*, except to *Lanfranc*, *Ranulph* and *Anſelm*; nor at that Time did the Clergy in general throughout the Kingdom, pay Obedience to theſe Archbiſhops, but only ſuch as lived in *Dublin*, *Waterford*, and *Limerick*, that originally deſcended from the *Danes*, or elſe were of the *Norman* Race, who were derived from the ſame Extraction. And as a Teſtimony not to be denied upon this Occaſion, I appeal to the Writings of that Prodigy of Learning and Induſtry, Archbiſhop *Uſher*, who aſſerts the ſame upon good Authority, and confutes this *Engliſh* Hiſtorian beyond a Poſſibility of Reply. It appears therefore evidently that the Number of Biſhops in the Province of *Munſter* were ſix, and that ſix likewiſe were appointed over the Province of *Leinſter*, and all of them were under the ſpiritual Power of the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*, as Arch Prelate of *Leath Modha*, in Imitation of the Form of Government eſtabliſh'd in the State, which whoever pleaſes may be fully inform'd of by turning back to the Reign of *Laogaire* King of *Ireland*.

cuid do éleiſ eiſtiom̃ do ſaiṁ loċlanaċ.

This *Iriſh* Synod, call'd the Convocation of *Rath Breaſail*, determin'd the Boundaries of the ſeveral Dioceſes, and fix'd them in the Manner following. The Dioceſe of the Biſhop of *Ardmach* extended from *Sliabh* or Mount *Breag* to *Cuill Cianachta*, and from *Biorr* to *Abhain More*. The Dioceſe of the Biſhop of *Clochair* extended from *Abhainmore* to *Gabhail Liuin*, and from *Sliabh* or Mount *Biatha* to Mount *Larga*. The Dioceſe of

do ſgéada gaċeaṫbuiġ an eiſiñ 7 da tteoṁantaṫ aṅgoṫ.

of *Ard Sreatha* extended from Mount *Larga* to *Carn Glas*, and from *Loch Craoi* to *Binn Fiobhne*. TheD ioceſe of the Biſhop of *Derry* extended from *Eaſruadh* to *Srubh Broinn*, and from thence to *Carn Glas*. The Dioceſe of the Biſhop of *Cuinire* extended from *Binn Fiobhne* to *Torbuirg*, and from Port *Murbuilg* to *Hollorba*, and to *Cuan Snamha Haighne*, and from *Gloin Riogh* to *Colbha Gearmann*. The Dioceſe of the Biſhop of *Dun da Leath Glas* is not laid out in the Journal of this Convention. The Dioceſe of the Biſhop of *Damhliag* extended from Mount *Breag* to *Carn Dun Cuair*, and from *Lochan na Himrime* Eaſtwards to the Sea. The Dioceſe of *Cluain Hioraird* extended from *Clochan* Eaſtwards to the *Shannon*, and from *Vir Coilte* to *Cluain Conaire*. The Dioceſe of *Cluain Fearta* extended from the *Shannon* to *Buirinn*, and from *Eachtighe* to *Suca*. The Dioceſe of *Tuam* extended from *Suca* to *Ard Carna*, and from *Athan Tearmon* to the *Shannon*. The Dioceſe of *Conga*, extended from *Abhain O Broin* in the North to *Neamhthain*, and from *Athan Tearmon* Weſtwards to *Killala*. The Dioceſe of *Killala* extended from *Neimhthin* to *Eaſruadh*, and from *Cill Ard Bille* to *Srathan Fearainn*. The Dioceſe of *Ard Carna* extended from *Ard Carna* to *Sliabh an Jaruinn*, and from *Ceis Corainn* to *Huircuilten*. If the Clergy of the Province of *Conacht* will allow of theſe Boundaries, it will be a Satisfaction to me, but if they are diſpleaſed, yet it muſt be granted that there were but five Biſhopricks in that Province.

The Dioceſe of the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel* extended from Mount *Eibhlinne* to the River *Siuir*, and from *Cnamh Coill* by *Tipperary* to *Grein Airbha*, that is to *Croſs Greine* Weſtwards. The Dioceſe of *Liſmore* or *Waterford* extended from *Mileadhach* upon the Bank of the River *Bearrow*, to the Meeting of the *three Streams* of *Corke*, and from the River *Siuir* Southwards to the Sea. The Dioceſe of *Cork* extended from *Cork* to *Carn Vi Neid*, and from the *Black Water* Southwards to the Sea. The Dioceſe of *Rath Maighe Deiſgirt* extended from *Baoi Bearra* to *Ceann Meara*, and from *Feil* to *Dairbhre*. The Dioceſe of *Killaloe* extended from *Slighe Dala* to *Leim Congcullun*, and from Mount *Eachtuighe* to Mount *Vidhe an Riogh*, and from thence to Mount or *Glean Caoin*. The Dioceſe of *Limerick* extended from *Maolcearn* Weſtwards to *Ath an Coinne Lodain*,

Lodain, and to *Lach Guir*, and to *Lathach More*, and from *Aidhne* Weſtwards, and *Ard Patrick* Southwards, and *Beallach Feabhrat* and *Tullach* incluſive; *Feil* and *Tairbeart* Weſtwards, and *Cuinche* in *Thumond Croſs* in Mount *Vidhe an Riogh*, and *Dubh Abhain*; The Journal of that Convention adds this Sanction in this Place, *Whoever exceeds theſe Boundaries acts contrary to the Will of God, and the Intention of St.* Peter *and St.* Patrick, *and all the Chriſtian Churches.* The Cathedral of this Dioceſe is St. *Mary*'s Church in *Limerick*. The Dioceſe of *Emly Jobhair*, extended from *Cluain Caoin* to the *Black Water*, and from *Cnamh Coill* by *Tipperary* to *Abhain Alla*. The Dioceſe of *Kilkenny* extended from Mount *Bladhma* to *Mileadhach*, and from *Grein Airb* to Mount *Mairge*. The Dioceſe of *Leith Glin* extended from Mount *Bladhma* to Mount *Vidhe* in the Province of *Leinſter*, and from Mount *Mairge* to *Beallach Carcrach*, and from *Beallach Mugna* to *Teach Moling* and to *Natearmann*. The Dioceſe of *Kildare* extended from *Ros Fionglaiſe* to the *Naas* in *Leinſter*, and from thence to *Cumar Cluana Hioraird*, and to the Mounts *Glin da Loch*. The Dioceſe of *Glin da Loch* extends from *Grianog* to *Breigeirinn*, to the *Naas*, and to *Reachroinn*. The Dioceſe of *Fearns* or *Wexford*, extends from *Beigeirn* to *Mileadhach*, on the Weſt of the River *Bearow*, and from Mount *Vidhe* in the Province of *Leinſter* Southwards to the Sea. The Clergy of the Province of *Leinſter*, I preſume, will allow of this Method of laying out the Boundaries of the ſeveral Dioceſes; nor is it to be diſputed that there were any more than five Biſhopricks in that Province. The famous Convocation of *Rath Breaſal* and the twenty five Biſhops that ſat in that Aſſembly, left the Bleſſing of God and their own likewiſe upon the ſucceeding Biſhops, in the twenty five Dioceſes above mention'd, who ſhould ſupport and vindicate the Orders and Laws that were ordained in that Synod, with Regard to the Limits of their ſeveral Biſhopricks, and invok'd dreadful Imprecations upon ſuch who preſumed to violate thoſe Injunctions, or diſputed the Authority of that venerable Synod.

bo beanaſ cuiged i fiteid eaſ-bug coimci-onoil Rata bpeaſail an ſo 7c.

It is obſerv'd by *Hacluit* in his Chronicle, that when *Mortough O Bryen* was poſſeſs'd of the Government of *Ireland*, the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Iſlands ſent a Meſſenger to that Prince, that he would ſend them a Perſon

Perſon of the royal Blood to command thoſe Iſles, during the Minority of *Olanus* or *Humphry* the Son of *Godfrey*, who was apparent Heir to the Crown of thoſe Countries. *Mortough* complied with their Requeſt, and ſent a Couſin of his own, whoſe Name was *Daniel*, the Son of *Teige O Bryen*, who adminiſter'd the Government for the Space of three Years; but notwithſtanding he was no more than a Viceroy over the People, he ruled with that Tyranny and deſpotick Power, that the Inhabitants began to ſuſpect his Deſigns, and grew jealous of their Rights and Privileges, which he attempted to invade, and therefore the principal Perſons of the Iſland depoſed him from his Authority, and ignominiouſly ſent him back into *Ireland*.

ionghab do domnaill ꝛ, bꝛiain ar na hoileain anꝛo ꝛē.

We have an Account likewiſe in the ſame Hiſtorian, that *Magnus* the Son of *Olanus*, the Son of *Arailt*, that was King of *Norway*, diſpatch'd Meſſengers to *Mortough O Bryen*, to demand his Homage and Submiſſion; and likewiſe ſent a Pair of his Shoes, which he commanded him to carry upon his Shoulders, as an evident Teſtimony of his Subjection. *Mortough*, dreading an Invaſion from theſe Foreigners, we are inform'd, obey'd, which ſervile Compliance of his was ſo reſented by the Nobility and the chief Perſons of his Dominions, that they upbraided him with Cowardice and a Meanneſs of Spirit, for degenerating from the Courage of his Anceſtors, who abhor'd ſuch abject Behaviour, and would have chaſtiſed with the Sword the haughty *Dane* for the Inſolence of his Demands. But *Mortough* was not in the leaſt incenſed by this Remonſtrance, and replied with great Mildneſs, that he would rather advance the Happineſs and Security of his Country by his Submiſſion, than expoſe to Ruin and Deſolation the leaſt Province in his Dominions.

teaꝛ maġnuꝛ moꝛ ṁac Roġ laelan an eiꝛiñ.

But *Magnus* not ſatisfied with this ſervile Homage from *Mortough*, fitted out a numerous Fleet, which he man'd with *Danes* and *Norwegians*, and ſet Sail for the *Iriſh* Coaſts; his Deſign was to plunder and deſtroy the Country, and to haraſs it in a dreadful Manner. The People he determin'd to put to the Sword without Mercy, and to take ample Revenge upon the *Iriſh*, for all the Victories they had obtain'd over the *Danes*, and for driving them out of the Iſland. And ſo impatient was this cruel *Dane* to put his Reſolution in Execution, that he landed with his Wife, a few of his Nobility,

bility, and a ſmall Number of Soldiers, before the Body of his Fleet approach'd the Shore and ſet the Country about him on Fire. But the *Iriſh* were prepared to receive him, for they had laid Ambuſhes to cut him off before the reſt of his Forces arrived, and ſurpriſed him with that Succeſs that *Magnus* and all his Men were deſtroy'd. When the reſt of the Fleet arriv'd, they were ſo aſtoniſh'd with the Misfortune of their Captain and their Companions, that they made all the Sail they could homewards, and bid a final adieu to the Iſland.

Mortough O Bryen, King of *Ireland*, fell ſick of a languiſhing Diſeaſe, which attended him for five Years, and then concluded his Life and Reign. He died at *Ardmach*, and made a moſt religious Exit; His Body was buried in the great Church at *Killaloe*, in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand one hundred and thirty.

Turlough the Son of *Roger O Connor*, ſucceeded to the Government of the greateſt Part of the Iſland, and ſat upon the Throne twenty Years. This Prince diſtinguiſh'd his Reign by many memorable Actions; among the reſt he erected three remarkable Bridges in the Province of *Conacht*, the Bridge of *Athlone*, and the Bridge of *Ath Chrochta*, both which ſtood over the *Shannon*, and the Bridge of *Dun Leogha* upon the *Suca*. This Monarch enter'd the Territories of *Munſter* in an hoſtile Manner, and among other Devaſtations he plunder'd *Caſhel* and *Ard Fianain*. But the Provincial Troops falling ſucceſsfully upon his Rear, did great Execution, and ſlew *Hugh O Heyn* King of *Fiachrach Aidhne*, and *Muireadhach O Flatherty* King of Weſt *Conacht*, and many other Perſons of the firſt Diſtinction. But this Misfortune did not diſcourage *Turlough* in his Deſigns upon that Province, for he ſoon repair'd the Loſs he had ſuffer'd by recruiting his Forces, and completing his Battalions he enter'd the Country with all the Fury of an inraged Enemy, where he uſed great Cruelties, and committed inexpreſſible Barbarities upon the People. He reduc'd the Province under his Obedience, and as his own by Right of Conqueſt he divided it into two Parts; the South Diviſion he gave to *Donough Mac Carty*, and the North he beſtowed upon *Connor O Bryen*; but acting with great Policy before he fix'd them in Poſſeſſion, he oblig'd them to deliver Hoſtages as a Security for their future Homage and Subjection.

A. D. 1130.

Tri droichid targamla do tog an toinbealb- ać ro.

I

About this Time the Church of *Cormac* at *Caſhel* was conſecrated, at the Performance of which Solemnity the principal Clergy and Nobility of that Kingdom were preſent, in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand one hundred and thirty four. Soon after *Cormac Mac Carty* was barbarouſly murther'd by *Connor O Bryen*, who was his near Relation; and about the ſame Time the pious *Maolmaodhog* or *Malichias*, who was Archbiſhop of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, was removed to another Life.

toıɣdealbać o ⟨oncabȝ do ðul ag ereaća na Sſuman.

Turlough O Connor made an Attempt upon the whole Province of *Munſter*, and for that purpoſe he collected all the Forces of *Conacht* and *Leinſter*, of *Meath Teafa* and *O Ruorke*, and directed his March to *Gleann Maghair*, but there he was met by *Turlough O Bryen* and the Son of *Connor O Bryen*, attended with the Provincial Troops which conſiſted of three Battalions; both Armies prepared for Battel, and began the Charge with great Fury and Slaughter; for ſome Time the Succeſs was doubtful, but at laſt favour'd *Turlough O Connor*, and the *Momonian* Troops, and the martial Tribe of the *Dailgais* receiv'd a terrible Defeat at *Moin More*, and that Tribe ſuffer'd inexpreſſible Loſs in the Engagement. After this Victory *Turlough O Bryen* was baniſh'd to *Tir Eogain*, and *Turlough O Connor* made another Diviſion of the Province of *Munſter*, between *Teige O Bryen* and *Diarmuid* the Son of *Cormac Mac Carty*.

Turlough O Connor, the King of *Ireland*, did not long ſurvive this memorable Battel; but died in the ſixty eighth Year of his Age, and was interr'd with great Solemnity near the great Altar of *Ciaran* at *Cluain Mac Nois*. This Prince left to the Clergy of the Kingdom the greateſt Part of his perſonal Eſtate, which conſiſted of five hundred and forty Ounces of Gold, forty Marks of Silver, all his Jewels, Plate, Horſes, Arms, Bows, Quivers, Arrows, and all his military Equipage, and ordain'd that this Legacy of his ſhould be divided into juſt Proportions, and given to the Clergy according to their ſeveral Degrees and the Orders they profeſs'd. The Deceaſe of this Prince was accompanied by the Death of the moſt religious *Teige O Lonargain* Biſhop of *Killaloe*, who expired in the Year of the Chriſtian Æra one thouſand one hundred and fifty,

Mortough

Mortough Mac Neill Mac Lachluin ſucceeded in the Government of *Ireland:* This Prince was deſcended from the Poſterity of *Heremon*, and commanded the greateſt Part of the Iſland for eighteen Years. In the ſeventh Year of his Reign was conven'd a national Synod of the Clergy, which aſſembled at *Ceanannus* in the Country of *Meath*, and in the Year of our Lord one thouſand one hundred fifty ſeven. The Deſign of this Convocation was to conſult proper Meaſures for the better Propagation of the Chriſtian Faith; for the more effectual Edification of the People, and to ordain two more Archbiſhops in the Iſland; for before there were no more than the Archbiſhop of *Ardmach* and *Caſhel*. The principal Perſons who were appointed by the Pope to preſide in this Convention, were *Giolla Crioſt Ó Conaire*, the Biſhop of *Liſmore*, and the Superior of all the Monks in *Ireland*, and the Pope's Legate, and *John Papiron* one of the *Roman* Cardinals. They regulated the Dioceſes throughout the Kingdom, and beſtowed four *Copes* upon the four Archbiſhops, which was very ungrateful to the *Iriſh*; for they would have been better ſatisfied with the old Form, without the Addition of any more Archbiſhopricks. One of theſe *Copes* (call'd *Pallium* in the *Journal* of that Synod) was beſtowed upon *Ardmach*, and another upon *Caſhel*, which was contrary to the Will of the Clergy of *Ardmach* and *Dun da Leath Glas*; the other two were preſented to the new Archbiſhops, as appears expreſſly by an old Book of the Clergy of *Cluain Aidnach*, where the Determinations of that Council are particularly recorded; the ſame Treatiſe mentions that the Synod aſſembled in the Year of *Chriſt* one thouſand one hundred fifty ſeven, and gives the following Account of the Injunctions that were eſtabliſh'd, and the Delivery of the four *Copes* in the Manner following.

A. D. 1150.

eoinċionol cleiṙe anṙo 7ē.

MDLVII. *Anno ab Incarnatione Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti biſſextili nobile Concilium in vernali tempore apud* Ceanannus *celebratum fuit; in quo præſidens Dominus* Joannes *Cardinalis, Presbyter beati* Laurentii *inter viginti duos Epiſcopos, & quinque Electos, & inter tot Abbates & Priores ex parte beatorum Apoſtolorum* Petri & Pauli & *Domini Apoſtolici* Eugenii, *Simoniam & Uſuras omnibus modis extirpavit, & damnavit, & Decimas dandas Apoſtolicâ Authoritate præcepit. Quatuor* Pallia *quatuor Archiepiſcopis* Hiberniæ Dublinienſi, Tuaimenſi, Caiſelenſi & Ardmachano

euiḋ do ṙ-claiḃ añallaċ eluana haiḋnaċ añ ṙo 7ē.

Ardmachano *tradidit. Inſuper* Ardmachanum *Epiſcopum in Primatem ſuper alios prout decuit ordinavit: Qui etiam Cardinalis* Joannes *protinus poſt peractum Concilium iter arripuit & nono Calendas* Aprilis *transfretavit. In the Year from the Incarnation of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, being Biſſextile, was celebrated in the Spring a noble Council at* Ceanannus. *In which* Synod *preſided Cardinal* John, *a Presbyter of the bleſſed St.* Laurence, *and the Aſſembly conſiſted of two and twenty Biſhops, and five Biſhops Elect, and of ſo many Abbots and Priors, belonging to the bleſſed Apoſtles* Peter & Paul, *and our Apoſtolick Father* Eugenius. *This Cardinal condemn'd, and by all proper Methods extirpated the Practice of Simony and Uſury, and commanded Tythes to be paid by Apoſtolical Authority. He deliver'd four* Copes *to the four Archbiſhops of* Ireland, *to the Archbiſhop of* Dublin, *of* Tuam, *of* Caſhel *and* Ardmach: *Moreover he conſtituted, as it became him, the Archbiſhop of* Ardmach *Primate over the reſt, and as ſoon as the Council was ended he began his Journey, and paſs'd the Seas upon the ninth Day of the Calends of April.*

The Names of the Biſhops that were preſent in this ſynodical Meeting, are deliver'd down to us in the Manner following. *Giolla Crioſt O Conaire* the Biſhop of *Liſmore*, and the Pope's Legate, *Giolla Mac Liag* Primate of *Ireland*. *Daniel O Longargan* Archbiſhop of *Munſter*, that is *Caſhel*; *Hugh O Heyn* Archbiſhop of *Conacht*, that is *Tuam Greine*; *Gregory* Biſhop of *Dublin*, *Giolla na Naomh* Biſhop *Gleann da Loch*; *Dungal O Caollaighe* Biſhop of *Leithglinn*, *Tuiſtius* Biſhop of *Waterford*, *Daniel O Fogartaigh* Vicar General Biſhop of *Oſſery*. *Fionn Mac Tiagurnain* Biſhop of *Kildare*, *Giolla an Choimde* (or *Deicola*, a *Worſhipper of God.*) *O Hardmhaoil* Biſhop of *Imleach* or *Elmy*; *Giolla Aodh O Heyn* Biſhop of *Cork*; *Maolbreanuin O Ruanain* Biſhop of *Kerry*, that is *Ard Fearta*; *Turgeſius* Biſhop of *Limerick*; *Mortough O Maoilidhir* Biſhop of *Cluain Mac Naois*; *Maoilioſa O Conachtain* Biſhop of *Oirthior Conacht*; *Va Ruadhain* Biſhop of *Luighne*, that is *Achad* or *Achonry*; *Macraith O Morain* Biſhop of *Conmaicne* or *Ardacha*, *Eathruadh O Miadhachain* Biſhop of *Cluain Joraird*. *Tuathal O Connachtaig* Biſhop of *Jobh Bruinn*, that is *Enachduin*; *Muireadhach O Cobhthaig* Biſhop of *Cineal Eogain*, that is *Derry*; *Maolpadruic O Beanain* Biſhop of *Dailnaruigh*, that is of *Connor*, *Maoilioſe Mac an Chleirighchuirr* Biſhop of *Down*.

an lionedy bug do bi yan coinail yo 7e.

The

The Archbiſhop of *Ardmach* had under his Juriſdiction the following Sees; *Conor*, *Down*, *Louth*, *Clonard*, *Kells*, *Ardachahd*, *Rapho*, *Rathlury*, *Duleek* and *Derry*; but ſome of theſe have ſince been united into one Biſhoprick. The Archbiſhop of *Caſhel* preſided over the Dioceſes of *Killaloe*, *Limerick*, *Inis Catha*, *Kilſenora*, *Emly*, *Roſcra*, *Waterford*, *Liſmore*, *Cloin*, *Cork*, *Roſs*, and *Ardfearta*; but the Number is not ſo many at preſent, becauſe ſome of them have been likewiſe united. Under the Authority of the Archbiſhop of *Dublin* are theſe Sees, *Gleandaloch*, *Ferns*, *Offery*, *Leithglinn*, and *Kildare*. The Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *Tuam* extends over the Dioceſe of *Mayo*, *Killala*, *Roſcomon*, *Cluainfeart*, *Achonry*, *Cluain Mac Nois*, and *Kilmacogh*, in *Iriſh Cill mhic Duach*, but thoſe Sees are now fewer, and ſome of them at this Time are utterly unknown.

do Rach do caſcoin eadbuig do bi fa na hadeadbuig anſo.

Not long after this national Convention broke up, *Daniel O Longargain* Biſhop of *Munſter* left the World; Nor did *Mortough Mac Neill* long ſurvive, who was King over the principal Part of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Rodorick, otherwiſe call'd *Roger*, fix'd himſelf in the Throne of his Predeceſſor. He was the Son of *Turlough O Connor*, ſirnamed the *Great*, who deſcended from the royal Line of *Heremon*. This Prince, by the Hiſtorians of thoſe Times, was always plac'd in the Table of the *Iriſh* Monarchs, and call'd King of *Ireland*, and not improperly, for the Kings of *Oirgiallach*, of *Meath*, and *Breifne* ſubmitted to him, though many of the Nobility and Gentry of the Iſland ſtood out and oppoſed his Government. He is ſaid to wear the Crown eight Years. *A. D.* 1168.

do Ruġṙiġḃe o conchabȝ anſo 7ē.

In the Reign of *Roderick* King of *Ireland*, *Teighernan O Ruorke* the King of *Breifne*, had married a Lady of a very laſcivious Diſpoſition, who had baniſh'd the conjugal Eſteem that belong'd to a Huſband, and reſolv'd, when Opportunity offer'd, to fly away from his Court. The Name of this Lady was *Dearbhforguill*, the Daughter of *Mortough Mac Floinn* King of *Meath*, (and not the Wife of that Prince, as *Giraldus Cambrenſis* falſly aſſerts.) In order to accompliſh her Deſigns ſhe ſent a private Meſſage to *Diarmuid Mac Morough* the King of *Leinſter*, with whom ſhe was in Love, and intreated him that he would reſcue her from

do dealg ma tigeadh; Rugadh so.

the Embraces of a Husband she hated, and use any Methods either of Stratagem or Force to carry her away: And to favour her Escape the Messenger was to acquaint the King of *Leinster*, that he might safely remove to *Conachr*, and continue there till her Husband set out upon his Pilgrimage to St. *Patrick's Purgatory*, which he proposed to undertake in a short Time; so that if he complied with this Opportunity, he might easily convey her to *Leinster*, where they might both gratify with Security those Desires, which her forced Marriage with the King of *Briesne* would not suffer her to improve.

Diarmuid received this Message with all the Joy of a transported Lover, and immediately prepared to accomplish an Amour that had been long carried on, but by some unfortunate Accidents had been always perplex'd and disappointed. He order'd a Party of Horse to attend him, and arriving ar the Place where the Lady was, he found her ready to receive him. He caught her in his Arms and mounted her on Horse-back behind one of his superior Officers, who soon arrived with her at his Palace in *Leinster*. But the Lady did not seem outwardly to be concern'd in this Design, for when she was seized she cry'd out for help as if she had been carried away by Violence, the better to put a Colour upon her Escape.

The King of *Briesne* was at this Time upon his Pilgrimage; but when he return'd he soon miss'd his Wife, and understanding that she was seized by Force by the King of *Leinster*, (for the Lady by her Outcrys had deceived her Attendants) he instantly meditated Revenge, and applied himself to *Roderick* the King of *Ireland* for Assistance; He likewise instigated the Nobility and Gentry of his own Country to undertake his Quarrel, and to chastise the Ravisher for this outrageous Indignity, which so sensibly affected his own, and the Honour of his Wife and Family. The King of *Ireland* immediately muster'd all the Provincial Troops of *Conachr*, the Forces of *Briesne*, of *Oirgiallach* and the Country of *Meath*, with a full Resolution to enter the Province of *Leinster*, with Fire and Sword, and take ample Satisfaction of that Prince, for the base and unworthy Act he had committed. *Diarmuid* had soon Intelligence of these military Preparations against him, and summoning his Nobility about him, he laid before them the

do dul Riogh bhreisne go Rughadhe o conchabhar.

formidable Strength of the Confederate Army, and with great Condeſcenſion implored their Help, to ſcatter the impending Storm that would not only overwhelm himſelf but involve them in the common Ruin, and bring Deſtruction upon the whole Country. But this Application had not the Effect deſired, for the Nobility had conceived ſo violent a Reſentment againſt their Prince, for the abominable Injury he had committed, that they abſolutely refuſed to ſupport him in ſo wicked a Cauſe, which no Excuſe could palliate, and nothing but Repentance and Reſtitution could atone for; and to ſecure themſelves from any Violence that *Diarmuid* might propoſe to execute, the Nobility renounc'd his Authority and put themſelves under the Protection of *Roderick O Connor* King of *Ireland*; for the King of *Leinſter* had incens'd his Subjects by many former Provocations, and by his impolitick and tyrannical Government had ſo loſt their Affections, that they left him in his Diſtreſs, and abandon'd him to the Power of his Enemies. The King of *Ireland*, encourag'd by this Defection of the Nobility of *Leinſter*, march'd his Army into the Territories of that Province, and plunder'd the Country that had continued firm in their Allegiance to *Diarmuid*; for he met with no Oppoſition, the King of *Leinſter* being oblig'd to fly with a few Followers and leave the Province without Defence. The Confederate Army raged with all the Terrors of Fire and Sword, and among other dreadful Devaſtations they march'd to *Fearna*, plunder'd and demoliſh'd the royal Palace of *Diarmuid*, and drove that unfortunate Prince out of the Iſland.

longbaṡ Rioġ laiġion anṫo.

This exiled King thus forc'd from his Dominions was bent upon Revenge, and giving a full Looſe to his Paſſions, determin'd to puniſh his rebellious Nobility at all Hazards, though the Happineſs of his Country was to be ſacrific'd in the Attempt. For this purpoſe he fled into *France*, and implor'd the Protection of *Henry* the ſecond King of *England*, who was carrying on his Conqueſts in that Country. The *Engliſh* Monarch was not then in a Capacity to lend him any Troops to aſſiſt him in the Recovery of his Crown, but wrote Letters by him to ſome of his Miniſters in *England*, which gave him Authority to raiſe what Men were willing to liſt themſelves in his Service, and tranſport them into *Ireland*. *Diarmuid* gratefully receiv'd and acknowledg'd

do Rioġ Saṡan aġuṡ do Rioġ laiġion anṫo.

knowledg'd the Civiltiy he found from King *Henry*, and taking his leave of that Prince, he left *France* and landed ſafely in the Port of *Briſtol*. Upon his Arrival he deliver'd his Commiſſion to the Magiſtrates of that City, where the Letters were publickly read, and to encourage Men to engage in his Service he made ample Promiſes of Lands and Eſtates to ſuch, who offer'd themſelves and would aſſiſt him in the Expedition againſt his Enemies, who had invaded his Province and rob'd him of his Crown. In this City he met *Richard Mac Gilbert* Son to the Earl of *Strangwell*, to whom he engaged that if he would appear in his Cauſe and raiſe a Body of Men for his Service, he would beſtow upon him his Daughter *Aoiffe*, who was Heir apparent to his Dominions, and as a Dowry would confirm to him and his Heirs the Crown of *Leinſter* after his Deceaſe. The *Engliſh* Nobleman joyfully accepted of the Terms, and promiſed that he would inſtantly beat up for Voluntiers, and when he had completed his Number he would tranſport them into *Ireland*.

Tighernan Rua O'Ruairc ann-yo.

Diarmuid having met with this Encouragement from the *Engliſh*, went into *Wales*, the Prince of which Country at that Time was *Ralph Griffin*, who was deputed to that Government by *Henry* the Second of *England*. To him he notified the Cauſe of his Arrival and the Circumſtances of his diſtreſs'd Affairs, and deſired that he would favour the Cauſe of an exiled Prince driven from his Dominions, by a ſeditious Nobility and the Rebellion of his own Subjects. Here he was inform'd that a Nobleman of ſignal Courage and an experienc'd Commander, whoſe Name was *Robert Fitz Stephen*, was detain'd a Priſoner by the Viceroy of *Wales*, for ſome traiterous Practices againſt the King of *England*. This Perſon he thought would be of great Importance to carry on his Deſigns, and therefore he ſolicited his Enlargement with all his Intereſt, and promiſed if *Ralph Griffin* would releaſe him from his Confinement and oblige him to engage in the *Iriſh* Expedition, *Fitz Stephen* ſhould never be under a Temptation to raiſe Diſturbances in *England*, for he would provide for him to his Satisfaction, and beſtow Eſtates upon him that ſhould ſupport him in a princely Grandeur, and ſatisfie the utmoſt Extent of his Ambition. *Robert Fitz Stephen* had a Brother in Law in that Country, whoſe Name was *Maurice Fitz Gerald*, who was in great Favour with *Ralph Griffin*, and he with the Biſhop of St. *Davids* in-

Nibiort mac Sriabha ann-yo.

‡ terceded

terceded for the Releaſement of *Fitz Stephen*, and with much Importunity prevail'd for his Diſcharge, but upon Condition that he ſhould tranſport himſelf into *Ireland*, between that Time and the Summer following, and contribute his utmoſt to the Reſtoration of the King of *Leinſter*. *Diarmuid* likewiſe obliged himſelf to confirm to this *Engliſh* Nobleman, the Town of *Wexford* and the two Canthreds of the Lands adjacent, to his Heirs for ever, as a Reward for his Service, in aſſiſting him to recover his Right, and to re-eſtabliſh him in his Dominions.

The King of *Leinſter*, having thus ſucceſsfully manag'd his Solicitation among the *Engliſh* and *Welſh*, convey'd himſelf with great Privacy and with a very ſmall Retinue into *Ireland*, in Order to be ready to receive the Succours he expected. He came to *Fearna* in a Diſguiſe, and diſcovering himſelf to the Clergy of that Place, they promiſed to protect him till his Deſigns were ripe for Execution. Here he lay conceal'd in his Retirement till the Summer following, at which Time *Robert Fitz Stephen*, having finiſh'd his Preparations and raiſed what Forces he was able, landed upon the Coaſts. The Number he brought over with him ſeem'd unequal to the Attempt; for it conſiſted of no more than thirty Knights, ſixty Eſquires, and three hundred foot Soldiers, who were ſet on Shore at a Place call'd *Cuan an Bhaimbh*, which lies upon the Border of the Country of *Wexford* upon the South by *Beg Abhain*. Theſe *Engliſh* Auxiliaries landed in *Ireland* in the ſeventh Year of the Reign of *Roderick O Connor*, and in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand one hundred and ſeventy five. There came over likewiſe in this Expedition a valiant Knight whoſe Name was *Hermon Morty*, that belong'd to the Earl of *Strangwell*, and was ſent by him to inſpect into the Manners and Diſpoſition of the *Iriſh*, and to make Diſcoveries of the Produce and the Extent of the Iſland.

teaſt Riogh laigion go heirinn & bro-one began.

eadh teaſt Bau an elinn.

Upon the Arrival of the Engliſh, *Robert Fitz Stephen* diſpatch'd a Meſſenger to the King of *Leinſter* with whom he kept Correſpondence. This News was very acceptable to *Diarmuid*, who immediately left his Obſcurity and putting himſelf at the Head of five hundred Horſe, whom he always had in Readineſs in the Country adjacent, he made all poſſible Haſte to join the *Engliſh*, and enter upon Action before his Enemies

were appriſed of his Deſign, or were in any Capacity to oppoſe him. A Council of War was immediately call'd, and it was reſolv'd that *Wexford* ſhould be cloſely beſieged, and accordingly the Army was drawn up before the Walls. But the Inhabitants were ſo terrified at the Approach of the King of *Leinſter*, that in a Meeting of the principal Burghers, it was unanimouſly agreed to open the Gates before any Aſſault was made, and by that Means recommend themſelves to the favour of the Victors, and prevent the Sacking of the Town. It was likewiſe concluded that a Number of ſelect Hoſtages ſhould be ſent to *Diarmuid* as a Security for their future Obedience and Submiſſion, and as Pledges for an annual Tribute, they would oblige themſelves to pay, as the moſt effectual Method, that could be thought of in that Exigency to ſave their Lives, and preſerve their Houſes from Plunder. Theſe Propoſals were no ſooner offer'd, but they were accepted by the King of *Leinſter*, who to fulfil his Engagement upon the Surrender beſtow'd the Town of *Wexford*, and two *Canthreds* of the adjacent Lands upon *Robert Fitz Stephen*, and likewiſe conferr'd the two next *Canthreds* upon *Hermon Morty*, as he had formerly promiſed when he was ſoliciting Aſſiſtance in *Wales*, againſt the prevailing Power of his Enemies.

do Rioġ laiġion ɛgar do ġallaiḃ anyo.

Diarmuid having thus rewarded his Auxiliaries, made a general Muſter of his whole Army both *Iriſh* and *Engliſh*, and found upon a Review, that his Force conſiſted of a complete Body of three thouſand Men. He gave Orders to decamp and march'd towards the Territories of *Offery*, with a Deſign to plunder the Country and reduce it to Obedience. The King of *Offery*, at this Time was *Donough* the Son of *Daniel Kambar*, who was a profeſs'd Enemy to the King of *Leinſter*. But when the confederate Army had paſs'd the Boundaries, and began to commit Hoſtilities upon the Inhabitants, the King of *Offery* finding himſelf in no Capacity to oppoſe the Invaders, ſummon'd a Council of his principal Nobility and Gentry, who after mature Conſideration were oblig'd to reſolve to ſend Hoſtages to the King of *Leinſter*, as a Teſtimony of their Submiſſion, and to pay him an annual Tax and acknowledge themſelves Tributaries; accordingly a Meſſenger was diſpatch'd expreſs with theſe Conditions, which the King of *Leinſter* Complied with, and by this

Means the Fury of the Soldiers was reſtran'd and the Country ſecured from farther Depredations.

By this Time the whole Kingdom was alarm'd with the Succeſs of *Diarmuid* and his Auxiliary *Engliſh*; and to prevent the dreadful Calamities of a civil War, the Chiefs of the Iſland, both Nobles and Gentry applied to *Roderick O Connor* King of *Ireland*, to conſult upon proper Methods to put a Stop to the ambitious Deſigns of the King of *Leinſter*, and ſcatter the impending Storm before it grew formidable, and in a Capacity of overwhelming the Iſland in Blood and Confuſion. A Convention of the Eſtates therefore was aſſembled and after many Debates, it was agreed that every Province in the Iſland ſhould be obliged to ſupply the King of *Ireland*, with an appointed Number of Forces, in Order to confine the King of *Leinſter*, within the Bounds of his Province, and drive the *Engliſh* out of the Country. This Reſolution was punctually executed, and every Province raiſed their *Quota* of Men, who were ſent to the Place of Rendezvous with the utmoſt Expedition. When *Roderick* found his Army complete, he began his March, and directed his Courſe towards *Jobh Cinſealach*, with a full Deſign to give Battel to the King of *Leinſter*, and fight him at all Adventures; But *Diarmuid* being much inferior in the Number of Men, determin'd not to ſtand the Shock of this formidable Army, but as *Roderick* approach'd he retir'd and withdrew with his Troops into the Woods and Wilderneſſes, which at that Time ſtood near *Fearna*, and afforded him a ſecure Retreat. The King of *Ireland*, perceiving that the Enemy would not abide the Iſſue of a deciſive Battel, but lurk'd in the Woods where they could not be attack'd, ſent to *Robert Fitz Stephen*, the Commander of the *Engliſh*, with Orders that he ſhould inſtantly leave the Country with all his Foreigners; for the Cauſe he was engaged in was unjuſt and diſhonourable, and he had no Right to a Foot of Land throughout the Iſland. But *Robert* deſpiſed this proud Command and return'd for Anſwer, that he had no Inclination to quit the Country and would never forſake the King of *Leinſter*, but proſecute his Right as long as he had a Man left. *Roderick* enraged with this Reply divided his Army into ſmall Bodies, and gave Orders to his Officers to enter the Woods and attack the King of *Leinſter* in his Faſtneſſes, and he commanded them

do cuaidh-ig tigirle agus maith einiodh tar-ſ Diarmuda 7 na ngall an-ſo.

to

to give no Quarter to Native or Foreigner, but to put them all to the Sword, and by that Means at once to bring the War to a final End.

do Rioġ eirioñ dʒo 7ē.

But the Clergy of the Province of *Leinſter*, foreſeeing that theſe Commotions would be of fatal Conſequence to their Country, and that theſe inteſtine Broils were deſtructive to the Peace and the eſtabliſh'd Revenues of the Church, reſolv'd to uſe their utmoſt Efforts in reconciling the two Kings, and ſecuring the Kingdom from Bloodſhed and other Miſeries, that the Continuation of the War made unavoidable. For that Purpoſe they aſſembled in a Body, and marched towards the Army of the King of *Ireland*. When they arriv'd they were admitted into the King's Preſence, and proſtrating themſelves before him as humble Supplicants, they beſeech'd him to commiſerate the diſtreſs'd State of his native Country, and prevent the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, by ceaſing of Hoſtilities aud entring into a Treaty with the King of *Leinſter*. *Roderick*, who was a Prince of a merciful Diſpoſition, relented at this Repreſentation of the Clergy, and was contented to withdraw his Army and come into pacifick Meaſures with the King of *Leinſter*. The Conditions of Peace were agreed upon, which eſtabliſh'd that *Diarmuid* ſhould enjoy the Government of *Leinſter* in as full Extent, as any of his Predeceſſors did before him, but he was oblig'd to ſend in Hoſtages of the firſt Quality to the King of *Ireland*, as a Security for his future Obedience, and that he would not embroil the Kingdom in new Troubles; he was bound likewiſe to promiſe Fealty and Homage to the Crown of *Ireland*, as the Kings of *Leinſter* had ever done to the *Iriſh* Monarchs, and engage that he would give no Encouragement to Foreigners to invade the Iſland, particularly that the *Engliſh* ſhould find no Protection from him, but be compell'd to quit the Country. Theſe Conditions were accepted by *Diarmuid*, who as an Evidence of his Integrity deliver'd to *Roderick* as an Hoſtage his Son whoſe Name was *Art na Ngiall*, and the King of *Ireland* ſtipulated that he would beſtow his Sifter in Marriage upon the King of *Leinſter*, by which Alliance it was hoped that a ſolid and laſting Peace would be eſtabliſh'd between the two Families and the Iſland reſtored to its former Tranquillity.

do ġiot Rioġ eirioñ 7 laiġion ar-ġo 7ē.

But

But this happy Proſpect was ſoon obſcured; for the Summer following *Maurice Fitz Gerald*, remembring the Promiſe he had made to the King of *Leinſter*, landed in *Ireland*. Nor was he without Hopes that by aſſiſting that Prince to recover his Right, he ſhould be intitled to a great Reward and obtain large Poſſeſſions in the Country. The Number of Men that he brought over in this Expedition, conſiſted of no more than ten Knights, thirty Eſquires, and one hundred Foot, whom he ſet on Shore in the Port of *Wexford*.

He ſoon notified his Arrival to the King of *Leinſter*, and *Robert Fitz Stephen* the *Engliſh* General; and *Diarmuid* urg'd on by his ambitious Deſigns, reſolved to break the Peace, and with his Auxiliary *Engliſh* again try his Fortune and take the Field; Accordingly he march'd at the Head of his Forces to *Wexford*, to congratulate the Arrival of *Maurice Fitz Gerald*, and to aſſign him a Poſt in the Army ſuitable to his Experience and his Quality. With this additional Aid he reſolv'd to begin the Campaign, with laying cloſe Siege to the City of *Dublin*; for the Inhabitants of that Place had always profeſs'd themſelves Enemies to his Father and himſelf, and therefore he purpoſed to take Revenge for the Indignities his Family had received, and chaſtiſe the Pride and Inſolence of thoſe haughty Citizens. But *Robert Fitz Stephen* did not attend him in this Expedition, but ſtaid behind to erect a Fort at a Place call'd *Carraick* within two Miles of the Town of *Wexford*. *Diarmuid* with his Auxiliaries under the Command of *Maurice Fitz Gerald*, directed his March to *Fingall*, and ſet all the adjacent Country on Fire. Theſe Hoſtilities alarm'd the Magiſtrates of *Dublin*, who immediately ſummon'd a Council, and reſolv'd to make their Peace with the King of *Leinſter* upon any Terms, and ſave the City from Plunder. They ſent him into his Camp a large Quantity of Gold, Silver, Jewels, Silks, and other valuable Preſents, and ſurrender'd themſelves to his Mercy, imploring him to ſpare a deluded and unfortunate People, and accept of Hoſtages whom he ſhould receive as an Evidence of their Loyalty, and a Security for their future Obedience; they promiſed likewiſe that they would chearfully pay whatever Tribute was laid upon them, and atone for their former Miſcarriages by a double Share of Duty, and Fidelity. Theſe Articles were ac-

teaſ inſiſ mac Gealtan eiſiñ.

cepted by *Diarmuid*, and the Citizens deliver'd from their Fears.

This continued Courſe of Succeſs animated the King of *Leinſter* to more ambitious Deſigns, and reflecting that many of his Anceſtors had worn the Crown of *Ireland*, he entertain'd Hopes of being Monarch of the Iſland, and reſolv'd to make an Attempt upon the Throne. The Kings who ſway'd the Scepter from whom he deſcended were *Cathaoir More*, *Connor Abhraruadh*, *Labhra Loingseach*, *Laogaire Luire*, and *Ugaine More*. *Diarmuid* communicated his Reſolution to *Robert Fitz Stephen* and *Maurice Fitz Gerald*, who approv'd of his Deſign, and told him that he was now become formidable, and might with ſmall Difficulty fix the Crown upon his Head; but withal politickly adviſed him to proceed with great Caution and Secrecy, and not to enter upon Execution before his Army was reinforc'd with freſh Supplies, which would ſoon be tranſported from *England*, and put him into a Capacity of carrying on his Deſigns, beyond a Poſſibility of Diſappointment. This Approbation of the *Engliſh* Generals, added Fuel to the Fire of Ambition already kindled in the Breaſt of the King of *Leinſter*, who tranſported with the Friendſhip and Sincerity of his Auxiliaries, offer'd to either of them his Daughter as a Reward for their Zeal and faithful Services. But they had both too much Honour to accept of the Lady, becauſe ſhe had been formerly contracted to the Earl of *Strangwell*. When *Diarmuid* was ſoliciting Aſſiſtance from the Crown of *England*, this noble Earl they adviſed ſhould be immediately applied to; the King of *Leinſter* ſhould write to him an obliging Letter, requeſting that he would come over to his Aſſiſtance, with the Forces he promiſed him, and engaging that the Conditions on his Part ſhould be fulfill'd, the Marriage to his Daughter ſhould be contracted, and he was ready to ſettle the Crown of *Leinſter* upon him and his Heirs after his Deceaſe. He was to ſignify likewiſe that his Affairs went on proſperouſly, that his Province of *Leinſter* was recover'd, and he had a fair Proſpect of reducing the other four Provinces under his Government, and fixing himſelf in the Monarchy of the whole Iſland.

do imeaſ Riog laigion go Rioğaſ eiriom do Roċtſm.

This Letter was ſent and received by the Earl of *Strangwell*, who peruſed it with great Deliberation, and reflecting upon the good Fortune of the King of *Leinſter*,

Leinſter, and the Succeſs of his Countrymen *Maurice Fitz Gerald* and *Robert Fitz Stephen*, determin'd to accept of the Invitation and tranſport himſelf with all poſſible Speed into *Ireland*; but firſt he applied himſelf to his Sovereign the King of *England*, and deſired leave to go out of the Kingdom and ſeek his Fortune abroad, for he was weary of an unactive Life, and requeſted his Permiſſion to travel and try the Mettle of his Sword in foreign Countries. The King not willing to diſcourage the enterpriſing Genius of this noble Earl, nor yet willing to be reflected upon if he miſcarried, neither gave his actual Licence, not repuls'd him with a poſitive Denial, but left him to purſue the Bent of his Inclination; which Silence of the King was underſtood by the Earl as an Evidence of his Permiſſion, and taking leave of his Majeſty, he proſecuted his Deſign with Vigor, raiſed a ſmall party of Men, and made all neceſſary Preparations for his *Iriſh* Expedition. But before he came over himſelf in Perſon, he thought it proper to ſend before him two of his ſuperior Officers, *Redmond Delagroſe*, and *William Fitz Gerald*, (the elder Brother of *Maurice Fitz Gerald* above mentioned) with a ſmall Body of Forces, to inquire into the Poſture of Affairs, and ſignify to the King of *Leinſter* and his Countrymen, that he would ſoon follow with large Supplies and fulfil his Promiſe. Theſe Officers ſet to Sea and landed at *Dun Domhnail* four Miles from *Waterford* Southwards; and according to *Stainhurſt* in his Chronicle, the Number, who were ſent over at this Time, conſiſted of no more than ten Knights, ten Eſquires, and ſixty foot Soldiers, and when they came upon the Coaſts they erected a ſtrong Fort of Sods and Stones to defend them from the Attempts of the Inhabitants.

do ıgla Strangbuil anyo 7ē.

teaſ Redmoin delaſmor an eiſiñ

When the Inhabitants of *Waterford*, and *Maolſeachluin O Faolain* King of the *Deiſies*, received Intelligence that the *Engliſh* had fortified themſelves in their Neighbourhood, they apprehended themſelves to be in imminent Danger; and ſummoning a Council, it was unanimouſly agreed to attack the Fort, which was defended but by a Handful of Men, and put them all to the Sword, before they were reliev'd by freſh Supplies. Accordingly a ſelect Party of two hundred Men, under the Conduct of an experienc'd Officer, were order'd to diſlodge theſe Foreigners, and not ſuffer a Man of them to eſcape.

Redmond

Redmond Delagroſe, who had the Command of the Fort, obſerving the *Iriſh* advancing towards him, reſolv'd to oppoſe them before they came near the Walls, and drawing out his ſmall Number of Men, he led them on, and with great Indiſcretion began the Charge. But the *Iriſh* receiv'd him ſmartly, which ſoon convinc'd him of his Miſtake, and finding the Enemy to be more numerous than he expected, he ſounded a Retreat, and thought to recover the Fort with ſmall Loſs. But the *Iriſh* fell upon his Rear and purſued him ſo hotly, that he was obliged to face about, and fighting with deſperate Courage at the Head of his Company, he ſo aſtoniſh'd the *Iriſh* Troops, that they were not able to ſtand the Shock, but gave way and fled for their Lives. The Slaughter in this Action was terrible; for the *Engliſh* were a handful of brave well diſciplin'd Troops, and notwithſtanding the Diſproportion of Numbers, they broke the Ranks of the raw diſorder'd *Iriſh*, and gave them a general Defeat.

The Year following, upon St. *Bartholomew*'s Day, in the Time of Harveſt, the Earl of *Strangwell* landed in *Ireland*, and brought over a ſtrong Body of Forces, conſiſting of two hundred valiant Knights, and a thouſand Eſquires, that were Bowmen, whom he ſet on Shore in the Port of *Waterford*. Upon his Arrival he ſent Intelligence to the King of *Leinſter*, and to his Countrymen *Robert Fitz Stephen* and *Redmond Delagroſe*, and likewiſe notified how well provided he came, and what Forces he had to ſupport him. *Diarmuid* received this News with great Joy, and with his Auxiliary *Engliſh* immediately directed his March to welcome the Earl of *Strangwell*, and pay him his Compliments. After a ſmall Time was ſpent in erCemonies and mutual Civilities, a general Council of War was call'd, wherein it was agreed that the Army ſhould inſtantly enter upon Action, and open their Deſigns by laying cloſe Siege to the Town of *Waterford*. Accordingly the next Day they decamp'd and preſented themſelves before the Walls. The Inhabitants within made a vigorous Defence; but the valiant Earl of *Strangwell* was not to be repell'd, his Troops ſignally diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in this Action, and making a general Aſſault enter'd the Town. The Soldiers in their firſt Fury deſtroy'd all they met, and gave no Quarter. *Maolſeachluin O Faolain* the King of the *Deiſies* was taken Priſoner, and hardly eſcaped with his Life, which

would certainly have fallen a Sacrifice to the enraged Victors, if the King of *Leinſter* had not interceded and with great Generoſity reſcued him out of their Hands.

It was obſerv'd before, that *Diarmuid* the King of *Leinſter* had a young Lady to his Daughter whoſe Name was *Aoife*, whom he promiſed in *England* to the Earl of *Strangwell*. This Princeſs after the taking of *Waterford* was ſent for by her Father, and was married there with great Solemnity to that noble Earl, upon the Conditions formerly ſtipulated between them. After the Accompliſhment of the nuptial Rites, the Earl left his Lady and the Town of *Waterford* under the Care of a ſtrong Guard, and at the Head of his Troops directed his March towards the City of *Dublin*. Never did the Approach of an Enemy make a more terrible Impreſſion upon a diſtreſs'd City, than the advancing of the *Iriſh* and *Engliſh* upon the Inhabitants of *Dublin*, nor could a victorious General lay Siege to a Town with more Fury and Reſentment about him, than raged at that Time in the Breaſt of the King of *Leinſter* againſt the People of that City, who had kill'd his Father, and uſed him in an ignominious Manner after his Death, for they buried a Dog with him in the ſame Grave as a Teſtimony of their Hatred, and offer'd ſuch Indignities to him as Hiſtory can ſcarce parallel. Theſe Affronts were freſh in the Memory of the King of *Leinſter*, who reſolv'd to take ample Revenge of theſe vile Citizens; and they were ſo convinc'd of what Uſage they were to expect from him, that they immediately met in Council to debate upon the Neceſſity of their Affairs, and avert the impending Storm before they were overwhelm'd by it. In this Aſſembly it was unanimouſly agreed to ſend *Laurence O Tuathail* (in the *Engliſh* Language *O Tool*) Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, with a Commiſſion to treat in the moſt ſubmiſſive Manner with the King of *Leinſter*, and to prevail with him upon any Terms to ſpare a diſtreſs'd City, that was now too ſenſible of the Indignities ſhe had offer'd him, and promiſed by way of Atonement to purchaſe his Friendſhip at the Expence of all the Gold and Silver they could raiſe, and deliver him Hoſtages to ſecure their future Submiſſion if he would raiſe the Siege and withdraw his Army.

do ꝓoꝛad Aoiꝼe ingen an diġmṙoda le hiġla Stṙanguel.

But while the Archbiſhop was interceding for the Acceptance of theſe Conditions, and adjuſting the Capitulation, it happen'd that *Meills Cogan* and *Redmond Delagroſe*, with a ſtrong Body of his *Engliſh* Knights, were poſted on the other Side of the Town, and carried on the Attack with that Vigour and Succeſs, that they made a conſiderable Breach in the Walls, and forcibly enter'd the City. The Citizens and whomſoever they met in their firſt Fury, the Soldiers put to the Sword without Diſtinction, the Gates were ſeized and the City ſecured for the King of *Leinſter*, who after he had left a ſtrong Garriſon to defend it, drew out his Men, and led them on in perſuit of farther Conqueſts. The King of *Breifne* at this Time was *O Ruorke*, who had always profeſs'd himſelf an Enemy to the King of *Leinſter*; *Diarmuid* therefore, attended by his Confederate *Engliſh*, enter'd the Country of *Breifne* with Fire and Sword, and committed incredible Barbarities upon the Inhabitants. *O Ruorke* was reduced to great Extremities by this Invaſion, and the King of *Leinſter* was ſo elevated by a conſtant Courſe of Succeſs, that he made no Queſtion of gratifying his Ambition with the Monarchy of the Iſland, for his very Name was a Terror throughout the Kingdom, and Victory followed him in all his Undertakings.

do gabail ata cliat anno 7c.

Roderick O Connor, King of *Ireland*, was alarm'd at the Progreſs of the King of *Leinſter*, and was now convinc'd that no Treaties or Obligations could bind a Prince, who reſolv'd to ſtand to no Engagements which ſhorten'd his Proſpects and oppoſed his Deſigns, for he had broken the Peace in the moſt outragious Manner, not conſidering that his Son was an Hoſtage, and that he had ſworn Allegiance to the King of *Ireland*. But before *Roderick* took the Field to chaſtiſe his Inſolence, he thought proper to ſend a Meſſenger to expoſtulate with him upon his Breach of Faith, to upbraid him for his Perjury and Perfidiouſneſs, and to aſſure him that if he would not return to his Duty, and ſend back the *Engliſh* into their own Country, he would ſend him his Son's Head, and lay him under a publick Interdict, and again oblige him to quit the Iſland. This Meſſage was deliver'd, but made no Impreſſion upon the King of *Leinſter*, who knew himſelf to be too well ſupported to be terrified by Words, and return'd an Anſwer, that he would not ſend back the *Engliſh*, but ſoon tranſport

do tearſaib Riogeiſiom go Riogſlaigion anno 7c.

ſport more of them into the Country, and that he would not lay down his Army till he had reduced the whole Kingdom under his Authority; and withal, that if the King of *Ireland* offer'd to take away the Life of his Son, he would revenge his Death by Hoſtilities yet unheard of, and not give up his Reſentment without a complete Deſtruction of himſelf and his Family. *Roderick O Connor* was aſtoniſh'd at the Inſolence of this petty Prince, and reſolv'd in his Paſſion to execute his Purpoſe upon the royal Hoſtage he had in his Hands, but upon mature Reflection he deſiſted, and wiſely conſider'd that his Enemy was in Poſſeſſion of a great Part of the Kingdom, and a Terror to what remain'd unſubdued; that the Event of War was uncertain, and that ſuch a barbarous Act would render him odious to his People, whoſe Affections were his only Support againſt the prevailing Power of a ſucceſsful and haughty Enemy.

The King of *England* had received Intelligence of the Proceedings of his Subjects in *Ireland*, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Strangwell* and other valiant Commanders, and not approving of their Deſigns, he publiſh'd a Proclamation that no Ship or Bark ſhould ſail for *Ireland* out of any of the *Engliſh* Ports, and that no Trade or Correſpondence ſhould be maintain'd with that Iſland, under the ſevereſt Penalties, and that all the *Engliſh* in that Kingdom ſhould immediately return home upon Pain of loſing their Eſtates, and of being declared Rebels and Traytors. This Proclamation ſoon came to the Hands of the Earl of *Strangwell*, who immediately call'd a Council of the *Engliſh* Officers, and it was agreed not to return inſtantly and quit that Country, but to ſend *Redmond Delagroſe* to the King of *England*, with a Commiſſion to repreſent to his Majeſty that it was by his own royal Permiſſion, that the Earl of *Strangwell* eſpouſed the Cauſe of *Diarmuid Mac Morough* King of *Leinſter*, that the *Engliſh* had no Deſign to withdraw their Allegiance from their natural Sovereign, but intended to conquer the Country in his Name, and ſubmit the Territories they ſhould ſubdue to his Authority and Diſpoſal.

do ondu-
tais Rioġ
Nagſon an
ttġa hanṁi
anſo 7c.

With this Meſſage *Redmond Delagroſe* ſail'd into *France*, and found the King of *England* in *Gaſcoign*. This was the Year in which that famous Prelate *Thomas Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* was murther'd, which

barbarous Act was committed upon the firſt Day of *Chriſtmas*, in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand one hundred ſeventy one. In the Month of *May* following *Diarmuid* the King of *Leinſter* died and was buried at *Fearna*.

bay Riog laigion an-yo ȝe.

Henry the Second ſoon after he receiv'd this Meſſage from his Subjects in *Ireland*, return'd into *England*, and ſent one of his Knights, whoſe Name was *Hermon Morty*, with Letters to the Earl of *Strangwell*; *Redmond Delagroſe* was likewiſe ſent back to the Earl, who receiving the Letters, found that he was obliged inſtantly to repair into *England*, and give an Account of his Conduct to his Majeſty; when he came to Court he was admitted into the King's Preſence, and after he had faithfully inform'd him of the Poſture of the *Iriſh* Affairs, he offer'd to deliver up the Poſſeſſion of *Dublin*, *Waterford* and other principal Towns in the Province of *Leinſter* into his Majeſty's Hands, if he pleaſed by his royal Grant to confirm to him and his Heirs, the Enjoyment of the remaining Parts of that Province. The King condeſcended to accept of theſe Terms, and in a ſhort Time followed the Earl with a numerous Army into *Ireland*; He landed in the Port of *Waterford*, and was attended in this Expedition with five hundred Knights beſides a ſelect Army of Horſe and Foot, who were all ſet on Shore in the Year of *Chriſt* one thouſand one hundred ſeventy two.

teaȝ an Riog go heirin anyo.

The King continued at *Waterford* for ſome Time: This was his head Quarters, and here the Burghers of *Wexford* and the *Engliſh* throughout the Kingdom, who had Notice of his Arrival, came and paid him Homage, and ſubmitted to his Authority. *Diarmuid More Mac Carty* King of *Cork* likewiſe made a Tender of his Submiſſion to King *Henry*, which he accepted. From *Waterford*, the King removed to *Caſhel*, where he was met by *Daniel O Bryen* King of *Limerick*, who ſubmitted himſelf, and promiſed to continue faithful in his Obedience, in the ſame Manner as *Diarmuid* the King of *Cork* had done before him. The King of *England* was pleaſed with this Succeſs, and ſent a Party of Horſe and Foot to ſecure *Cork* and *Limerick* for his Service. At *Caſhel* the principal Nobility of *Munſter* waited upon him and promiſed him Obedience, from thence he return'd to *Waterford*, where he received Homage from the King of *Oſſery*, and Aſſurances of his future Fidelity. From

do ġeille naiſle gaoiḃiol anyo ȝe.

Waterford the King of *England* remov'd to *Dublin*, where he was met by the Nobility of the Province of *Leinſter*, whoſe Submiſſion he received, and promiſed to continue them in the Poſſeſſion of their lawful Privileges.

This general Defection was very unacceptable to *Roderick O Connor* the King of *Conacht*, and of the greateſt Part of the Iſland, who finding himſelf abandon'd by his Countrymen (who rather choſe to ſubmit to a foreign Yoke than attempt to repel theſe Fereigners) thought it prudential in him to make a Virtue of Neceſſity, and ſubmit likewiſe to the King of *England*; for he was forſaken by moſt of the Princes of the Iſland, and was in no Circumſtances to oppoſe the Progreſs of the *Engliſh* Arms, and therefore he thought that the Condition of his Affairs required that he ſhould rather confeſs an Authority however unjuſt than oppoſe it to his own Deſtruction. Under theſe Reflections he received a Meſſage from the King of *England* by two principal Noblemen, whoſe Names were *Hugo de Lacy* and *William Aldelmel*, with a kind Invitation to wait upon their Maſter, who lay with his Army upon the Bank of the River *Shannon*. The King of *Ireland* was obliged to comply, and accordingly he met the *Engliſh* Monarch at the Place appointed, who received him with great Generoſity and Friendſhip, and after mutual Compliments a Peace was concluded before the Nobility of both Kingdoms. *Morough Mac Floinn* was at this Time the King of *Meath*; and he likewiſe confeſs'd the Authority of the King of *England*, ſo that there was an univerſal Submiſſion, nor was there any King, Prince or Noblemam throughout the Iſland, who refuſed to receive this Invitation, or did not pay Homage to the *Engliſh* Crown.

Sioċċaiḋ idir Rioġ Sagſon Rioġ Eirionn &c.

The following Winter proved Stormy and Tempeſtuous, ſo that Navigation was dangerous, nor would any Ship venture to ſail in the *Iriſh* Sea; by this Means the King of *England* could receive no Intelligence from his own Country till the Month of *March*, at which Time he had Letters brought him from *England* and *France*, which were very unacceptable, and gave him great Uneaſineſs; among other Articles of News, he had an Account that the Pope of *Rome* ſent Cardinals into *England* to make particular Inquiry into the Death of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and if the King in

Perſon refuſed to give them Satisfaction upon that Head, they had Commiſſion to excommunicate him, and all his Subjects, who ſhould afterwards ſubmit to his Authority, or acknowledge him for their Sovereign. This Intelligence was very unwelcome to the King, as the Circumſtances of his Affairs then ſtood, but he was equally ſurpriſed to hear that his eldeſt Son had in his Abſence ſeized upon the Crown of *England*, and reſolv'd to defend it againſt his Father by Force of Arms. Uuder this Difficulty of Affairs he call'd a Council of his ſuperior Officers, wherein it was agreed that a ſelect Body of Forces ſhould be tranſported into *England* with all Expedition, and the King himſelf would ſoon follow them. This Advice was immediately executed, a ſtrong Body was detach'd, who landed in *England*, and the King after he had ſettled his *Iriſh* Affairs ſet to Sea and arriv'd ſafely in his own Dominions. He diſpoſed of the Forces he left in *Ireland* into proper Garriſons, for the Defence of the Country, and to ſuppreſs all Attempts that ſhould be made by the Natives, in caſe they ſhould be any ways Trobleſom under his Government. *Hugo de Lacy* he left with twenty Knights in *Meath*, and beſtow'd upon him that Country, and confirm'd it by his royal Grant to his Poſterity. The Command of the City of *Dublin* he committed to *Robert Fitz Stephen* and *Maurice Fitz Gerald*, and allowed them twenty Knights for Guard. He left *William de Aldelmel* in the Government of *Wexford*, and join'd with him in Commiſſion *Philip de Haſtings* and *Philip de Bruſs*, who likewiſe had twenty Knights in their Service. The Command of *Waterford* he appointed to *Humphry Bolum*, *Hugo Gundavil* and *Robert Mac Bernard*, who were attended by twenty Knights. When King *Henry* arrived in *England* he found that the Neceſſity of his Affairs obliged him to ſubmit to the *Roman* Cardinals, and to comply with whatever they required in Relation to the Death of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury:* Theſe Miſſionaries likewiſe adjuſted the Difference between *Henry* and the Crown of *France*, and eſtabliſhed a Peace between the two Kingdoms.

doṅa tadhg ríce ofag Riog Saſ-ſon aceed-nuſ eiṁoñ.

do ġeallaṁ Riog Saſ-ſan doṅa Cairdio-nalſ.

If it ſhould be inquired in this Place upon what Account *Diarmuid* the King of *Leinſter* choſe to commit himſelf and his Affairs under the Protection of the King of *England*, rather than to the King of *France* or any other Monarch Cof hriſtendom, it muſt

be underſtood that *Donough* the Son of *Bryen Boiroimhe* was a Prince very unacceptable to the principal Nobility of *Ireland*, who rather than pay him Obedience unanimouſly came into a Reſolution to make a Preſent of the whole Iſland to *Urbanus* the Second, Pope of *Rome*, which was done in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand ninety two. So that by this Donation the Popes laid Claim to the Sovereignty of *Ireland*, which they executed ſo far as to govern the Nobility and Clergy by wholeſome Laws, and to eſtabliſh a regular Diſcipline in the Church. And the Popes maintain'd this Authority till *Adrian* the fourth of that Name ſat in Saint *Peter*'s Chair, which was in the Year of our Lord one thouſand one hundred and fifty four. This Pope was an *Engliſhman* by Deſcent, and his original Name was *Nicolas Brusber*.

Stowe the *Engliſh* Annaliſt aſſerts, in his Chronicle, that this Pope beſtowed the Kingdom of *Ireland* upon *Henry* the Second, in the firſt Year of his Reign, and in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand one hundred and fifty four. This Author relates likewiſe that this Donation was confer'd upon the King of *England*, on Condition that he would revive the Profeſſion of the Chriſtian Faith, that was dead throughout the Iſland; that he ſhould poliſh the rude Manners of the Inhabitants, defend and reſtore the Rights and Revenues of the Church and Clergy, and take eſpecial Care that every inhabited Houſe in the Kingdom ſhould pay annually one Peny to the Pope under the Name of St. *Peter*'s Peny.

uplamuſ etpion̄ don̄ pa-
pa dn̄ ro.

This Grant of the Kingdom of *Ireland* to King *Henry* was drawn up in Writing, which when he received, he ſent *John* Biſhop of *Sailsbury* with this Inſtrument of the Pope's Donation into *Ireland*. Upon his Landing at *Waterford* he ſent to the Biſhops and the principal Clergy of the Iſland, and gave them an Account of his Commiſſion. They attended upon him at *Waterford*, where he publiſh'd the Pope's Grant of the Kingdom of *Ireland* to *Henry* the ſecond King of *England*, with the Conditions to be perform'd on his Part, and by all who ſucceeded him in that Crown. The Clergy took the Matter into Conſideration, and after ſome Debates an Inſtrument was drawn up, which contain'd their abſolute Submiſſion to this Donation of the Pope, and to this they all unanimouſly ſubſcrib'd.

The

do ġeille cleiṙe eiṙi-oñ anṙo ꝛc.

The Biſhop return'd with this Confirmation of the Pope's Grant by the Clergy of *Ireland*, and the King of *England* ſent the ſame Prelate with the Inſtrument to the Pope, who was well pleas'd with the Submiſſion of the *Iriſh* Clergy, and ſent a Ring to King *Henry* as a Confirmation of his former Grant, by which he was eſtabliſh'd in the Poſſeſſion of the *Iriſh* Crown.

Bellarmine, an eminent Cardinal, agrees with this Account in a Part of his Works, where are theſe Words. Adrianus *Papa quartus, Natione* Anglus, *Vir ſapiens & pius*, Hiberniam *Inſulam* Henrico *ſecundo Regi* Anglorum *conceſſit eâ conditione, ut in eâ Inſula Virtutes plantaret & vitia eradicaret, ut a ſingulis Domibus quotannis Denarium ſancto Petro pendi curaret, & ut Jura Eccleſiaſtica illibata ſervaret: Extat Diploma To.* 12°. *Cardinalis* Baronii. Adrian *the fourth Pope of* Rome, *by Birth an* Engliſhman, *a wiſe and pious Man, hath granted the Iſland of* Ireland *to* Henry *the ſecond King of* England, *upon Condition that he propagates Virtue in that Iſland, and extirpates Vice; that he takes Care that one Peny be paid yearly to Saint* Peter *by every Houſe, and that he preſerves the Rights of the Church inviolable: The Diploma is extant in the twelfth Volume of Cardinal* Baronius.

Stainhurſt in his Chronicle aſſerts the ſame thing, where he gives the Account that *Henry* the ſecond, King of *England*, procured a Bull from *Adrian* the Pope of *Rome*, which injoin'd the Clergy of *Ireland*, and likewiſe the Nobility of the Kingdom, to pay Obedience to *Henry* the Second, upon the Conditions and under the Reſtrictions therein contain'd. The ſame Author likewiſe relates that *Alexander* the third Pope of that Name, ſent a Cardinal (whoſe Name was *Vivianus*) into *Ireland*, to inform the Subjects of that Kingdom of the Grant that he and the precedent Pope made of that Kingdom to *Henry* the ſecond King of *England*, by the Tenor of which that Crown was confirm'd to *Henry* and his Succeſſors, upon Condition of paying to himſelf and his Succeſſors in Saint *Peter*'s Chair, a yearly Tribute of a Peny from every inhabited Houſe throughout the Iſland.

It appears therefore that the Reaſon why *Diarmuid* the King of *Leinſter* applied himſelf to the King of *England*, rather than to any other Prince, was becauſe the

the King of *England* laid Claim to the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by Virtue of the Donation from the two Popes above-mention'd, and therefore that King had Power by his ſuperior Authority to adjuſt the Pretences of the Princes in *Ireland*, and to engage in their Diſputes, and conſequently to interpoſe in the Quarrel of the King of *Leinſter*, and ſettle him in the Poſſeſſion of that Province.

an fáċ fa
ndeaċaiġ
Rí ɔ laiġi-
on ɔo Rioġ
Saɣon ɣe-
oċ aon Rioġ
eilɔ 7ē.

It muſt be Surpriſing to every one, who makes himſelf acquainted with the *Iriſh* Hiſtory, to find ſuch an Expreſſion in the Bull of Pope *Adrian*, as that the King of *England* was to injoy the Crown of *Ireland*, upon Condition that he would revive the Chriſtian Faith, and reſtore it to its former Luſtre; as if Chriſtianity had been expell'd, and the People had return'd to a ſtate of Paganiſm and Idolatry. Whoever gave this Account to the Pope was as great an Enemy to Truth, as he was to the Glory of the *Iriſh* Nation; ſince it is evident beyond Contradiction, that the Religion that was propagated in the Iſland by Saint *Patrick*, was never totally ſuppreſs'd, though by frequent Confuſions in the State it might ſometimes be obſcur'd. And this is confirm'd not only by Writers among the *Iriſh*, but by many Authors of other Nations; for notwithſtanding (as the venerable *Bede* relates in his Hiſtory of *England*,) there was a Difference between the *Iriſh* and the *Engliſh* Clergy, and ſome of the former were infected with the Hereſy of *Pelagius*, yet the principal and the more learned Part of the Clergy of *Ireland*, were free from the Contagion of thoſe peſtilent Doctrines, and not only kept the Chriſtian Faith alive, but by their Preaching and Example, occaſion'd it to flouriſh through the greateſt Part of the Iſland, eſpecially from the Reign of the illuſtrious *Bryen Boiroimhe*, till *Henry* the Second landed upon the Coaſts.

ɔo ṁḋċuiṁ
an ċṙeiɔiṁ
an eiṙiṁ an-
ɣo 7ċ.

And that the State of Religion was not ſo languiſhing as the Bull of the Pope would repreſent, among other Teſtimonies that might be produced it will be ſufficient to inſiſt upon the Number among the principal Nobility and Gentry of that Kingdom, who in the latter Part of their Life enter'd into religious Houſes, as Retirements wherein to ſpend their remaining Days in Piety and Exerciſes of Devotion. Among the illuſtrious Perſonages, who ſecluded themſelves from the Pleaſures of the World for the ſake of Devotion, was

the pious *Flathbhertach an Troſdain O Neill*, who was the firſt profeſs'd *Penitent* in *Ireland*, and afterwards undertook (according to the Religion of thoſe Times) a Pilgrimage to *Rome*, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeventy three. *Donough* the Son of *Bryen Boiroimhe* (as appears by this Hiſtory) finiſh'd a Pilgrimage to the ſame Place, and devoted himſelf to a Holy Life in the Abby of Saint *Stephen* where he ended his Days.

do Beacha chraibteach chuid do Gaiglib eiriond anno 7c.

Teige Mac Lorcan King of *Cinſealach* ſpent the latter Part of his Life in *Glandaloch*, in a moſt penitent and religious Manner. *Cathal* the Son of *Roger O Connor*, King of the Eaſt Part of the Province of *Conacht*, ended his Life with great Devotion in *Ardmach*, and *Mortough O Bryen* King of *Leath Modha* and of the greateſt Part of *Ireland*, retired to the ſame Place for his five laſt Years, and died a ſevere Penitent.

Many more Inſtances might be produced of the principal Nobility of the Kingdom, who ended their Days in religious Sorrow and the ſtricteſt Piety, from the Reign of the great *Bryen Boiroimhe* to the Arrival of the *Engliſh* upon the Coaſts; from whence it is evident that whoever gave Intelligence to Pope *Adrian*, that the Chriſtian Faith was ſuppreſs'd and aboliſh'd throughout the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was as great an Enemy to Truth and Integrity, as he profeſs'd himſelf to the Piety and Character of the *Iriſh* Nation.

A ſecond Evidence to prove that the Doctrines of Chriſtianity were received and eſtabliſh'd in the Iſland, long before the Coming of the *Engliſh*, may be deduced by taking a general Survey of many Churches, Monaſteries and Abbies erected throughout the Iſland, by the Charity of pious Perſons, for the Benefit of Devotion and the Service of divine Worſhip, before the *Engliſh* drew Breath in the Country. *Maolſeachluin* King of *Meath* and Monarch of the Iſland, built St. *Mary's* Abby in the City of *Dublin*, in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand one hundred thirty nine.

do togbail Tomad Mainiſtreach agus teampul anno 7c.

Donough O Carroll King of *Oirgiallach*, erected the Abby of *Mellifont* in the Country of *Louth*. This pious Work was begun at the Solicitation of St. *Malachias*, and completed in the Year one thouſand one hundred forty two. St. *Malachias* the Biſhop of *Each Dun* built the Abby of *Jobhair Cintragha*, in the Year one thouſand one hundred forty four. *Diarmuid Mac Morough* King of *Leinſter*, laid the Foundation of the

Abby of *Bealtinglaſs*, *Anno Domini* one thouſand one hindred fifty one. The Abby of *Beictif* otherwiſe call'd *de Beatitudine*, in the County of *Meath*, the Abby *O Dorna* in the County of *Kerry*, the Abby of *Maig* in the County of *Limerick*, and the Abby of *Boyle*, were erected in the Year of our Redemption one thouſand one hundred ſixty one. *Daniel O Bryen*, King of *Limerick*, built the Abby of the holy Croſs in the County of *Tipperary*, in the Year of *Chriſt* one thouſand one hundred ſixty nine. The Abby of *Fearmoye* in the County of *Cork* was finiſhed in the Year one thouſand one hundred and ſeventy. Many more Inſtances might be produced of Churches, Abbies, Monaſteries and other religious Foundations erected in thoſe pious Times, before the *Engliſh* came upon the *Iriſh* Coaſts; and conſequently it follows that thoſe Foreigners did not plant the Catholick Faith in the Iſland, but found it as it was believed and eſtabliſhed for many preceding Ages.

A third Teſtimony in Confirmation that Chriſtianity was not extinguiſh'd in the Iſland, before the Arrival of the *Engliſh*, may be drawn from the ancient Annals of the Kingdom, which give an Account of many Synods and Eccleſiaſtical Conventions, conſiſting of the Clergy and Nobility, that were held with a Deſign to regulate the Diſcipline of the Church, and likewiſe Matters of ſecular Concern; and it is certain that the Affairs of Religion were ſettled by thoſe Aſſemblies, and Canons and Injunctions eſtabliſh'd from the Reign of *Donough* the Son of *Bryen Boiroimhe*, till the *Engliſh* obtain'd Poſſeſſions in the Iſland. do ċeġtuġaḋ dliġe agus-ċṡiṫdiṁ anṁo 7ċ.

The firſt Convocation of Note in *Ireland* was aſſembled at *Fiadh Mac Naonguſa*, in the firſt Year of the Reign of *Mortough O Bryen*, and in the Year of *Chriſt* one thouſand one hundred and ten. In this Synod the old Laws and Canons both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil were reviſed and corrected, and whatever Errors or heretical Doctrines had through the Indolence of Church Diſcipline crept into the Church, were cenſured and condemned, and the Fomenters of Schiſm and Diviſion brought to Puniſhment.

Another Eccleſiaſtical Convention was ſummon'd in the fifth Year of the Reign of *Mortough* abovemention'd, and the whole Body of the Clergy and Nobility aſſembled at *Rath Breaſail*, in the Year of our Redemption one

one thouſand one hundred and fifteen. In this Synod the Dioceſes were laid out, and their ſeveral Boundaries fixed, and Biſhops ordained throughout the Kingdom.

A third Convocation of the Clergy and Nobility of *Ireland* was held at *Ceanannus* in the Country of *Meath*, in which *Chriſtianus O Conaire* Biſhop of *Liſmore* preſided, and was commiſſion'd with a legantine Power from the Pope. In this Synod alſo ſat a *Roman* Cardinal call'd *Joannes Papiron*. He was ſent from the holy Father to preſent four Copes to the four Archbiſhops in *Ireland*, to ordain Eccleſiaſtical Canons, and to regulate the Diſcipline of the Church. In this Convention, among other excellent Injunctions, the wicked Practice of Symony was ſuppreſs'd, Uſury was cenſured and forbidden, Tythes were order'd to be paid by divine Right, Rapes, Incontinence, Profaneneſs and Immorality were interdicted and reſtrain'd. It would be Repetition to inſiſt upon the particular Matters debated and confirm'd in this Synod, ſince they have been related before in their proper Place. Theſe are Arguments of Force ſufficient to overthrow the Aſperſion of thoſe Writers who confidently aſſert that Chriſtinity was extinguiſh'd in the Iſland; when the *Engliſh* firſt made an Attempt and landed upon the Coaſts.

ɔnnɑ bliġċe ɔo ɾoiɱeaɔ ɣan ċoiɱɔail ɣo ċeanana-ɱɪʃ ɣ̄ɔ.

The *Engliſh* Hiſtorians have likewiſe abuſed the ancient *Iriſh*, in another Inſtance, by charging them with Barbarities and unheard of Cruelties, and with a peculiar Savageneſs in their Nature that inclin'd them to the moſt uncivilis'd and brutiſh Practices; but to qualify the Severity of this Cenſure, it will appear unqueſtionably true, that five of the ſuperior Officers, that came over with the *Engliſh*, were guilty of more vile and inhuman Actions, than had been committed in the Iſland from the Reign of *Bryen Boiroimhe* till thoſe Foreigners arrived. Nothing Civil or Sacred eſcaped the Fury of theſe Commanders: Churches, and religious Houſes were plunder'd and deſtroy'd without Mercy and Diſtinction: Murthers, Rapes, Tyranny and the moſt unconſcionable Oppreſſion were the Recreation of theſe Foreigners, who without Remorſe or Regret confounded every thing human and divine, and made the Iſland a moſt deplorable Scene of Bloodſhed and Miſery. The Earl of *Strangwell*, *Robert Fitz Stephen*, *Hugo de Lacy*, *John de Courcy* and *William Aldelmell*, were ſevere In-

ɔo ċiorɑn-ɑɗ ċuiɔ ɔo ɲaiɾle ɠall ann ſo.

ſtruments

ſtruments in the Hands of Providence to chaſtiſe the divided Natives, as will appear from ſome Inſtances of their Barbarity, but more particularly from the Chronicle of *Stainhurſt* and other Writers. But divine Vengeance, notwithſtanding they raged with Impunity, fix'd a Mark of Infamy upon the Families of theſe Plunderers, for ſcarce a Man of them left a Son behind him to injoy the Effects of their Father's Oppreſſion; as *Stainhurſt* expreſſly teſtifies of the Earl of *Strangwell*, who, after he had committed inexpreſſible Outrages upon the Natives, ravaged and deſtroy'd Churches and Monaſteries, and expell'd the Clergy Regular and Secular without Diſtinction, died miſerably at *Dublin* in the Year of *Chriſt* one thouſand one hundred ſeventy ſeven, after the Tyranny of ſeven Years from his firſt landing in the Country. It was obſerv'd before that this *Engliſh* Nobleman was married to *Aoiſe* the Daughter of the King of *Leinſter*; by this Princeſs he left Iſſue but one Daughter, whoſe Name was *Iſabella*; this Lady was contracted to *William Marſhal*, an Engliſhman, by whom ſhe had five Sons and five Daughters; All the Sons died childleſs, the Daughters were married to *Engliſh* Noblemen, among whom was divided the Country of *Leinſter*, in the Year of *Chriſt* one thouſand two hundred and thirty, which brought great and laſting Calamities upon that Province. Thus were Misfortunes intail'd upon the Poſterity of the Earl of *Strangwell*, from whom by his Grand-daughters were derived the *Mortimers*, the *Bruces*, and other Families of good Quality.

Hugo de Lacy, when he had fixed himſelf in the Government of *Meath*, by a Grant from King *Henry* the Second, moſt injuriouſly treated *Clan Colmain* and the Nobility and Gentry of that Country: He put as many to the Sword as were Perſons of any Diſtinction, and reduc'd the Inhabitants to the utmoſt Diſtreſs. Theſe Barbarities procured him the Hatred of the People, inſomuch that a young Gentleman of *Meath* reſolved to deſtroy the Tyrant; and the better to execute his Purpoſe, he came to a Fort that *Hugo* was raiſing at *Diarmuigh*, and diſguiſing himſelf in the Habit of a common Labourer, he found an Opportunity to accompliſh his Deſign. *Stainhurſt* beſtows an infamous Character upon this *Engliſh* Nobleman, and particularly charges him with ungovernable Luſt, which he bru-

do ingḃa hu-
go de lacı
an ꝛo 7ē.

tiſhly gratified at all Adventures. But as the ſame Hiſtorian obſerves, his Death was ſeverely proſecuted and reveng'd, by a Son of his own Name, upon the People of *Meath*; for the young *Hugo de Lacy*, ſupported by the Aſſiſtance of *John de Courcy*, fell upon the Inhabitants, plunder'd the Country, and committed the moſt cruel Outrages, that Fire and Sword, in the Hands of an inraged Enemy, could attempt and execute.

The Chronicle above cited gives an Account that *William Mac Aldelmel* was of a malicious and cruel Diſpoſition, was miſerably covetous, and the moſt fickle, falſe hearted and inconſtant of Men. Among other Acts of Oppreſſion he violently ſeized upon a Manor of Land, that was poſſeſs'd by the Children of *Maurice Fitz Gerald*, which was their lawful Right and Inheritance, and to whom this *William* bore an irreconcileable Hatred.

The old Annals of *Ireland* expreſſly mention, that when *William Mac Aldelmel* held the Command of *Limerick* by Commiſſion from the King of *England*, there aroſe a violent Conteſt between two Princes of the Line of the *O Connor*'s that were Brothers, concerning the Government of the Province of *Conacht*. The Name of theſe Rivals were *Cathall Carrach*, and *Cathall Crobhdearg*; and the Hiſtorian relates, that *William Fitz Aldelmell* eſpouſed the Cauſe of *Cathall Carrach*, and *John de Courcy* profeſs'd himſelf on the other Side, and declared in favour of *Cathall Crobhdearg*. Forces were raiſed, and many Encounters happen'd, and the Province was miſerably plunder'd by both Parties: In this Diſpute the principal Nobility of *Conacht* were deſtroy'd, but at laſt the Controverſy was ended by a deciſive Battel that was fought couragiouſly by the *Iriſh* and the *Engliſh* on both Sides, and Victory was for ſome Time in Suſpenſe, but the Forces of *Cathall Carrach*, in the End, received a general Defeat, and he himſelf was ſlain. After this Battel *William Fitz Aldelmell* built a ſtrong Caſtle for his Security at *Mileach O Madden*, which he fortified with a good Guard, and then returned to *Limerick*.

eatal conac 7 eatal crobbeag anno 7c.

Cathall Crobhdearg laid cloſe Siege to this Garriſon, and continued his Attack with that Vigour, that the Party within were apprehenſive the Caſtle would be taken, and every Man of them put to the Sword. To avoid this military Execution they ſtole away by Night,

and

and fled for Protection to *William Aldelmel* to *Limerick*. *Cathall* in the Morning finding the Fort without Defence, ſet it on Fire, and raſed it to the Ground. *Aldelmel* after this Misfortune raiſed freſh Troops, and when he had completed his Numbers, he led them into the Province of *Conacht*, where he raged in a moſt hoſtile Manner, and plundering the Country, he found Booty of immenſe Value. But Cruelty was the predominant Paſſion which this Nobleman reſolv'd to gratify; he therefore put all that he found to the Sword without Diſtinction of Clergy and Laity, and demoliſhed all the conſecrated Places, and deſtroy'd moſt of the religious Houſes throughout the Province. For theſe impious and inhuman Practices he was proſecuted by the Diſcipline of the Church, and ſolemnly excommunicated by the Clergy of *Conacht*. This Tranſaction ſtands upon Record in a Book of the Annals of *Ireland*, written about three hundred Years ago. This Chronicle is of undiſputed Authority, and is commonly known by the Name of the *Speckled Book* of *Mac Eogain*, and in the *Iriſh* Language call'd *Lebhar Breac*. The ſame Author obſerves likewiſe that the Vengeance of Heaven purſued this Oppreſſor, *William Aldelmell*, in a wonderful Manner, and fixed ſuch Diſtortions and ſtrange Diſeaſes upon his Body, that were utterly incurable, ſo that he died in a moſt deplorable Manner, without any Symptoms of Remorſe or Repentance, and was depriv'd of the decent Rites of Chriſtian Burial; for his Body was carried to a Village, whoſe Inhabitants he had murder'd, and thrown into a Pit in unhallow'd Ground, from whence it was never removed.

do leabh breac Mec Eogain ano.

Near the ſame Time there aroſe a violent Difference between *John de Courcy*, and *Hugo de Lacy* the younger, that was carried on with great Paſſion and Animoſity on both Sides. In this Conteſt moſt of the principal Nobility and Gentry of *Ulſter*, and the Country of *Meath*, loſt their Lives, and the People were dreadfully plunder'd. But in the End *John de Courcy* was taken Priſoner by *Hugo*, who charg'd him with treaſonable Practices againſt the Crown of *England*, and therefore he deliver'd him into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, who undertook to ſupport their Allegations, and prove the Accuſation againſt him. *De Courcy* was accordingly ſent into *England* to anſwer the Treaſon he was charg'd with, and as ſoon as he arriv'd the King commanded him

to be laid in Irons; but he was ſoon deliver'd from his Impriſonment, and not only fully pardon'd, but receiv'd a Licenſe to return if he pleas'd and try his Fortune again in *Ireland*. For this purpoſe he ſet to Sea, but was repuls'd into *England* fourteen Times by Storms and bad Weather; but nothing diſcouraged (as *Stainhurſt* relates in his Chronicle) he again weigh'd Anchor, but he was encounter'd by a violent Tempeſt and driven upon the Coaſts of *France*, where he landed, and in that Country he ended his Life.

The above cited Annaliſt gives an Account that an *Engliſh* Gentleman of the Family of the *Courcy's* had fixed himſelf in *Ireland*, and was treacherouſly ſlain by *Hugo de Lacy* and his Brother *Walter*, who conſpir'd his Death. To revenge this Action, the Relations of the Deceaſed took up Arms, and many Misfortunes aroſe from this Difference, and ſuch Heart-burnings between the two Families, that could never be reconciled. Their mutual Animoſities were at length carried to that Height, that they affected the Peace of the whole Iſland, inſomuch that King *John* of *England* was obliged to tranſport a numerous Army, which being join'd with ſeveral Bodies of the *Iriſh*, enter'd the Country of *Meath* in Order to ſuppreſs the Quarrel, and puniſh the Family of *Hugo de Lacy*, who had been the Aggreſſor. *Hugo* had quick Intelligence of the March of the King's Forces, and fled with his Followers for Safety to *Carrick Feargus*. He was perſued cloſe, and being in immediate Danger, the two Brothers privately went on Shipboard and ſail'd into *France*. In that Country it was neceſſary they ſhould conceal their Quality, and for that Purpoſe they diſguiſed themſelves in a mean Dreſs, and hired themſelves as Labourers to work in the Garden of an Abbot in the Country of *Normandy*. In this Obſcurity they remained for ſome Time, but weary of their hand Service, and deſirous to return to their own Country, they at length found an Opportunity to diſcover themſelves to their Maſter; When they had made known to him the Circumſtances of their Misfortunes, they intreated him that he would intercede for them to the King of *England*, and endeavour to obtain their Pardon. The Abbot immediately undertook the good Office, and not only prevail'd that they ſhould be forgiven, but that they ſhould be reſtored to their Eſtates. The Brothers under this Security return'd to *Ireland*;

do clamhugo de laci 7 do Riog Seon anno 7c.

and

and *John* the King of *England* not long after died in the Year of *Chriſt* one thouſand two hundred and ſixteen.

In the Reign of *Henry* the third, King of *England*, very violent Wars were carried on between *Hugo de Lacy* and *William Marſhall*, inſomuch that by the Hoſtilities on both Sides the Country of *Meath* was almoſt deſtroy'd; and many of the *Iriſh* Nobility, who engaged in this Diſpute, loſt their Lives. The ſame *William Marſhall* fought *Meills Fitz Henry* in many Battels with various Succeſs, and by theſe inteſtine Broils the two Provinces of *Munſter* and *Leinſter* were plunder'd, and the Inhabitants reduced to the utmoſt Miſeries.

do ṫṁtim lomṁd do ṁaiṡle gdoḋiol anṡo.

Hanmer obſerves in his Chronicle, that *William Marſhall* was publickly excommunicated by the Biſhop of *Fearns*, becauſe he had ſeized upon a Manor of Land that was his and refuſed to reſtore it. Under this Sentence that cruel *Engliſhman* died in his own Country, and the divine Vengeance ſeverely chaſtiſed him for his Sacrilege and other Impieties; for out of five Sons not one ſurvived to injoy the curſed Acquiſitions of the Father, who died childleſs, with a Brand upon his Memory that will never be worn out.

The above ſaid *Meills*, who was of a cruel and mercileſs Diſpoſition, and committed great Outrages upon the Natives. Among other Hoſtilities, he led his Troops to *Cluain Mac Nois*, and laying cloſe Siege to it for twelve Days, he took it by Storm, and put all he met with o the Sword. The Houſes were plunder'd, and the Proviſions and Cattle that they found were carried off. Nothing however ſacred eſcaped the Fury of the Soldiers; Churches and religious Houſes were pillaged, and all their Ornaments and conſecrated Plate they eſteem'd as lawful Booty. Theſe barbarous and wicked Hoſtilities were practiſed by the *Engliſh* wherever they came, and the whole Iſland was almoſt deſtroy'd by their continual Devaſtations. *Liſmore* and the Liberties of it were plunder'd (as the Chronicles of *Stainburſt* expreſſly teſtify) by *Hermon Morty*, and *Redmond Delagroſe*; though it muſt be confeſs'd that *Hennon* before he died was ſtruck with Remorſe for all the Cruelties he had acted, and as an Atonement, he aſſumed the Habit of a Monk, and built the Abbey of *Dun Broith* in

the County of *Wexford*, in the Year of *Chriſt* one thouſand two hundred ſeventy nine. This Nobleman had been very active in reducing the *Iriſh*, and was concern'd in many wicked and unwarrantable Practices; but what made the deepeſt Impreſſion upon his Mind was his being concern'd with *William Fitz Aldelmell* in plundering the Churches of *Inis Catha*, and alineating the Revenues belonging to their own Uſe.

eogan Gall ri Gaoidil 7 do cealg Gall ann.

The *Iriſh* were at length inraged by theſe inſupportable Oppreſſions, for when they obſerv'd that the *Engliſh* inſtead of propagating the Religion of *Chriſt*, and reforming the rugged Manners of the People, had nothing in View but Plunder and Booty, and that Churches and Monaſteries were not exempt from their covetous and ſacrilegious Attempt, they form'd a Deſign to free themſelves from ſuch mercileſs Auxiliaries, and to drive them out of the Iſland; for this Purpoſe the principal of the *Iriſh* Nobility applied themſelves to *O Connor Maonmuighe* King of *Conacht*, and offer'd to raiſe him to the Sovereignty of the Iſland, if he would but aſſiſt to expell theſe Foreigners and reſtore Liberty to his Country. The firſt who made theſe Propoſals to the King of *Conacht*, was *Daniel O Bryen* King of *Limerick*, who was followed in the ſame generous Deſign by *Roger*, the Son of *Dunſleibhe* King of *Ulſter*, *Daniel Mac Carty* King of *Deſmond*, *Maolſeachluin Beag* King of *Meath*, and by *O Ruorke* King of *O Brain* and *O Commaine*. But before any Reſolutions were formed upon this Scheme, *O Connor* the King of *Conacht* was unfortunately kill'd by an Accident at *Dun Leoga* in *Jobb Maine* where he kept his Court.

bas Riogh conacht oen an ſo.

It is evident from what has been hitherto obſerv'd, that the Tyranny, the Oppreſſion, and many Cruelties perpetrated by the *Engliſh* upon the native *Iriſh*, were the Cauſe of that Diſaffection that appear'd in general throughout the Iſland. The Inhabitants were upon all occaſions made a Sacrifice of, and when the *Engliſh* quarrell'd among themſelves, whatever Party ſucceeded, the Natives were ſure to be the Sufferers. The Pride, Ambition and Covetouſneſs of thoſe Foreigners were perfectly inſupportable; they offer'd outrageous Violence to the Law of Nations and the received Uſages of Mankind; and therefore it is not to be admir'd that the *Iriſh* made frequent Attempts to depoſe their Lordly Maſters, and ſhake off a Yoke that they were not able to bear.

bear. The *Engliſh* Government in *Ireland*, had it been adminiſter'd with Diſcretion and good Policy, would have been well received by the Inhabitants, who naturally are a ſubmiſſive and obedient People, and eſteem the Authority of the Laws as ſacred, when they are executed with Moderation and Prudence. And this Character is conſiſtent with what *John Davis* obſerves, in the laſt Leaf of his *Iriſh* Hiſtory. There is no Nation or People under the Sun that doth love equal and indifferent Juſtice better than the *Iriſh*, in caſe it would proceed againſt themſelves in Juſtice, ſo as they may have the Proportion and Benefit of the Law, when upon any juſt Occaſion they require it. It was the Opinion we perceive of this Author, that the Seeds of Diſobedience were not naturally planted in the People of *Ireland*; but the Oppreſſions they ſuffer'd by the Tyranny of the *Engliſh* Commanders made them deſperate, and urg'd them on to Attempts, which they would never have thought of, had they been well uſed, and treated with that Tenderneſs and Humanity which the Circumſtances of their Caſe ſo juſtly deſerv'd.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid of the Cruelties and ſacrilegious Acts of ſome of the *Engliſh*, it muſt be obſerv'd that many of thoſe Foreigners, who came into *Ireland*, were Perſons of different Qualities, (from thoſe five ſuperior Officers above-mentioned.) Many of them were Men of Virtue and ſtrict Piety, who promoted the Service of God and the Cauſe of Religion by erecting Churches and Monaſteries, and beſtowing large Revenues upon them for their Support. And God rewarded their Charity and Acts of Mercy with particular Marks of his Favour, and not only bleſſed them in their own Perſons, but in a noble and worthy Poſterity, who now inherit their Eſtates, and deſerve an honourable Mention in this Hiſtory. The principal Families now remaining, who deſcended lineally from the *Engliſh*, who firſt arrived in the Iſland, are the *Fitz Geralds*, the *Burkes*, *Butlers*, *Barrys*, *Courcys*, *Bellews*, *Roches*, *Powers*, *Fitz Maurices*, *Pierces*, *Gracies*, *Prindergaſts*, *Flemings*; *Purcells*, *Preſtons*, *Nugents*, *Daltons*, *Lacys*, *Walſhes*, *Tobins*, *Sertells*, *Blanfields*, *Berminghams*, *Condons*; *Cantilons*, *Cantwells*, *Devereuxs*, *Darcyes*, *Rices*, *Fannyns*, *Verdons*, *Neagles*, *Walls*, *Bagotts*, *Bagnalls*, *Supples*, *Browns*, *Trants*, *Galways*, *Goulds*, *Skiddys*, *Ter-*

na hᵹaiſle do ċine gall ċin an eiriñ anᵹo.

rys, *Terrills*, *Stritches*, *Wolfes*, *Picketts*, *Ruſſels*, *Gibbons*, *Dondons*, *Raymonds*, and many others.

But the Families of *Engliſh* Deſcent that are now flouriſhing in *Ireland*, will be taken Notice of in a more proper Place, where an Account will be given of their Intermarriages with the *Iriſh* Nobility, of the Eſtates they are poſſeſs'd of, and the memorable Exploits they have performed. This will be the Subject of the third Part of this Hiſtory which will be publiſh'd, if properly encourag'd, and deduced with great Care and Fidelity, from the Reign of *Henry* the Second to the preſent Times. The Coat of Arms of each Family will be inſerted, the Wars between the *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* will be related faithfully, and all Tranſactions of Note impartially recorded, in Order to complete (whatever never yet appear'd) a true Hiſtory of *Ireland*.

The End of the ſecond Book.

An ACCOUNT *of the ſpreading* BRANCHES *of the Poſterity of* MILESIUS, *and his Uncle* ITH, *the Son of* BREOGAN.

THERE are ſome Chronicles of *Ireland* which aſſert, that there are twelve ſeveral Tribes of free Gentlemen among the *Iriſh*; ſix of *Leath Modha* and ſix of *Leath Cuinn*. The ſix Families of *Leath Modha* are theſe, *Dail Eogain*, *Dalgaiſe*, *Dail Bhfiachach*, *Dail Ceide Dail Mburrine*, and *Dail Dairine*. The ſix Families that belong to *Leath Cuinn* are reckon'd thus, *Dail Cuinn*, *Dail Cein*, *Dail Naruidhe*, *Dail Bhfiathach*, *Dail Riada*, and *Dail Niachuirb*; but this Account has but little Authority, nor do we deſign to follow it in explaining the Branches of the Poſterity of *Mileſius*, but ſpeak particularly of the three Sons of *Mileſius*, who left Iſſue behind them, *viz.* *Heber Fionn*, *Ir* and *Heremon*, and likewiſe of the Deſcendents from *Ith* the Uncle of *Mileſius* abovementioned.

It is to be obſerv'd in this Place, that there were ſix Slaves, who came into *Ireland*, whoſe Genealogies ought not to be inquired after, though it muſt be confeſs'd that ſome of them were *Iriſh*, but others were not. The firſt Sort of them were the Remnant of the *Firbolgs* and the *Tuatha de Danans*; the Second were ſuch as left their own Country, and though deſcended from Families of Note, yet ſubmitted to pay Tribute to other Powers. The third were ſuch whoſe Eſtates were conquer'd, and they themſelves forced to live in a ſervile Subjection to their Enemies. The fourth were ſuch Gentlemen, who loſt their Lives and forfeited their

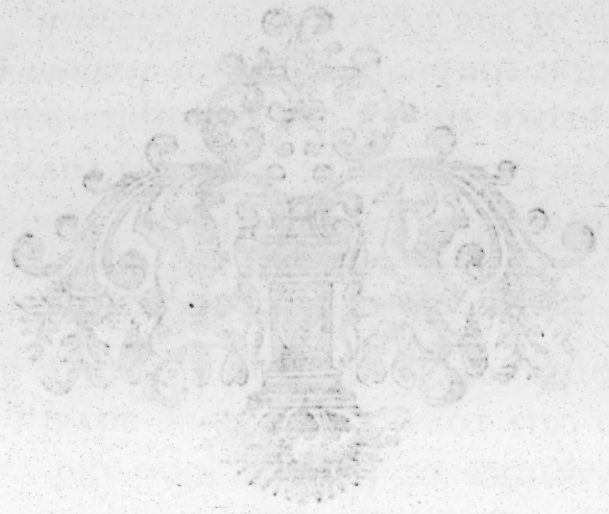
Eſtates for capital Offences. The fifth were ſuch as deſcended from hired Soldiers and Auxiliaries, who left Iſſue behind them in *Ireland*. The ſixth were ſuch as came into the Iſland as Drudges and Slaves, when the *Mileſians* firſt ſettled in the Country. The Poſterity of theſe ſix Tribes are as it were perfectly extinct in the Country, nor is it to be wonder'd at, if it be conſidered that when *Tuathal Teachtmar* return'd from his Exile in *Scotland*, and obtain'd the Sovereignty of the Iſland, he extirpated theſe raſcally People for murdering the *Iriſh* Nobility, (as mention'd in the foregoing Hiſtory) and deſtroy'd them in five and twenty Battels in *Ulſter*, in twenty five in *Leinſter*, in twenty five in *Conacht*, and in twenty five in *Munſter:* And if any of them happen'd to eſcape, they were eſteem'd of ſo baſe and ignominious an Extract, that they were beneath the Regard of the publick Antiquaries, who never condeſcended to record their Genealogies; nor was it lawful for them to take Notice of their Pedigrees under the ſevereſt Penalties: So that if any of the Poſterity of theſe raſcally Clans pretend to give a ſucceſſive Account of their Deſcents, they have no Authority to ſupport them but their own Inſolence, and therefore they are not to be regarded.

What properly falls under Conſideration in this Place, are the principal Branches of the noble and chief Families of the *Iriſh* or *Gadelian* Race; and for the ſake of Method we ſhall begin with the Poſterity of *Heber Fionn*, becauſe he was the eldeſt Brother of the Sons of *Mileſius*, who left Iſſue behind him in *Ireland*; though it muſt be obſerv'd that we ſhall not be ſtrictly confin'd to this Order, but deduce likewiſe in a direct Line other noble Families of *Ireland*, who did not originally deſcend from this royal Stock, but advanc'd themſelves by a Superiority of Virtue and Courage above others, who perhaps could boaſt of a nobler Extraction.

By the preceding Hiſtory it appears, that the younger Brothers more often acquired the Monarchy of the Iſland and the Government of the Provinces than the elder. To prove this, a few Examples will be ſufficient. It is certain that the Sovereignty of *Ireland* oftner fell into the Hands of the Poſterity of *Heremon*, who was the younger Brother of the Sons of *Mileſius*, that left Iſſue, than of *Heber Fionn*, who was the eldeſt Son; and that there were more *Iriſh* Monarchs of the Poſterity of *Cobhthaig*

Caolmbreac, the Son of *Ugaine More*, than of the Line of *Laogaire Luirc*, who was the elder Brother. The Poſterity of *Niall* the Hero of the nine Hoſtages more frequently ſat upon the Throne of *Ireland*, notwithſtanding he was the youngeſt, than the Seed of any of his four elder Brothers. The Crown of the Province of *Conacht* oftner deſcended to the Family of *Duach Galach* the youngeſt Son of *Bryen*, the Son of *Eochaidh*, than to the Line of the three and twenty Brothers that were born before him. The Province of *Leinſter* likewiſe had more Kings of the Poſterity of *Fiachad Baiceada*, the youngeſt Son of *Cathaoir More*, than of the Family of his nine elder Brothers. So that ſince neither the Monarchy of *Ireland*, nor the Government of the Provinces, did deſcend in an Hereditary Line, but was always beſtow'd upon the moſt worthy and deſerving, the Method I ſhall follow will be to trace the Genealogies of the moſt noble Families from whatever Root they ſprung, and to derive every Branch from its own proper Stem, with that Fidelity and Exactneſs as can juſtly be expected through ſo many Ages, and ſo long a Diſtance of Time from their ſeveral Originals.

FINIS.



Bein gan ceile an nGeile. dfan éine fán aitmeile.
o do eug a céile nóig. do threig eine tre gaoithioch
De chion freasna na feile. do chaon tsean na ttrénna
do thréig an maonadhach a mod. fech an daonach gan donchadh
Ata an ciall gi dit cimne. taid an cliar fa gcedoine
frigi an meranach ár trom. truag an canntanach gan anam
Dfág am comga na Goin uir. bág doneadh. ui donchuban
niogflait nach gi claon na breit. dinélait na ndaoine dibtheadh.
béal dercc taig briathrach bin. if é cealagach mintin
dfag gan glór um neóin anoth. if fág cum bróm do dhigoth
Truag an mallrogc raimi glas. dall gan aimne do frádhach
fa nádh dréch gan grádim ne neach. anaimclaich naine abfolach.
Geág cnaig don coill óg gach fiodh. géadh brádha cille ite
ni táinbeim don cill na bfuil. af caithem caible an teampull
A cill úd an bille glais. iong féill gi cenn diógnaigh
na dein faillit fan Stop maith. na cailligh pór na nigflait
Briodhadh na cenneach if na ttrénadh. a tadhi ag cloich agcoiméadh
a náras na mbráthi mboth. if cnaidh liom gan dail i fothoth
A moch na maidne maneach. bia an cloch go congairneach
tigla plúr na feile di. cáth thuit if eadhaig ceillte
Taid ag éadh ne ceillithe. gach ceill diathaibh lagoaine
fodo brig nach le dion an chim. do chaoi le héadh ceill chuillin
A cillithe doibeñ dhith. diot gach cille dh Roilig
mhin cille darna do bruig. tre thith if mainistein feothir
Fa dión uinithe an tempull gil. ta craobh cubha dfuil breagail
dfaig gan lut, maene coñla- fgdorliof lugharb laimloña
Taid fliof lugaib lag ón lot. ar mbrúgha daithle coimhig
nil cran dlona daieme Ruig. fa gceañ brone na negmig
Deigfliof conla na cerach nóin. threit gan a bfoñ do faimcéol
af na lhóe cága ne caoi. man fgaoib tréadha gan tréadaighe
Geag don coill dluthógaige uin. do thill clu dó conchubh
fodhadha caithrem cathaoin nóin. fath maoidheunadh dá fenmoin
Do cáill fliof fiádha a láim dey. do dáll bratchaig abflatach
argiath diona mi do bruig. da tenián brone na neágmig
Tainig ceó an fliof Noya, raimig bréo na cumnadha
ta múighliñ cruachain na cerned. na dilin ocláin deunach.
niógnadh cruachan na nec mbiaith, diol truag fath andiombaidh,
chbrec acceille do fgim. biodhadh ni fgéala dá ninim
luf. deunta na ndán molta. re huf cága aceonafa
faoithe céoil na meón lag mbin. fgith i angleo ni tigen.
Táid triatha na múman miy. lán do chárig re doilgioy
gan dáignef atteé af oc. fgach neé laignéo go brónach
Laoich cnódha caimna macha. bid fa bhón fa náradhlatha
fa mnaib óga agneadha mbay. ánfa óglēo gach geal cnef
Maidhi caoi ti gach nónne. mo bráthi gaoidil fmaodhaire
bent mirein da ttí di leith. gan bfer leithgeil di ndithne
a donchadh na naithib mbin. if tróm drgbhef attoinéim
fgath i ndin fiór do leige. maidhi caoi do muighéala
Rolchrob i maoinib ng fáirg. faoth lem chóidhegi do mibthaigh
a cainla diona mo liy. máimgi fa lig do finif
A iath fáilge na fnáig moch. da fágaige an uáig uáignioch
fechadh biodhadh iongi ngi. dena caomna bun mbnathi
Riogain uáignioch thornach throm. taoi mo nuái fa letróm
leñán ag éágnach arin. nemnár eigne luf galain
Ingion ni hiongna dhi. beith a calone haoin mic.
fé tug Riogan gan fer. mun déug naoigin na máthi
Soigtec na ceille fa núy. coimtec ceille do geal gnif
cailib uaifle fnaidhreadh nán. fnáithe don feudaim da fnagail

A bhodhaḋ do luṫ an uile. a ċaoine re huṫ ūmluṫ
a ċin do liónaḋ do ċeill. a ċoim ṡnaimṫa re déiġ ṁéin
Anaṁ dimioċ na ndaoine bṡaṁ. a cnaṁ díona na naoiṁċeall
iomṡáiḋ ban is gaṡṡlaċ boṫ cámṡaḋ glan lán do ṫaḋboṫ
Aṡealt eólṫṫ ċruiṁ ndiṡeċ. treoṡaċ gniṁ ngṁbaolaḋ
sá bṡeg Sdiūre gan beiṫ slán. ga dṫn dṫne re sṫċṡán
Niom fniṫ aṫaṁṫl do neaċ. cnoidhe caiṫṡṫe mṫn uáibhrioċ
tim re saṁ is teaṁ re loṁ. com na mbṫnt ndiṡṫċ ceoċrom
Ni ṫeid ṡaṫa bṫċ tá lioṡ. nó amaċ gan bṫċ eóluiṡ
ta gaċ ni go fion dá sgnioṡ. do dit án bṡis oiṡṫṡaiṡ
beiṫ da dit is dit dúine. sgaċ dit da dit aguiṁe
o beiṫ aneaṡbaḋ is eaṡbaċ sin sgaċ ṫṡbaḋ an ṫṡbaḋ aguiṁ
Ni léis toṡaḋ á doṡaḋ. feūn na gonṫ um luġnoṡa
aiṡiġnṫċ gáis gaċ fis. mág tá má támaoine
Nṫn fáilliġṫċ á ndeine ag caoi. teisceē is taiṫiġlċ dá dteallaiġe
sluaiṫe deoṡ á ṁgṫaḋē fliuċ. na luáṡ na meóṡ da bṡuaḋaċ
Niós laṡ gnian os cion á bṡoṁ. ní glaṡ siaṡgaiḃ no fṫnoṁ
fis iaṡg accoṡaḋ ni ṫig. maiṫċiáiġ an toṡaḋ ṫainṫg
Do sṫnḃ teáda á ceṡot ciuil. do ġanḃ guṫ á nṫn taigisṡ
balḃ guġfóġá á sneb ngeal. is dub óḋḃg dṫlḃ inber
fáġbṫḋ caóine nṫáin amṫṫ. ta báṡs snion á á ceṡaoḃaḋ
Ta á maoin fa dion bi. ḋḃaḋ. leiṫe liṫ á ngiaiṡfióḋḃaḋ
Ni faġaṁ céis mṫce cli. ni faġaṁ téaḋ esṫt taṫaiġ
Ni bṡṫl gṫn ag boin da laoḋ. is ṁi bṡṫl laṫ ag loiliġe
blaiṫ na coille do ṫṫt di. láṁ an iniġ do bniṡioḋ
dṫlle talaṁan do snión. smuille mṫnnma maeaoṁ
Do niṁe dnóna dáṁ mbeiċ. nil bliuṫ bó ioná mbṫáile
dúine na lot móṡ dṫuiḋ niṁ. ġus ṫṫt sṫliḃ ḃaṁ ġeloiġeiṁ
Aḋḃġ ciṡne do fúġ me. fál mo miṡne do bniṡe
esṡ doḃnóin ni bṡṫl am ċṫṁ. andlúṫ uṁnóṁ fṫṁ neiṁioṁ
Bioḋ mo slán fṫṡta fa neáġ. ta mo ċneċ á a comṫad
daóine na héiṁioṁ do ḋul. caoi deūnṡṫṁ do ḋṫnaṁ
Ni fṫaḋsa dṫne á bit. nim an cūġna do sġaoile
cneaḋ a cūġa na lṫḋe stiġ. am ċneat go cneṡaċ cnaóiḋte
A meḃ ḋána ni ṫig liom. beiṫ ag cūġnaiḋ mṡiṁ eumoiṁ
gné mile dalaḋan mé. smo ċṫaṫrū ġeiḃne ceilliṫe
Ni bṡṫl sṡeiṡ an cūġ dṫne. tá éis eáġ an donḋrne
O na cūġ ni heáġnaċ mé. o ḋeūġ ceile na féile.
Fuáiṁ céile na céille sna canntanaṡa báṡ. tan daonaṫ sa maoṁḋaṫ sáiṁṡġḋaṫ táṁ
tán méiṁ mait sa saoṁoiṁṫċ manḃ á láṁ. sta nṡeilé go heignaḋ ḋṡṫḃa lṫṁain
A ḋéiġmiċ fṫá ġṡṫḃṁṫḋ pṫḃaiḋ is páis. ó léiġis do ċneaṡa sdo mayla lé eaċ
beiṁ féin lṫt na neiṁe os agaḋ atá. saoṁ anam daonaṡṡaċ ḋṡṫḃ imé Seáin
Ta sinte fanliġsi do saoṁ leiṫ esṫṁ. nioġslait naéġ esṁ amaoin antsaoġail sṫṁ
ḋsaiġse dnaoite enaoiḋte ag éigsi tim. staiḋ da dit á mbioḋḃaḋ tnean ná bṡuṁ
Tá daonaṫ na eniće go léiṁ gan noiṁ. ta caóine 7 disle na céile enoiṁ
ta gnaoi mait is naoiġinnoṡġ is fṫċain gniṁ. ánaonḟeṫ fan ligseo & caóinna nsainn
Ago dit maisi an lióg so man ġdaċ cóim. á dit aieme N & éibin fiṁ
dit maicne naoilṫṁ is euṫ fṫl coiṁ. sgaċ áitṫṡḃaḋ ditṫsleaṡa Shṫnluis üill
Ta am ċnaoiḋsi lam díona na clḟise tim. mṡat ċaóiċe ta naóiġinnoṡġa a ecnē na ndaill
sḃárs báois e da aólċnoḃ na seūda noiṁ. sas enaḋ enoiḋe bláċnaoiḃe na féilē ceēill
Ta sinte mo ċnoiḋsi a ttaoḃ a cóim. sta ċnoiḋeṡin am ċlisi go leiṁ gan noiṁ
gná mo ċnoiḋeṡi an lióg sa naól éloċ slim. ta meá dion á ċnoiḋe na ceille ceēill.
Se ceáḋ áiṁṁim is seaṫ ndeiċ ṫṫġ bliaḋna aġaṫ milē
o ṫeaṫ don loṁ mac is tniūṁ. go héáġ donċaḋ ui ḋonchubá
Se la fiotehiod táimg di. don mi re naiten luini
tná do noine mábán de, fát fan mille mo chúimne.
A noiḋċe ḋeanaċ dón mi cill is cléiṁ da ġṡṁchaoi
fúaṁ an lead a sṫlḃ di. nuaḋṁṫch dṫlḃ do mileġ.

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